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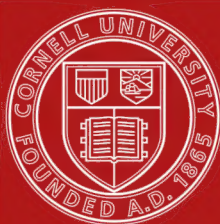
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Labor in Europe. Reports from the consuls



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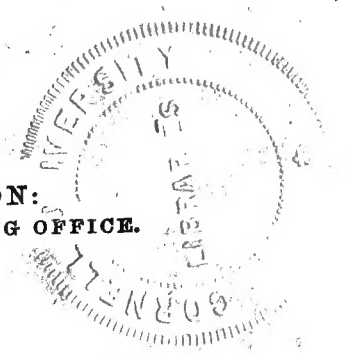
LABOR IN EUROPE.

REPORTS FROM THE CONSULS OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE SEVERAL COUNTRIES OF EUROPE ON THE RATES OF WAGES, COST OF LIVING TO THE LABORING CLASSES, PAST AND PRESENT WAGES, &c., IN THEIR SEVERAL DISTRICTS, IN RESPONSE TO A CIRCULAR FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE REQUESTING INFORMATION ON THESE SUBJECTS;

TOGETHER WITH

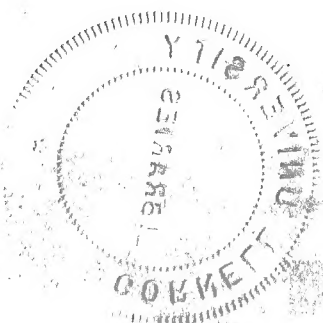
A LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE TRANSMITTING THE SAME TO THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1885.



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WALES.

REPORT BY CONSUL JONES, OF CARDIFF.

In a report upon the price of labor and the cost of living, embracing the moral, social, and economic condition of the people, a few general observations concerning the geography and characteristics of the country specially dealt with seem desirable.

By common consent Wales is divided into two sections, North and South. The counties of Flint, Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Merioneth, and Montgomery constitute North Wales, while South Wales is composed of the shires of Cardigan, Radnor, Brecknock, Glamorgan, Carnarthen, and Pembroke. The area of the principality measures 4,721,823 acres. The physical features of the country are varied and attractive, consisting of rich valleys, barren rocks, dense forests, lofty mountains, and desert moors. Agriculture and quarries are the wealth-producing agencies of North Wales. In the southern division husbandry consists in large measure of sheep-grazing, which is carried on upon a large scale and with good results in several counties where the land is mountainous and only capable of sustaining from one sheep per acre upwards. But the poverty of the surface is abundantly compensated by the rich mineral deposits of the hills.

The population of the country, according to the census of 1881, was 1,359,895. The wage-earners, or working classes, may be comprehensively divided into (1) agricultural laborers, (2) slate quarrymen, (3) miners, and (4) iron-workers. To these particular classes must, of course, be added the ordinary craftsmen and laborers of progressive society, who build houses and their appurtenances, construct railroads, highways, and canals, as well as rolling stock, vehicles, and boats, and those who handle and facilitate the machinery of commerce and of communities.

South Wales now takes the first position as a coal-exporting district. This draws to the ports of the Bristol Channel a large amount of the tonnage of the world; and in shipping Cardiff, Newport, and Swansea take a prominent position among the great ports of the Kingdom. Notwithstanding the advantages of this district in the presence of coal and iron, and the existence of some of the largest mills in the Kingdom turning out ship-plates in large quantities within a few miles of tidal water, ship-building, beyond the mere business of repairing, has not yet been established on the banks of the streams of South Wales. But the advantages enumerated, together with the employment afforded to tonnage, cannot fail to induce capitalists to erect ship-yards on the Taff and other streams on the Bristol Channel.

In the preparation of this report I have not confined myself entirely within the lines indicated by the circular of the Department dated February 15, 1884, and before dealing with the specified requirements of the circular I have introduced chapters dealing with the political status of the British workman, local government in England and Wales, local taxation, and the social condition of the people. Following these will be found papers and schedules dealing with life and labor in Wales upon the plan suggested by the circular.

THE POLITICAL STATUS OF THE BRITISH WORKMAN.

The parliamentary electoral qualifications are manifold and complex in the United Kingdom; to an American they are even confusing. Ad-

hering, in this instance, to England and Wales, they may be comprehensively divided into the borough franchise and the county franchise. Prior to the reform act of 1832 the qualifications of the general elector rested upon the holding of freehold property to the yearly value of £2 (\$9.72). Under the operations of the reform act, and of subsequent legislation enacted in the years 1867, 1868, and 1869, electoral rights were modified and extended to their present form. The existing county franchise of England and Wales may be divided, for the sake of brevity, into three classes: (1) The £50 (\$243) rental franchise of 1832; (2) the £12 (\$58.32) rating franchise of 1867; and (3) the property franchise of 1867 and 1868, whether consisting of a £2 (\$9.72) or £5 (\$24.30) freehold, or of a copyhold or leasehold of the value of £5 (\$24.30) a year or more.

Among the evils and abuses possible under the present county franchise are the qualification of non-resident voters purely and merely for party purposes, and whereby such non-resident voters number, in some instances, one-fourth of the votes upon the register of the constituency.

Another aspect of this abuse is found in the subdivision of hereditaments. Mr. Gladstone, when introducing his franchise bill of 1884, said that he "had in his possession a photograph of a hereditament, a certain structure not very imposing in itself, occupied by a single person, and conferring one occupation franchise, but held by forty-five owners, every one of whom stands upon the register in virtue of his forty-fifth part of this building, which qualifies only a single occupation voter!"

These electoral qualifications are common enough in this country. Their potency was brought home to Mr. Gladstone during his celebrated canvass in Midlothian. No ordinary man could have overcome the "fagot" votes of the Scottish constituency, and I am here tempted to indulge in a single comment. A political scandal of corresponding importance in the United States would evoke thundering denunciation from platform, press, and pulpit, from Puget Sound to Florida, but the iniquity is rather winked at here—both parties indulge in it—and even the premier's declaration about the photographed house caused more laughter than sensation. But the hand of fate is on the curtain.

The borough franchise consists of six qualifications, under which male persons of full age, and not subject to any legal incapacity, are entitled to vote for the election of members of Parliament in boroughs, viz:

I. The occupation of a dwelling-house rated to the relief to the poor, and upon which the rates have been paid according to the acts of 1867, 1868, and 1869.

II. The occupation of any premises other than a dwelling-house rated to the poor at not less than £10 (\$48.60) per annum.

III. The occupation as sole tenant of lodgings of the annual value of £10, if let unfurnished.

IV. The occupation as joint tenant with another person or persons of lodgings the clear yearly value of which, if let unfurnished, is of an amount which, when divided by the number of lodgers, gives a sum of not less than £10 (48.60) for each lodger.

V. Being registered as a freeman or free burgess in any place other than London.

VI. Being a freeman of the city of London, or a liveryman belonging to one of the city companies.

The electoral qualifications V and VI were conferred long ago by the crown upon certain people for services rendered, or otherwise, and made hereditary from father to son, or through connection with organizations or companies, such as the Lurrymen or Freeman's companies. These are designated as "ancient-right" franchises, and even a brief description of their qualifications would lead this paper to inordinate length. Enough has been said to show that while the borough franchise is comparatively satisfactory the county franchise must be unsatisfactory to

the extent of the difference between the two franchises. At present it is a common occurrence for two men, working in the same factory or establishment, possessed of equal skill, intelligence, and education, to be, the one an elector and the other disfranchised by the simple fact that one resides within the limits of the borough, while the other, the disfranchised, resides just over the boundary line. This is a hardship, an injustice, and an anomaly under the present law.

The great bulk of the miners and agricultural laborers of the country are without will or vote to influence the law and government of the country. The bill now before Parliament proposes to remedy present evils to the following extent: It provides for an addition to the existing borough franchise of what Mr. Gladstone has described as the "service franchise"; that is to say, it gives electoral rights to the inhabitants of dwellings, whether they shall be landlords or tenants. This clause will enfranchise the gardeners, the coachmen, and, generally, the chief servants of establishments; and when extended to the counties it will enfranchise the present inhabitants of cottages upon farms and estates, and of the villages of the great mining districts of the country, owned by the mine-owner and occupied, rent free, by the miner. The new bill further proposes to extend the £10 (\$48.60) yearly-value qualification now enjoyed by "occupiers" of houses and land to the occupiers of land only. In brief, there will be, under the proposed act, first, the freehold franchise of 1832; second, the "lodger franchise" of 1867; third, the household franchise of 1867, amended in subsequent years; fourth, the "service franchise;" and fifth, the already-mentioned "ancient franchises." These will constitute the principles of the borough franchise under the new bill; and the great reform will really be effected by *applying these provisions of the measure to the people of the counties of the United Kingdom.*

The present strain upon the Government is great. From without, it comes from Egypt and the Soudan; from within it is caused by the disaffection of ship-owners towards the board of trade and the proposed shipping bill. But if Mr. Gladstone can retain power for six months the great electoral reform bill will become law, and enfranchise 1,300,000 men in England and Wales, 200,000 in Scotland, and 400,000 in Ireland. In other words, it will elevate to the dignity of electors nearly 2,000,000 of people, mainly composed of the toilers in the mines or in the fields of the United Kingdom.

WORKINGMEN IN PARLIAMENT.

Even under the existing franchises of the United Kingdom the political influence of the working classes is great and increasing, and the electoral possibilities of that class may be described as supreme. They not only hold the balance of power, but possess a positive majority of votes in all the great manufacturing and commercial centers of the country. The great bulk of the workingmen are adherents of the Liberal party, and if united as a class for electoral purposes they could carry all the borough constituencies, and thereby overpower the county electors. But they do not vote "like a flock of sheep," nor exercise their suffrages in a hostile or tyrannical spirit. They are not, and must not be, ignored in the selection of candidates; but they are far from insisting upon candidates from the ranks of labor in a tyrannical spirit. They have sent only three "workingmen representatives" to Parliament. Conspicuous in the triumvirate stands Thomas Burt, esq., the member for Morpeth. He is a veritable workingman and Northumberland miner,

at once modest and able; amiable at all times, but with the courage of his convictions. He is in no danger of losing his independence of thought and action through that insidious but somewhat exaggerated monster, "the social influence," on the one hand, nor in consequence of evanescent panics created by political charlatans on the other. He stands above the average moral and intellectual height of the House of Commons, and is an honor alike to his constituency and to the august assembly, where he is recognized and respected for his inherent worth. Mr. Broadhurst, M. P. for Stoke-on-Trent, is also a highly creditable member of the House of Commons. That the working classes could multiply their class representatives is undoubted; that they will do so, as eligible candidates present themselves, is equally true. They have made an excellent start in this regard, and are anxious to maintain their good repute. The fact that members of Parliament are not paid for their services as legislators is a serious impediment in the way of workmen candidates.

Mr. Burt supports himself by his salary of £500 (\$2,430) a year as secretary to the Northumberland Miners' Association, augmented by work of a literary character. The increase of members of Parliament from the ranks of labor will perhaps be made after the model of Mr. Burt's conditions. The presence of such men in the House of Commons is recognized by their colleagues as a valuable acquisition. They speak with authority upon subjects intimately connected with workmen, such as legislation dealing with mines, workshops, sanitary laws, temperance, employers' liabilities, &c. The Liberalism of workmen as a class and of their leading representatives has a decided democratic leaning. Their agitation and influence favored the passage of the factories act, the employers' liability act, and the Sunday closing act for Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, and their continued agitation for years, and more especially during the summer of last year, forced and encouraged the present Government to bring in the franchise bill now on its passage through Parliament.

Religious and social questions bear a close relationship to party politics. Adherents of the Church of England may be classed as Conservatives, while Nonconformists, as a rule, support candidates of the Liberal party. An exception to this general rule prevails in England, where the Wesleyans are somewhat evenly divided between the two political camps. But in the principality disestablishment is the leading question in political consideration, and the Nonconformists, as a rule, are in favor of disestablishment, and, generally, of advanced Liberal principles.

Formerly the temperance question was supported by but a small minority among Liberal politicians. Within the last half dozen years, however, temperance has become fashionable. A goodly number of bishops and other dignitaries of the church, as well as Nonconformist ministers, have become total abstainers in practice as well as in theory. But notwithstanding the acquisition of "my lord bishop," deans, and canons as staunch supporters of temperance, it remains true that the main strength and support of the principle, both in advocacy and practice, comes from the ranks of Nonconformists and Liberals in politics.

There is an affectation in this country that party politics have no influence upon municipal elections. It is a mere affectation. In some of the boroughs of England and Wales the votes of the council, even upon sanitary and other measures, are sometimes carried upon strict party lines. The political creed of candidates is always a potent factor in an election. But within the local parliaments of some towns political

prejudices and considerations are to a very great extent, though not altogether, ignored by the members.

It is remarkable that of all the industrial classes of the United Kingdom the miners are the most keen politicians. If Mr. John Burnett, the leader of the nine-hours' movement a few years ago, occupied among the pitmen of the North of England or of South Wales a position corresponding to that which he holds as the secretary of the Amalgamated Engineers, he had long since been a member of Parliament. Constitutions have, to my knowledge, been offered him; but no discreet man would accept a seat in Parliament without a certain though a modest income. There are Conservative workingmen, but the great body of the workmen are staunch and emphatic Liberals.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Before proceeding to speak of the electoral rights of the people in local and municipal affairs, it is perhaps desirable that a brief outline should be given of local government in England and Wales. It would be out of place to trace the growth of these democratic institutions from Saxon times; but it may be said that local government came into tangible existence in England with the reform act of 1832. They may be briefly divided into municipal borough and urban sanitary districts, or local boards. The municipal boroughs number 240, while the local boards are upwards of 800 in number.

These urban districts, or local boards, are constituted by the rate-payers. Upon the requisition of twenty or more owners or rate-payers a meeting of rate-payers may be convened in any locality, and such a meeting may, by resolution, declare that a given community, with defined boundaries, shall be constituted a local board district; and upon receipt of such resolution the local government board may declare "such place to be a local government district, and from and after the commencement of such order such place shall become a local government district, and be subject to the jurisdiction of the local government board." The law allows great latitude favorable to the formation of local boards. No stipulations are made as to numbers and the smallest village or cluster of houses, as a center, may enjoy to this extent the luxury of self-government. Upon receipt of an order from the local government board a register of owners and occupiers qualified to vote is prepared and an "owner" is defined by the local government act of 1875 to be "any person for the time being in the actual occupation of any kind of property in the district for which he claims a vote ratable to the relief of the poor and not let to him at a rack-rent, or any person receiving on his own account, or as mortgagee, or remembrancer, in possession of the rack-rent of any such property."

A "rate-payer" is defined, for the purposes of the election of a local board, as one who has been rated to the poor for one whole year immediately preceding the day of tendering his vote, and who has also paid the poor rate for the immediate past year. Voting at such elections is by ballot, and property is possessed of advantages as follows: Electors paying a rental of less than £50 (\$243) a year have one vote; £50 (\$243) and up to £100 (\$486), two votes; £100 (\$486) to £150 (\$729), three votes; £150 (\$729) to £200 (\$972), four votes; £200 (\$972) to £250 (\$1,215), five votes. A voter paying a rental of £250 (\$1,215) and upwards is entitled to six votes. A voter who is at once the owner and the *bona fide* occupier is entitled to vote in both capacities. No man is eligible as a member of the local board who is not an owner or a rate-

payer, and he must reside within seven miles of the district, and be rated for the poor at not less than £15 (\$72.90) a year. Members are elected for three years, but one-third of the board must retire each year.

The powers vested in these local boards appertain almost entirely to health and sanitary measures. It is their duty to provide suitable and sufficient sewers, to compel house-owners to make proper drains into the same, to enforce the necessary closet accommodation, both in dwelling-houses and in factories, to provide for cleaning the streets, removing the rubbish, cleansing the repositories of filth, and of such houses as they may consider in an unhealthy sanitary state. They may prohibit dwellings in cellars and basements, provide hospitals for the treatment of infectious diseases, regulate the prevention of epidemics, establish mortuaries and public cemeteries. They are authorized by the local government act to appoint a medical officer of health, a surveyor, an inspector of nuisances, a clerk, a treasurer, and such other assistants as may be found necessary to carry out the provisions of the act.

The local authorities are empowered to borrow money for permanent works, which, however, shall not exceed two years' ratable value of the district. Incalculable good has been effected by the urban sanitary authorities, created under the provisions of the act of 1875. Villages which were formerly periodically decimated by visitations of typhoid and typhus fever, and other virulent diseases, are now, thanks to the sewers and the system of drainage and health regulations, enforced by the local boards, resorts of health, and the home of a sound and thriving population. The extent to which the people of England and Wales have availed themselves of the act is highly creditable to them. These local boards have no judicial authority nor control over the police; in this respect they come under the county administration.

The municipal boroughs have tolerably complete local government, including the protection of the peace and the trial of wrong-doers. This form of local government is constituted by royal charter upon the prayer and petition of the inhabitants of the town or community. Inquiry is ordered into the claim of the inhabitants, who support their petition by facts relating to population, local importance and circumstances, the feelings of the community, and the ratable value of the property which they represent. Evidence for "the other side" is also adduced, and upon the case a report is made to the privy council by whom the Crown is advised either to grant or reject the prayer and petition. If the request is favored, a charter is granted, a municipal borough is constituted, and the rate-payers proceed to elect officers. All rate-payers, male and *female*, who have resided, or occupied property within the borough for one year, and who reside within seven miles of the town, and who have paid either personally or through their landlords all rates due at the time of the preparation of the register, are entitled to vote in the election of town councilors. A borough is divided into wards, similar to what they are in American towns.

The number of councilors is not prescribed, but no borough has less than 12 or more than 48 councilors. Any rate-payer is eligible for election as a member of the council. Councilors are elected for three years, but one-third must retire each year, being, however, eligible for re-election. When the councilors first assemble they elect aldermen in the ratio of one-third of the number of councilors. Aldermen are elected for six years, one-half retiring every third year, being eligible for re-election. Rate-payers, not members of the council, are eligible to be chosen as aldermen, but, as a matter of fact, they are not so

chosen. Aldermen and councilors, upon joint ballot, elect the mayor or chief magistrate of the town.

The mayor must be a member of the council. He is recognized as the first citizen of the town during his year of office. He is a magistrate and presiding justice by virtue of his office. The election of councilors takes place on the 1st day of November annually. Any vacancies in the aldermanic bench are filled on the 9th of November, when, also, the mayor of the town is elected. It will be observed that the councilors are elected by the rate-payers, that the aldermen are elected by the councilors, and that the mayor is elected by the joint vote of councilors and aldermen.

The municipal authority thus constituted appoint a town clerk, treasurer, medical officer of health, an inspector of nuisances, a chief constable, and other necessary officers. The authority of the municipal law is tolerably complete, and includes sanitary powers, control, through the watch committee, of the police, through their own magistrates of the peace of the borough, and power, generally, to make, maintain, clean, light, and regulate the streets, provide an efficient system of drainage, guard the public health, establish lunatic asylums, and inspect dwelling-houses, remove nuisances, enforce the adulteration acts, provide hospitals for the treatment of infectious diseases, baths, parks, mortuaries, pleasure grounds, the establishment of cemeteries, supply gas, water, and electric light, control markets and fairs, regulate weights and measures, establish and maintain, with the assistance of a committee, free libraries and museums, and other public buildings necessary to the well-being of the borough; to provide fire brigades and maintain an efficient force of police officers and detectives for the protection of the well disposed of the community.

It will be observed that the qualifications for membership of the town council are within the reach of the humblest of thrifty workingmen. And here again, so far as my experience extends, I must bear witness to the discretion they exercise in the selection of candidates from their own ranks. I know a goodly number of workingmen, masons, tailors, boilermakers, and other craftsmen, who are members of the town councils of England and Wales; and in the instance of Mr. Laird, a Newcastle journeymen tailor, a Liberal of democratic sympathies in politics, it is within my own personal knowledge that Conservatives and Liberals alike, men of wealth and position, not only united to support his election, but urged him over and over again to stand as a candidate. He is an extremely modest, capable, fair-minded man.

I am not acquainted with any serious and long-standing grievance entertained by workingmen towards the municipal boroughs of this country. At all events, the remedy is within their reach.

Subjoined will be found a list of the counties of England and Wales, showing the division of local government into municipal boroughs and urban sanitary districts, together with the population in the year 1881:

Municipal boroughs and urban sanitary districts, with the population in the year 1881.

Counties.	Municipal boroughs.	Urban sanitary districts.	Area in acres.	Population, 1881.
ENGLAND.				
Bedford.....	3	—	295,509	149,461
Berks.....	6	3	450,132	218,382
Bucks.....	2	5	467,009	176,277
Cambridge.....	2	6	524,926	185,475
Chester.....	6	27	705,493	643,237
Cornwall.....	9	11	869,878	329,484
Cumberland.....	1	11	970,161	250,630
Derby.....	3	27	656,243	461,141
Devon.....	12	22	1,655,161	604,397
Dorset.....	6	6	627,265	190,979
Durham.....	8	21	647,592	867,586
Essex.....	4	14	1,055,133	575,930
Gloucester.....	4	15	804,977	572,480
Hants.....	9	14	1,032,105	593,487
Hereford.....	2	2	532,898	121,042
Hertford.....	2	10	391,141	202,990
Huntington.....	3	2	229,515	59,614
Kent.....	12	22	1,004,984	977,585
Lancaster.....	23	105	1,207,926	3,454,225
Leicester.....	1	10	511,719	321,018
Lincoln.....	6	18	1,767,962	469,994
Middlesex.....	1	19	181,317	2,918,814
Monmouth.....	2	15	368,399	211,374
Norfolk.....	4	6	1,356,173	444,825
Northampton.....	3	4	629,912	272,524
Northumberland.....	4	17	1,290,312	434,024
Nottingham.....	3	10	526,176	391,984
Oxford.....	3	6	470,095	179,650
Rutland.....	—	—	94,889	21,434
Salop.....	5	8	841,167	247,993
Somerset.....	7	10	1,049,815	469,010
Stafford.....	12	29	732,434	981,385
Suffolk.....	6	5	949,825	356,863
Surrey.....	4	11	483,178	1,435,842
Sussex.....	5	16	934,006	490,316
Warwick.....	5	9	566,458	737,188
Westmoreland.....	1	4	500,906	64,184
Wilts.....	5	10	859,303	258,967
Worcester.....	5	10	472,453	380,291
York.....	20	163	3,882,851	2,886,309
WALES.				
Anglesea.....	—	1	193,511	50,964
Brecon.....	1	4	460,158	57,735
Cardigan.....	2	2	443,387	70,226
Carmarthen.....	2	2	606,172	128,861
Carnarvon.....	4	7	369,482	119,195
Denbigh.....	3	2	392,005	108,931
Flint.....	1	3	169,162	80,373
Glamorgan.....	4	11	547,076	511,672
Merioneth.....	—	5	385,291	54,793
Montgomery.....	2	2	485,351	65,798
Pembroke.....	3	1	393,684	91,868
Radnor.....	—	1	276,552	23,539

LOCAL TAXATION.

I do not affect complete mastery over the subject of local taxation. I doubt if there are a dozen men in England who understand what seems almost beyond comprehension and passing description. "Chaos alone," says Mr. Philips, an authority upon the subject, "describes the present condition of local affairs." The first complication arises out of the variety of authorities, elected at different periods, upon a different system, for different terms of office, and by different franchises. Thus we have a state of things which divides the area with a view to producing the greatest amount of eccentricity. First are the parishes which are units in certain taxations, then the unions, then the counties, and the school districts with their separate officers and geographical divisions made in entire disregard of existing demarkations.

In the examination of this question we find the urban sanitary dis-

trict of West Ham having a population of 100,000, while that of West Worthing consists of only about 300 people. The honorable member for Herefordshire, speaking of this question before a committee of the House of Lords in 1881, said:

There are only three unions in my county which do not overlap. In the Aber-gavenny union there are 2 parishes in Hereford and 24 in Monmouthshire; in the Dore union there are 27 parishes in the county of Hereford, and 2 in the county of Monmouth. In the Monmouth union there are 25 parishes in Herefordshire; 24 in Monmouthshire, and 4 in Gloucestershire. The Hay union has 5 parishes in Herefordshire, 13 in Breconshire, and 10 in Radnorshire. The Kington union has 4 parishes in Herefordshire and 15 in Radnorshire.

What is true regarding the unions is applicable also in relation to the highways and to educational districts.

With these incomprehensible subdivisions of area the muddle is emphasized by having general separate valuations by the assessors of the various rates. The taxes are levied and collected by corresponding groups of officials. There are boards of guardians, highway boards, school boards, and overseers, sometimes acting independently, and at other times in partial conjunction, all in the most confusing manner. Let me quote from Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice. He says:

In regard to the area of government, the powers to be given within it, the authority which is to exercise that power, the incidence of the rate which the authority is to levy, the date of the election and the method of holding it, the qualification of the electors and elected, and the duration of office, each act governing local affairs has proceeded upon a plan of its own till an absolute and unrivaled chaos has resulted, which may cause the most patriotic Englishman to hesitate before again expressing his belief in the trite maxim that we are the most practical people in the world. For this system, if system it can be called, while indefensible in theory is equally so in practice. Under its dispensations the public is daily reminded that what is everybody's business is nobody's business. Union authorities, county authorities, and parochial authorities are all engaged to drive their coaches through Temple Bar together; and while they are struggling with one another in the foreground of the picture, a host of out-of-door paupers are descried in the distance, walking past empty school-houses and open drains, down badly-mended roads, towards palatial work-houses. Meanwhile, we must console ourselves because a numerous array of paid officials are corresponding about it at the expense of the rate-payers; and while the shadow of the local government board in London gets a little longer every day, we proudly boast that England is the land of free institutions. Rural administration, in a word, is cumbersome and complicated, and, like the wood of Massilia, in Lucan's poem, awaits the ax of the reformer to clear a straight path through its tortuous paths and overgrown alleys.

I prefer thus to represent rural government in England and Wales through so high an authority as the present under-secretary for foreign affairs than in my own language, lest my attempt to give a faithful picture should raise doubts concerning either my sanity or my "spirit of fair play."

In the counties we have the justices sitting in quarter sessions, or by committees in petty sessions, controlling the adulteration of food and drink, contagious diseases, the conservancy of fish and birds, bridges and highways, jails and asylums, the police forces, the registration of voters, industrial and reform schools, slaughter-houses, paupers and vagrants, weights and measures, &c. Then come the board of guardians, administering the poor-law and laws relating to medical relief and sanitary concerns. The roads are managed by parish surveyors, or a parish board, or even by the board of guardians acting as a rural sanitary authority. The guardians are an elective body, and the magistrates, appointed for political services or from social considerations, are *ex officio* guardians. The educational act is administered by a complicated machinery. In what are known as school-board districts the schools are controlled by an elective board; in non-school-board districts the guardians control the schools, so far as compelling attendance

is concerned. Then comes the question of the rates and their collection and distribution. Even the poor rate is a misnomer. The amount of this rate collected during the year 1882 was £13,947,6s1 (\$67,785,729.66); the receipts in aid, inclusive of the treasury subvention, amounted to £970,592 (\$4,717,077.12), forming a total of nearly £15,000,000 (\$72,900,000). But more than one-third of this amount was expended towards the county, borough, or police rate, towards highway boards and school boards. The actual amount expended on behalf of the poor for the year ending Lady day 1882 amounted to 6s. 3½d. (\$1.51) per head of the estimated population, while the sum levied as poor-rate during the same period amounted to 8s. 10d. (\$2.14) per head. I might continue to give instances of the bewildering complications attending the levying and collection of local rates to an immoderate extent, but I will quote from the Right Hon. Mr. Goschen to show the practical working of these numerous systems for controlling the rates. "I myself," said Mr. Goschen, "received in one year eighty-seven demand notes on an aggregate valuation of about £1,100 (\$5,346). One parish alone sent me eight papers for an aggregate amount of 12s. 4d. (\$3). The intricacies of imperial finance are simplicity itself compared with this local financial chaos. I will waste no words on a reform so universally demanded; only it ought to be carried out."

Local expenditure continues to increase, but this does not arise out of additional relief afforded to the poor, but in connection with comparatively recent acts of Parliament relating to public health, artisans' dwellings, and for the purposes of education. According to the census of 1871 the population of England and Wales amounted to 22,712,266. The sum of £7,886,724 (\$38,329,478.64) was expended on the poor of the country, and that total is equivalent to 6s. 11½d. (\$1.67) per head of the population. Subsequent figures show that the amount expended in relief of the poor, calculated upon the basis of population, is gradually decreasing. In 1876 it was 6s. 0½d. (\$1.47). In 1882 it was a shade less. If we estimate this rate in connection with the value of property levied with the poor-rate we find that in 1871 it was 1s. 5.6d. (34 cents) per pound. In 1880, when the ratable value amounted to £133,769,875 (\$649,121,592.50), the amount actually expended in the relief of the poor was equivalent to 1s. 2.4d. in the pound.

All classes of the inhabitants occupying ratable property are subject to these local rates and have a voice in the election of the various officers connected with the same. The ratable value of property is generally estimated considerably below the real value, and for the purpose of showing the ratio in this regard I insert a table of valuation for ten years of property rated for the purposes of the poor-rate in England and Wales.

Valuation for ten years of property rated for the purposes of the poor rate in England and Wales.

Year.	Gross estimated rental.	Ratable value.
1870.....	\$599,559,901 42	\$507,409,777 44
1871.....	614,663,270 64	521,955,456 12
1872.....	627,029,423 36	531,912,959 46
1873.....	643,299,088 94	546,226,879 32
1874.....	662,945,125 32	552,042,626 66
1875.....	682,948,190 34	578,268,802 54
1876.....	714,361,297 94	565,495,123 64
1877.....	733,767,099 94	621,829,066 80
1878.....	751,387,429 62	636,762,152 34
1879.....	765,717,993 78	650,121,592 50

The contributions made by the working classes under the head of poor-rate include payments to the county, borough, and police rates, the highway boards, sanitary authorities, school boards, &c. I here incorporate a table distinguishing the amount expended in relief of the poor and otherwise during ten years :

Table showing the amount expended in relief of the poor and otherwise during ten years.

Years ended at Lady-day.	In maintenance.	Out relief.	Maintenance of lunatics in asylums or licensed houses.	Work-house loans repaid and interest thereon.	Salaries and rations of officers, including sums repaid by Her Majesty's treasury and superannuations.	Other expenses of or immediately connected with relief.	Total.
1871 ...	\$7, 410, 017 70	\$17, 806, 894 20	\$3, 626, 109 18	\$1, 415, 640 24	\$4, 073, 982 48	\$3, 936, 663 18	\$38, 329, 478 64
1872 ...	7, 366, 739 40	17, 416, 155 06	3, 608, 467 38	1, 353, 830 76	4, 235, 013 72	4, 596, 913 62	38, 915, 978 58
1873 ...	7, 530, 098 58	15, 936, 532 92	3, 795, 305 22	1, 425, 312 28	4, 341, 039 48	4, 446, 691 02	37, 383, 941 34
1874 ...	8, 105, 758 38	15, 118, 954 56	4, 036, 006 44	1, 320, 986 88	4, 418, 862 66	4, 334, 220 90	37, 251, 691 03
1875 ...	7, 667, 116 56	14, 379, 136 20	4, 175, 094 78	1, 299, 257 82	4, 518, 453 78	4, 355, 512 56	36, 394, 017 66
1876 ...	7, 456, 328 64	13, 417, 507 44	4, 292, 677 62	1, 336, 825 62	4, 580, 943 66	4, 572, 667 08	35, 652, 269 88
1877 ...	7, 842, 859 02	12, 716, 019 90	4, 429, 530 36	1, 383, 517 96	4, 724, 974 62	4, 868, 485 56	55, 964, 165 24
1878 ...	8, 394, 872 40	12, 741, 879 96	4, 651, 598 34	1, 399, 359 24	4, 746, 916 88	5, 441, 440 68	37, 366, 839 00
1879 ...	8, 363, 802 42	12, 837, 971 88	4, 792, 203 00	1, 441, 247 58	4, 972, 737 42	5, 605, 076 88	38, 052, 920 34
1880 ...	8, 532, 660 14	13, 174, 381 08	4, 831, 831 44	1, 552, 410 36	5, 113, 639 48	5, 742, 143 46	38, 952, 948 60

Workingmen, in the ordinary acceptation of the term, do not contribute towards the income tax of the country, inasmuch as incomes under £150 a year are exempt from payment of the tax. If it should be £150 or upwards, as it frequently is in the case of a foreman or really first-class skilled workman, he would be exempt from income tax on £120 (\$583.20), simply paying the 5*d.* (or 10 cents) in the £1 (\$4.86), or whatever it might happen to be upon the balance. Should he reside in a house of less than £20 (\$97.20) annual rental—and as a rule his house rent would not amount to that—he would be exempt from the inhabited-house duty of 9*d.* (18 cents) per pound. Therefore, really the taxes that a workingman is called on to bear are more of a local than imperial character. He has to pay local board of health rate, borough rate, and poor rate, amounting altogether to about 6*s.*, or about \$1.45 per £1 (\$4.86) rental value per annum. This applies to the better class of workmen, who would be able from their superior personal habits, their class of employment, and wages received to occupy an entire, even though a small house, at an annual rental. But here we come upon a striking feature. The great majority of the working classes are accustomed to live in lodgings or apartments, so that two, or perhaps more, families may be occupying one house. Where this is so, the tenancy is a weekly one, and in all these cases the landlord takes the responsibility of paying all local taxation and such imperial taxation as he would individually be liable for in respect of such property.

It goes without saying that the rents charged upon the apartments are bound to cover all rates and taxes, and that, therefore, the occupier has to pay the ordinary rental, plus the rates and taxes, in his weekly payment to his landlord.

But workingmen contribute largely towards the national exchequer through the consumption of what are designated in economic parlance the luxuries of life. Prof. Leone Levi estimates that "out of £90,000,000 of taxes, imperial and local, £30,000,000 are paid by the working classes

and £60,000,000 by the middle and higher classes. And for every £1 (\$4.86) of taxes the proportion paid by each is about as follows :

Proportion of taxes paid by the working class and middle and higher class.

Falling on the working classes.	Proportion.	Falling on the middle and higher classes.	Proportion.
Spirits	\$1 80	Local taxes, land, houses	\$1 90
Malt	73	Stamps	79
Tobacco	73	Income tax	78
Local taxes, houses	66	Spirits	44
Tea	34	Malt	18
Sugar	24	Tobacco	18
Licenses	18	Sugar and tea	24
Other taxes	18	Wine	14
		Others	26
	4 86		4 86

THE SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE WELSH PEOPLE.

The native workmen constitutes the best citizen or subject of his class in every country. The less intelligence required for the employment the more general becomes the application of the proposition. The worst class of every community are immigrants who are not racy of the soil. The great majority of the criminals and prize-fighters of America are not natives of the United States. The catalogue of law-breakers in the great counties of England is swelled by drunkards and fugitives from justice who migrate thence from their own communities. It is remarkable how the percentage of criminals can be swelled beyond what we may term its normal condition by the immigration of a score or so of bad men. I am indisposed to make invidious and possibly offensive distinctions regarding nationality ; but it is due to the principality that it be stated that if the foreign element were eliminated from the list of convicted prisoners the total would become exceedingly small. Henry Richard, esq., M. P., in his volume of "Letters and Essays on Wales," has been at great pains to prove that Wales is comparatively free from crime; and the unbiased mind who reads his admirable little volume will come to the conclusion that the honorable member has proved his case. I have watched the records of trials both at justice and assize courts since my residence at Cardiff, and an analysis of convictions would go to corroborate the conclusions arrived at by the author of the book referred to.

The influences at work to produce this order of things have been, 1st, the churches and chapels of the principality. There are upwards of 3,000 Nonconformist places of worship in Wales, for the Welsh are a Nonconformist people. The Sunday school (2d) is to them an educational institution, attended by immense numbers of the middle and lower classes of all ages on the Sabbath day, and about 55,000 persons are engaged in teaching every step in the ladder of religious education from the A B C to the complex questions involved in sectarian dogmas and general theology.

The Eisteddfod.—Another (3d) great, if not the greatest, influence for good within the principality is the formerly much laughed at "Eisteddfod." This is essentially a Cymric institution of almost prehistoric antiquity. It has been remarked by the highest political economist of this country and his time that the English people have no pleasure save in their work. It is certainly true that the Welsh people find no recreation save in religious and educational works.

The American has the national game of base ball; the German has his shootingfest and sangerfest and out-of-door dances and pastimes without number; the Frenchman adjourns from his house to his café to discuss politics and the social problems; the Englishman, of what is known as the well-to-do class, has cricket for his national game, and among the wage-earners bowls and boat-racing are popular, while coursing, rabbit and pigeon shooting, dog-fancying and out-door gardening constitute the sports and pastimes of the race. But here among the Cambrian hills we discover no national game, for every holiday is foreordained for concerts, or an Eisteddfod, a kind of "Olympic meeting," according to Matthew Arnold. He adds that "the common people of Wales who care for such a thing show something Greek in them, something spiritual, something humane, something, I am afraid one must add, which in the English common people is not to be found."

The masses of the people of the country—the wage-earning classes—concentrate their holiday desire for recreation in those national Olympics, where competitions are entered into in musical composition and singing, in prose and poetry, in history and romance, in impromptu speeches, recitations, and readings. Some of the leading singers of the English lyric stage first attracted attention at these Eisteddfods. I am of opinion that a greater percentage of the Welsh people can read music than of any other people in the world. I have arrived at my conclusions for the reasons assigned. The best congregational singing I have ever heard in this country was at Dr. Ree's church, at Swansea, where Dr. Parry, formerly of Pennsylvania, but now a distinguished composer, presides at the organ. It is also significant that when a prize for a thousand guineas was offered for the best chorus singing in the world, that prize was won twice in succession, not by the boasted combinations of choirs in the great metropolis, but by the colliers, iron-workers, quarrymen, and clerks of the principality, who astonished the élite of the world at the Crystal Palace under the baton of one of themselves. "It is a most remarkable feature," said Dr. Thirlwall, the late bishop of Saint David's, "in the history of any people, and such as could be said of no other than the Welsh, that they have centered their national recreation in literature and musical composition." This feature has, however, its ridiculous aspect. There is, perhaps, not a village in Wales that does not contain its "nightingales" and its "bards." The titles are assumed, especially by the bards. And the nightingales, who are generally possessed of good natural voices, receive their *noms de plume* from the chairman of the local Eisteddfod. But there is a great deal of excellent wheat among the chaff.

The Welsh people are a thrifty, cleanly, law-abiding race. When the men are at work the women utilize the leisure hours in knitting, whereby a small profit is realized to swell the too small earnings of the breadwinner. The children, also, while very young, are able to do something in the same way. The darling hope of the toiler is to get his sons and daughters into a better position than their parents, both for the sake of their advancement and that they may succor his old age from that terror of the proud and the inevitable goal of the many—the poorhouse. It is simply impossible for the agricultural laborer earning \$4.20 a week, the quarryman earning \$5.22 a week, the miner earning \$6.07 a week, the ironworker earning \$7.29 a week, the carpenter earning \$7.78 a week, or the printer earning \$10.20 a week, to do more than provide the humblest shelter for his family and keep the wolf from the door.

Fifty years ago periodic starvation was the inevitable fate of workmen and their families. Meat was not then an article of diet to the men who create the national wealth. Things have improved since then.

But to talk of saving money is to romance. The only way in which the workman can hope for a small surplus capital is through his own advancement from the monotonous level plane of the working classes to a position requiring superior skill, confidence, and capacity. It is not necessary to point out that men do rise from the lowest levels to the most distinguished positions in the realm. But the great mass of workmen can only live in the prime of manhood, and when he begins to descend the hill of life he must look for protection and support from his own kith and kin to the bounty of grateful or good employers, or to that heart-withering portal provided by the state.

SUNDAY DRINKING IN WALES.

If I were asked to state the prevailing sin of the Welsh people, I would give it as excessive drinking. There is a considerable proportion, at all events a too large proportion, of the inhabitants of inland villages who pass their lives without profit to themselves or to the community in which they live. They perform just a sufficient amount of work to keep them in food and drink. Their beverage is generally beer; and notwithstanding their excess, the purity of the air, or causes unknown to me, enable them to live beyond the average span of years. At the monthly and other periodical fairs held for the sale and purchase of agricultural produce and a great variety of wares, as well as for the purposes of hiring or engaging servants for the ensuing year, there is a great deal too much drink taken, with consequent immorality. Again, in the mining districts and among the iron-workers, drink has been a social curse and a national loss. Before the operations of the Sunday closing act, miners, puddlers, and others drank to excess on Saturday night, continued their spree throughout Sunday, were unfit to perform their duties on what became known as "Blue Monday," with the result that the output of coal was minimized, the puddling furnaces, the mills, and forges were idle to the very great loss of employers as well as to the world in general. The Sunday closing act for Wales came into operation on the 1st of October, 1882; and touching the influences of this law upon the inhabitants I beg to incorporate a paper furnished me by Mr. A. Scholfield, district superintendent of the United Kingdom Alliance for South Wales, and I make grateful acknowledgment to that gentleman for his valuable contribution:

There can be but one opinion as to the general beneficial results of Sunday closing in the principality. In my capacity as district superintendent of the United Kingdom Alliance, and traveling, as I frequently do, from Pembroke Dock to Holyhead, I have ample opportunity of judging of the results of Sunday closing. I am constantly in the habit of holding public meetings in large centers of population and mixing very largely with the people themselves, who unreservedly speak of the Sunday closing act as one of the greatest boons ever given to Wales, and confers untold blessings upon the country generally. All classes of society, from the magisterial bench to the humblest laborer in the Cardiff docks, speak of the measure in the highest terms. This is especially so in the large colliery and iron districts, such as the Rhondda Valley, Merthyr, Aberdare, and other parts in the great coal-field of South Wales. In some of the larger works, where from 1,000 to 5,000 men are employed, I am assured by the masters and heads of firms that now, since Sunday closing has been in operation, they have no difficulty in starting their works on Monday morning, and the men are at work as on other days. Previous to the act coming into force, some of the said firms had to lay idle very often on Mondays, and sometimes on Tuesdays, in consequence of the Sunday drinking, which frequently led into the early part of the week, thus causing a very serious loss and inconvenience to the masters themselves, and inflicting great misery and privation on the wives and families of the men employed. Since the passing of the act all this has disappeared. The works and men are in full swing the week round. Thus Sunday closing has been a great blessing to all concerned and a source of comfort to thousands of families in our mining districts, and also a great commercial boon to large employers of labor.

If space permitted we might give unlimited testimony if necessary of the success of the measure. Even our police courts on Monday morning testify to the blessings

of Sunday closing. I give the following from J. Cook Fowler, esq., the stipendiary magistrate of Swansea, who a few weeks ago said:

"My experience for many months past is that the act has been working beneficially, because on Monday mornings now I have scarcely ever had a case of Sunday drinking before me. [Applause.] Whether that is to be attributed to the working of the Sunday closing act I cannot say, but I think it is a fair inference to be drawn, seeing that I used formerly to have a good many cases on Monday mornings, whereas for the past six weeks I have not had six cases."

The above quotation speaks for itself. To this I might add the almost unanimous testimony of the Cardiff bench of magistrates, who look upon Sunday closing as a great boon to the principality.

The beneficial results of the measure have also been witnessed in the increased attendance at the various churches and chapels throughout Wales. I am assured on good authority that the attendance at the house of God on Sundays has increased about 50 per cent. in many instances. Thus we may fairly infer, without any stretch of imagination, that the commercial, moral, social, and religious condition of the people generally have been benefited by the adoption of Sunday closing in Wales.

Of course, in Cardiff itself there is a difference of opinion amongst a certain class as to the working of the act, but the cause of this is clearly seen in the fact that Cardiff is on the borders of Monmouthshire, where there is no Sunday-closing act in force. Many avail themselves of this and cross the line for the express purpose of drinking, which leads to occasional scenes of drunkenness, which have largely contributed to the report that the Welsh bill was a failure. Those who know the facts of the case attach not much importance to this report. Some time ago the attention of the home secretary was called to this aspect of the case, and in his usual terse way he said that it was not the fault of the Welsh Sunday-closing measure, but the want of a Sunday-closing bill for Monmouthshire. The inference is, of course, an additional reason in favor of the Welsh act. The corporation of Cardiff has also just put its official seal to a petition asking for a similar measure for the whole of England—another proof of the success of Sunday-closing, even in Cardiff, where so much has been said and written against it by certain quondam friends. On all hands I have unqualified and the fullest assurance of the success of Welsh Sunday closing from all parts of the principality.

The views expressed by Mr. Scholfield are perhaps generally, though not universally, entertained. The Very Rev. R. Richardson, a much esteemed dignitary of the Catholic Church in this town, draws a terrible picture of drunkenness and iniquity, to which he has been an eye-witness, at the clandestine Sunday drinking rendezvous. These lawless retreats are called "cwm bachs," or "small beer," "and a more abominable and terrible consequence of closing public houses on Sunday he could not mention." The very reverend gentleman also referred to the institution of clubs among the lower orders, which he also attributes to the Sunday-closing act. He asserts that these clubs have become the rendezvous for drinking and gambling, and not for recreation and intellectual improvement. In this connection I may state that Cardiff is under additional disadvantage, so far as the influence of the act is concerned, from its immediate proximity to the county of Monmouth, which, through some freak of past legislation, is counted a part of England. On the very outskirts of Cardiff is this county, where men may indulge in intoxicants deprived them in Cardiff. From the very novelty of the case and the anomaly of the position, men go over to Monmouthshire on Sunday and get drunk. But I apprehend that these objections are incidental, and not points involving the principle of the act. These "cwm bachs," or rendezvous for clandestine drinking on Sunday, are held in open violation of the law, and if the police force of Cardiff—the executives and arm of that law—fail in their duty, clearly the police force and not the law are at fault.

I am of opinion that the views expressed by the very reverend gentleman touching clubs are sound views. I have seen men entering these establishments in a drunken and disgraceful condition. It is only fair, however, to remark that men in a drunken condition may be seen entering the clubs of the aristocracy and the wealthy of this and

other lands. But drinking in the clubs of the better classes of this country is now done, as a rule, not only upon a moderate but a very small scale. These workmen's clubs where excess is now indulged in will work out their own cure, failing which, the law must step in and remedy the evil.

My experience of workingmen's clubs, where I am possessed of a more thorough acquaintance with the community than I am here, is that they were total abstinence institutions, where billiards, dominoes, and cards were played, where the newspapers and periodicals were taken in, where a library was provided, and where a course of lectures was generally given during the winter months. Without discussing the principle of the Sunday-closing act in its relationship to the liberty of the subject, and without expressing any opinion regarding the merits of the law, I am disposed to think that it is unfair—not to say unsound—to condemn the Sunday-closing act because of “boosing clubs” and other rendezvous which to a great extent have arisen consequent upon it. The benefits to the coal-owners and iron-masters of the country, to the men and their families, and to the well-being of communities out of the Sunday-closing act is beyond contest; and the views expressed by Mr. Scholfield touching the benefits of the act are, in my opinion, well founded.

The following returns, prepared from information supplied by the police authorities of the various districts in the principality, exhibit the amount of Sunday drunkenness in Wales during the years 1881 and 1883. The statistics are in corroboration of my statement touching the difficulty of coming to accurate conclusions as to the merits of the Sunday-closing act because of the close proximity to Cardiff of an English county where the act is not in force. The tables indicate generally a decrease in the number of persons arrested for drunkenness during Sundays, and, if the borough of Cardiff were left out, the operations of the act would certainly be considered highly satisfactory. But notwithstanding this difficulty, important owing to the size of the town of Cardiff, which extends to the boundary line of Monmouthshire, the total figures show a decrease in the number of persons arrested between 8 a. m. on Sunday and 8 a. m. on Monday of nearly 8 per cent.

Table showing the number of persons arrested for drunkenness on Sundays and week days in Wales during the years 1881 and 1883.

Counties and boroughs.	From 8 a. m. Saturday to 8 a. m. Sunday.		From 8 a. m. Sunday to 8 a. m. Monday.		From 8 a. m. Monday to 8 a. m. Saturday.	
	1881.	1883.	1881.	1883.	1881.	1883.
County of Anglesea.....	25	20	6	.....	95	60
County of Brecon.....	9	20	8	18	32	38
Borough of Brecon.....	8	12	4	2	27	41
County of Cardigan.....	24	19	2	2	91	68
County of Carmarthen.....	17	25	4	1	70	160
Borough of Carmarthen.....	10	2	2	.....	10	16
County of Carnarvon.....	124	165	24	28	244	310
County of Denbigh.....	57	40	18	11	110	91
County of Flint.....	18	30	15	13	58	69
County of Glamorgan.....	285	196	156	119	402	366
Borough of Cardiff.....	164	235	38	62	389	454
Borough of Neath.....	21	27	3	10	50	59
Borough of Swansea.....	158	173	28	11	281	340
County of Merioneth.....	34	13	.....	1	41	48
County of Montgomery.....	18	15	.....	2	64	69
County of Pembroke.....	16	10	.....	.....	34	21
Borough of Haverford-West.....	21	12	1	9	28	21
Borough of Tenby.....	3	6	.....	.....	7	7
County of Radnor.....	6	1	.....	3	18	14
Total.....	1,018	1,021	309	287	2,041	2,192

The foregoing return has been prepared from information furnished by the police authorities of the various districts.

GENERAL TRADES.

Rates of wages paid in Cardiff, 1878 and 1884.

Occupations.	1878.	1884.
Brick-makers	per week..	\$6 26
Engine-fitters	do	8 75
Ship-carpenters	per day..	1 58
Shipsmiths	do	1 46
Sawyers	do	1 20
Coopers	do	1 10
Riggers	do	1 33
Boiler-makers	do	1 45
Engine-drivers (engineers) with premiums for merit.	do	1 50
Firemen	do	1 30
Laborers	do	68 to 97
Dock-laborers	do	73
Painters	per hour..	14
Masons	do	14
Carpenters	do	13
Plumbers	do	13
Plasterers	do	14

MERCHANT SEAMEN.

The merchant navy of the United Kingdom affords employment to nearly 200,000 men and boys of the sea-faring class. The local marine office of London pays out \$48,600 per month in salaries, and the wages paid each year to British seamen amount in round numbers to \$60,000,000. Cardiff takes a leading position among the ports of Great Britain. It is the greatest coal-exporting town in the world. About eighty vessels a day, conveying nearly 6,000,000 tons of coal per annum, sail hence to every quarter of the navigable world. It is therefore not surprising that sea-faring men constitute a large and important though a floating population of the metropolis of Wales. Over 36,000 sailors were shipped at Cardiff under the auspices of the board of trade during the year 1883. Three-fourths of the whole number were British seamen (the word "British" embracing all the nationalities of the United Kingdom); the remaining one-fourth being foreigners, chiefly composed of Italians, Germans, Norwegians, Austrians, and Greeks.

Foreign sailors while in port live at boarding-houses kept by their countrymen. These hostelries are numerous both at the docks and in special parts of the town. The foreign seamen as a class are regarded as sober and reliable men; masters of vessels hold them in high esteem. The Scandinavians in particular are steady men, and experts in all that appertains to their vocation.

It is a common remark among ship-owners that the British seaman has deteriorated. It is true that the character of his work has changed with the ascendancy of steamers upon the sea; and the peculiar skill and dexterity developed by experience on sailing vessels are less frequently to be observed now than in the old days of clipper ships. But the moral and social condition of British seamen, which still leaves abundant room for improvement, is much better to-day than in any period in the past. A quarter of a century ago it was the rule for seamen to take their earnings ashore and spend them upon drink and its consequent vices in the most reckless fashion. Still, however, seamen are undoubtedly the most improvident of the working classes. Cases are still too numerous where sea-faring men reach home after long voyages, and receive large sums of money, which are wasted within a short time. Despite the excellent efforts of the marine staff of the board of trade,

they continue to fall prey to that despicable class known as "crimps" or "runners," who infest large seaport towns everywhere. I have known a case in which a seaman who had been away three years was, on his return, paid off with £97 (\$471.42). Within three weeks he was looking for a ship, destitute, and with scarcely a decent coat on his back. He had fallen into the hands of crimps. They had fleeced him thoroughly and without mercy. In common with most seaport towns, there is at Cardiff considerable dissipation, but this does not exist now to the same extent as formerly.

Cardiff corporation, in pulling down at great expense a nest of brothels which existed a few years since near the then shipping office in Whitmore Lane, removed an eyesore and a great moral blot. Unfortunately, these brothels are still far too numerous in the town.

At the Sailors' Home board and lodging cost about 16s. (\$3.89) to 18s. (\$4.38) per week, and this is about the rate which prevails at the boarding-houses; but at the latter the men are very often expected to take "outfits," on which much profit is made.

There is a hospital ship, the *Hamadryad*, of which the Marquis of Bute is patron, for the benefit of sick and injured seamen. This ship, an old 21-gun frigate, was supplied by the admiralty in 1866. She was towed around from Plymouth and moored at the top of the old canal dock. The hospital was opened on the 1st of November, 1866, and is supported by voluntary subscriptions of 2s. (48 cents) per 100 tons register received from each vessel entering the port. The committee of management consists of twenty-four members, and the subscriptions are gratuitously collected by Lord Bute's officials at Cardiff, and by the Taff Railway Company at Penarth.

There is also a seaman's mission ship (the *Thisbe*) stationed in the West Bute Dock. The seamen's church on board this ship (like the *Hamadryad*, an old man-of-war) was opened in 1866, under the control of the Church of England Seamen's Mission. Divine service is held on board every Sunday, and from Advent to Easter on Wednesdays. The reading-room and library are open daily, and are well attended. Lectures, illustrated by calcium light, are delivered in the reading-room. There are two foreign churches, the Lutheran and Evangelical German, the former of which cost £500 (\$2,430), and seats two hundred and fifty; the latter seats one hundred and ten.

The music hall and the circus are a sailor's idea of amusements.

For the benefit and protection of seamen, three excellent agencies in connection with and under the management of the board of trade may be referred to: (1) There is the money-order system for transmitting the wages of seamen to their homes; (2) the Seamen's Savings Bank; and (3) the transmission by the board of trade officials of the men to their homes, their wages being afterwards forwarded to them. The money-order system is used at Cardiff by seamen of all countries, the bulk of the money orders, being, however, for British seamen. In the savings-bank department the foreigners number perhaps two-thirds of the depositors. They open accounts, and go on repeated voyages. When they have accumulated a good sum they draw it out, and either go home or remain in this country, and with the money thus saved open a small business. A vegetable and fruit store for the supply of vessels is with them a favorite business. They also open boarding-houses and small groceries. These observations do not, of course, apply to officers, whose earnings are often invested in one or more "sixty-fourth" of the ship they sail. Many of them become masters, next owners, and a small proportion of them managing owners on shore.

These men know all about a vessel and the perils of the sea, and woe be unto the board of trade if a mistake as to facts or conclusions is made by that department. These old sea-captains have mangled, if they have not murdered, the merchant shipping bill of 1884. Foreign seamen are generally supposed to be more thrifty than their British brethren.

With respect to the transmission scheme, it may be explained that the board of trade officers board vessels on their arrival, and all sailors wishing to go home without waiting for their ships to discharge receive railway warrants to their destinations and a form for the withdrawal of wages at their respective homes. They are also supplied with a small cash advance, generally 10s. (\$2.43). The wages are forwarded in one or two days to the mercantile marine office at the port of residence. The men are then able to draw their money close to their own homes, and are thus saved from the great temptations which surround them when they are off at distant ports. Board of trade officers accompany the men to the railway stations to see them safely off. Owing to the protection thus afforded, Jack is not preyed upon by "crimps" now as he used to be, and it goes without saying that his family reaps substantial benefits from the protective measures of the board of trade. At London, Avonmouth, and Greenock steam launches are actually provided by the board of trade in order that seamen may be reached at the earliest possible moment and saved from land-sharks. Mr. W. Turner, the chief superintendent of mercantile marine at Cardiff, Mr. Charles Hughes, assistant superintendent, and Mr. James Evans, superintendent of outdoor staff, and other officials of the department, take an active interest in the welfare of sailors, and are worthy of all praise.

There are at Cardiff 113 licensed pilots, whose earnings during 1883 amounted to £38,111 (\$186,677.46). They are comprised in three classes, first, second, and supplemental, and are under the authority of the pilotage board.

Subjoined will be found tables of, first, the proportion of British and foreign seamen at Cardiff; second, the wages paid at Cardiff in steam and sailing vessels; third, a scale applying to six months' running agreement, under which seamen find their own provisions; fourth, similar particulars supplied by our excellent consular agent at Newport.

SEAMEN'S WAGES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Seamen (British and foreign) shipped at Cardiff during the year 1883.

Nationality.	Engaged.	Failed to join.
British.....	28, 170	1, 123
Foreign.....	8, 339	250
Totals	36, 509	1, 373

CARDIFF.

Rates of seamen's wages.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
STEAM.		
Chief engineers	\$58 32	\$77 76
Second engineers	38 88	58 32
Third engineers	29 16	38 88
Donkeyman	21 87	24 30
Firemen	19 44	.....
Trimmers	14 58	17 01
Chief mates	34 02	48 60
Second mates	24 30	34 02
Third mates	19 44	24 30
Boatswains	17 01	19 44
Carpenters	24 30	29 16
Stewards	19 44	29 16
Cooks	17 01	24 30
Able seamen	18 22	.....
Ordinary seamen	14 58	.....
SAIL.		
Chief mates	41 31	48 60
Second mates	29 16	38 88
Boatswains	19 44	25 51
Carpenters	24 30	31 59
Stewards	19 44	29 16
Cooks	17 01	24 30
Able seamen	14 58	.....
Ordinary seamen	12 15	.....

Seamen's wages, Cardiff, 1884.

[Scale applying to six months' running agreements, under which seamen find their own provisions per week.]

Occupations.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Masters	\$24 30	\$19 44	\$21 87
Chief mate	13 36	10 93	12 14
Second mate	10 93	8 50	9 71
Carpenter	10 93	8 50	9 71
Boatswain	9 71	9 71	9 71
Seamen, able	7 29	6 80	7 04½
Firemen	7 53	7 04	7 28½
First engineer	19 44	18 22	18 83
Second engineer	12 15	10 93	11 54

NEWPORT.

Wages paid to seamen (officers and men)—distinguishing between ocean, coast, and river navigation, and between sail and steam—in Newport, Monmouthshire.

OCEAN-GOING VESSELS.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
STEAM.			
Captain	\$63 18	\$97 20	\$79 19
First mate	34 02	58 32	46 17
Second mate	26 73	38 88	32 80
First engineer	68 04	97 20	82 62
Second engineer	48 60	77 76	63 18
Third engineer	38 88	58 32	48 60
Donkeyman	21 87	26 73	24 30
Fireman	20 61	23 08	21 87
Boatswain	24 30	29 16	26 73

Wages paid to seamen (officers and men), &c.—Continued.

OCEAN-GOING VESSELS—Continued.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
STEAM—Continued.			
Carpenter..... per month..	\$31 59	\$43 74	\$37 66
Seaman..... do.....	19 44	20 61	20 04
Ordinary..... do.....	12 15	15 07	14 58
Cook..... do.....	21 87	31 59	26 73
Steward..... do.....	24 30	36 45	30 37
SAILING.			
Captain*..... per month..	48 60	97 20	72 90
First mate..... do.....	26 73	41 31	34 02
Second mate..... do.....	19 44	29 16	24 30
Boatswain..... do.....	17 01	26 73	21 87
Cook and steward..... do.....	19 44	36 45	27 94
Seamen..... do.....	14 58	15 79	15 18
Ordinary..... do.....	10 93	12 15	12 15
Carpenter..... do.....	24 30	36 45	30 37

*Some get 2½ per cent., and per month \$29.16.

COASTING VESSELS.

STEAM.			
Captain..... per week..	\$12 15	\$21 87	\$17 01
Mate..... do.....	9 72	14 58	12 15
First engineer..... do.....	12 15	24 30	18 22
Second engineer..... do.....	8 50	12 15	10 32
Fireman..... do.....	7 29	8 50	7 89
Seaman..... do.....	6 80	7 77	7 29
Ordinary..... do.....	4 37	5 34	4 86
Cook..... do.....	7 29	7 77	7 53
SAILING.			
Captains*..... per week..	18 22	21 87	20 04
Mate..... do.....	17 01	19 44	18 22
Cook and steward..... do.....	15 79	18 22	17 01
Seaman..... do.....	9 72	12 15	11 54
Ordinary..... do.....			

*Captains of sailing vessels in the coasting trades usually sail by shares, they getting two-thirds of the gross earnings and paying wages, food, and harbor expenses.

Rates of seamen's wages.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
BRISTOL.			GLASGOW.		
STEAM.			STEAM.		
Mates.....	\$43 74		First engineers.....	\$58 32	
Second mates.....	29 16		Second engineers.....	48 60	
Boatswains.....	21 87		Third engineers.....	38 88	
Cooks and stewards.....	23 08	\$29 16	Firemen.....	17 01	
Able seamen.....	17 01		Firemen to calcutta and other hot countries.....	19 44	
Firemen.....	18 22		Trimmers.....	14 58	
SAIL.			Mates to Quebec.....	58 32	\$68 04
Mates.....	29 16	43 74	Second-class steamers to Quebec.....	34 02	
Second mates.....	19 44	29 16	Seamen, weekly boats.....	6 32	6 80
Boatswains.....	18 22	24 30	Seamen to Quebec.....	19 44	
Cooks and stewards.....	18 22	34 02	Firemen.....	21 87	
Able seamen.....	14 58				

Rates of seamen's wages—Continued.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
GLASGOW—Continued.			LONDON—Continued.		
SAIL.			SAIL.		
Australian colonies :			Colonies and all voyages		
Able seamen	\$14 58		southward	\$14 58	
Ordinary seamen	9 72		Shorter voyages	17 01	
Quebec, able seamen	17 01				
HULL.			NEWPORT.		
STEAM.			STEAM.		
Chief engineer, second engineer, and third engineer	Variable.		Chief engineers	58 32	\$77 76
Donkeymen	21 87	\$24 30	Second engineers	48 60	58 32
Firemen	19 44		Third engineers	38 88	48 60
Trimmers	17 01		Donkeymen	21 87	24 30
Chief mates	38 88	36 45	Firemen	19 44	
Second mates	24 30	29 16	Trimmers	14 58	17 01
Third mates	19 44	21 87	Chief mates	38 88	48 60
Boatswains	19 44		Second mates	24 30	34 02
Carpenters	29 16		Third mates	19 44	29 16
Stewards	29 16		Boatswains	17 01	21 87
Cooks	24 30		Carpenters	29 16	31 59
Able seamen	18 22		Stewards	24 30	34 02
Ordinary seamen	12 15		Cooks	19 44	24 30
			Able seamen	18 22	
			Ordinary seamen	2 10	14 58
SAIL.			SAIL.		
Chief mates	38 88	48 60	Chief mates	34 02	43 74
Second mates	29 16		Second mates	21 87	29 16
Boatswains	18 22	19 44	Boatswains	17 01	21 87
Carpenters	24 30	29 16	Carpenters	24 30	29 16
Stewards	24 30	29 16	Stewards	19 44	29 16
Cooks	21 87	24 30	Cooks	17 01	24 30
Able seamen	14 58		Able seamen	14 58	
Ordinary seamen	12 15		Ordinary seamen	9 72	12 15
LIVERPOOL.			PLYMOUTH.		
STEAM.			STEAM.		
Chief engineer	48 60	58 32	Mediterranean	17 01	19 44
Second engineers	38 88	48 60	Australian and colonial boats	19 44	21 87
Third engineers	29 16	38 88			
Donkeymen	21 87	26 73			
Firemen	17 01	21 87	SAIL.		
Trimmers	14 58	17 01	Southward voyages	14 58	
Chief mates	38 88	48 60	Atlantic and short voyages	15 18	17 01
Second mates	29 16	38 88			
Third mates	24 30	31 59	SOUTH SHIELDS.		
Boatswains	21 87	31 59	STEAM.		
Carpenters	26 73	38 88	To the Baltic, Mediterranean, North America, and long voyages :		
Stewards	24 30	38 88	Able seamen	18 22	
Cooks	21 87	26 73	Firemen	19 44	
Able seamen	14 58	19 44			
Ordinary seamen	13 36	17 01	SAIL.		
SAIL.			Able seamen :		
Chief mates	34 02	43 74	To the Baltic	17 01	
Second mates	24 32	34 02	To the Mediterranean	14 58	
Boatswains	19 44	24 32	To North America	17 01	
Carpenters	24 32	34 02	Long voyages	14 58	
Stewards	24 32	29 16			
Cooks	19 44	24 32	SUNDERLAND.		
Able seamen	13 36	17 01	STEAM.		
Ordinary seamen	10 93	12 15	Seamen and firemen :		
LONDON.			Coasters or weekly	6 82	
STEAM.			For the Mediterranean, per month	17 01	
New York and North America	18 22	19 44	For America, per month	18 22	
China, Japan, colonies, &c	15 79	17 01			
Sea of Good Hope	17 01				
Mediterranean, Baltic, &c	17 01	18 22			
Weekly boats	6 07	7 29			

Rates of seamen's wages—Continued.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
SUNDERLAND—Continued.			SWANSEA—Continued.		
SAIL.			STEAM—Continued.		
For the Mediterranean	\$13 36	\$14 58	Stewards	\$24 30	\$29 16
For the East Indies	12 15	.....	Cooks	21 87	24 30
SWANSEA.			Able seamen	18 82	19 44
STEAM.			Ordinary seamen	14 58	.....
Chief engineers	82 62	.....	SAIL.		
Underpower boats, per week ..	18 22	.....	Chief mates	29 16	36 45
Second engineers	58 32	.....	Second mates	19 44	26 79
Underpower boats, per week ..	12 15	.....	Third mates	29 16	.....
Third engineers	38 88	.....	Boatswains	17 01	21 87
Donkeymen	23 08	26 73	Carpenters	24 30	29 16
Firemen	19 44	.....	Stewards	19 44	24 30
Trimmers	18 22	.....	Cooks	17 01	19 44
Chief mates, second mates, and third mates	Variable	.....	Able seamen	14 58	.....
Boatswains	23 08	24 30	Ordinary seamen	12 15	.....
Carpenters	29 16	.....	Coastwise:		
			Mates	20 65	.....
			Able seamen	15 79	16 40

SHIP BUILDING AND REPAIRING YARDS.

I have intimated while considering different branches of labor in this report that, notwithstanding the admirable position of the Taff and other rivers on the Bristol Channel for ship-building purposes, that industry has not yet taken anything like a respectable position among the industries of South Wales. It is not improbable, however, that with the transition from iron to steel for ship-building purposes, advantage will be taken of the departure by capitalists on this coast. There has been considerable friction between employers and employed in this class of labor for a considerable time. The men have been working with the advantage of organization, whereas the owners have been acting hitherto in their individual capacity. The master ship-builders and ship-repairers have at last, however, organized an association for mutual protection, called "The Cardiff and Penarth Ship-builders' and Ship-repairers' Association." The object of this society is set forth in the preface, which is here reproduced at length:

The Cardiff and Penarth Ship-builders' and Ship-repairers' Association is established for the purpose of forwarding and promoting, in every respect, the interests of those who devote their time and energies to, and risk their capital in, the above-named industry. The necessity for combination on the part of the employers of this district has long manifested itself; at length it has become imperative, owing to the unreasonable and exorbitant demands of the workmen, who, being cognizant of the absence of any organization on the part of the employers which might check their encroachments, emboldened by their past successes, and supported by their societies, their exactions have compelled their employers (in the interest of their trade) to take this step in the hope that they may be able by their unanimous action on all questions that may come before them, to restore a healthy condition of affairs between themselves and their workmen, and at the same time preserve the large vested interests of their respective branches of trade.

Among other rules are the following:

(1) The object of this society shall be as follows: The general protection and advancement of the above-named trades of this district. The arranging of, from time to time, charges for labor and material. The working hours, wages, and piece-work rates of the employes. The mutual protection of the members of the association from any imposition which may be practiced by their respective employes.

(3) Every legitimate endeavor shall be made to make this a free port, *i. e.*, workmen from any part of Great Britain shall be at liberty to work and reside here at their will.

(4) All questions relating to wages, day, piece-work, or over-time, shall be regulated by the rate paid at the port of Liverpool. In case any difference should arise on these points, the men shall not cease work, but shall appoint a deputation to wait upon a representative body of this association, who shall give every opportunity of a fair, open, and frank discussion of both sides of the question.

Wages paid per week of fifty-four hours in ship-yards—distinguishing between iron and wood ship-building—in Cardiff, 1884.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Shipwrights.....		\$9 48	\$9 48
Brass-founders.....		9 72	9 72
Boiler-makers.....		9 48	9 48
Boiler assistants.....		5 59	5 59
Boiler holders-up.....		6 56	6 56
Pattern-makers.....	\$8 10	8 75	8 75
Riveters.....		9 48	9 48
Molders.....	8 02	9 48	8 75
Molders' laborers.....		5 83	5 83
Fitters.....	8 75	9 48	9 11
Fitter's assistants.....	5 83	6 32	6 07
Tinsmiths.....		8 75	8 75
Sailmakers (8d. per hour).....		8 75	8 75
Joiners (wood).....		8 75	8 75
Smiths.....		8 75	8 75
Smiths' assistants (strikers).....		5 10	5 10
Platers.....		10 20	10 20
Platers' (lads) rivet-heaters.....		3 40	3 40
Platers' (lads) blowers.....		2 43	2 43
Copper-smiths.....		8 75	8 75

There is very little ship-building in wood. Some years since vessels were constructed at what was then known as Batchelor's Yard (now the Mount Stuart Dry-Dock and Engineering Company's premises), and an attempt is now being made to revive and extend the industry. A few steamships of moderate size have been turned out at the various dry-dock and engineering yards, but their work done is chiefly of the repairing class.

Wages paid per day in ship-yards—distinguishing between iron and wood ship-building—in Newport, Monmouthshire.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Shipwrights:			
Iron.....	\$1 57	\$1 57	\$1 57
Wood.....	1 45	1 45	1 45
Iron shipwrights' helpers.....	07	1 09	1 03
Iron shipwrights' apprentices.....	24	60	42
Joiners.....	1 33	1 45	1 39
Smiths.....	1 29	1 45	1 37
Boiler-makers.....	1 45	1 57	1 51
Fitters.....	1 33	1 45	1 39
Block-makers.....	1 21	1 33	1 27
Pattern-makers.....	1 21	1 45	1 33
Sawyers.....	1 09	1 21	1 15
Coppersmiths.....	1 33	1 33	1 33
Plumbers.....	1 33	1 33	1 33
Boat-builders.....	1 45	1 57	1 51
Spar-makers.....	1 45	1 57	1 51
Riggers.....	1 33	1 33	1 33
Laborers.....	1 09	1 09	1 09
Rivet boys.....	48	48	48

RAILWAYS AND RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS.

Cardiff is a place of growing importance as a railway center. The Great Western Railway runs through here from London to its terminus at Milford Haven, and the demands of the coal and iron trades led to the construction of the Rhymney Railway and the Taff Vale Railway, a remarkably successful enterprise. Both lines derive their income from minerals brought to Cardiff for exportation.

There is a very general feeling throughout the United Kingdom that railway servants are overworked, or at all events that their hours of labor are unnecessarily long, leading to accidents, and liable to be the cause of loss of life. At a meeting held in this district some time ago by the railway employés some of the men complained that they had to work twenty or thirty hours at a stretch without any assistance. One of the speakers stated that during the previous week he had been compelled to work one hundred and twenty-one hours and twenty-five minutes in four "turns." "At last," he said, "wearied with the long hours and want of sleep," he "met with a slight accident, damaging two buffers on a wagon." He was not asked to explain—the bill was sent in to him.

It transpires, from a letter addressed to the directors of the Taff Vale by the trainmen's committee, that the Midland Railway enginemen work ten hours per day and are paid at the rate of eight hours at the end of each day. The Midland trainmen work eleven hours per day, and overtime at the rate of ten hours at the end of each day, with a guarantee that in every instance they shall receive a full week's pay. I gather from the letter before me that the directors of the Taff Vale Railway Company offer to apply the system under which the railway companies of the country are worked to the Taff Vale Company. But the workmen decline this offer, their demand being for a positive reduction in the hours of labor to sixty hours per week. "If," says the letter referred to, "your board were to adopt this system, it would positively be more expensive than the sixty hours per week, and most unsatisfactory to the men by creating an invidious distinction between enginemen and trainmen, to which neither grade would agree."

This, in brief, seems to be the merit of the issue between the railway corporations of this district and their employés. It will be very generally admitted that the demands of the men, looking towards a curtailment of the hours of labor to sixty hours per week, is a reasonable demand, and that the adoption of some system under which the time on duty could be lessened would undoubtedly be for the benefit of the community at large.

I beg to make grateful acknowledgement to Mr. Hurman, the traffic manager of the Taff Vale Railway Company, for valuable assistance in the compilation of the following tables giving the rate of wages paid to men employed on the Taff Vale system:

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
Inspectors		
Gaugers	\$1 37	\$2 63
Plate-layers	89	97
Joiners	77	81
Laborers	89	1 17
Gas and signal fitters	68	81
Painters	97	1 21
Smiths	73	1 33
Strikers	97	1 37
	68	73

Engineering department—Continued.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT.		
Foremen.....per day..	\$2 43	.....
Fitters.....do.....	97	\$1 70
Boilersmiths.....do.....	97	2 43
Tin and coppersmiths.....do.....	97	1 46
Blacksmiths.....do.....	1 21	1 62
Turners and machinemen.....do.....	73	1 13
Carriage-builders.....do.....	89	1 17
Wagon-builders.....do.....	89	1 13
Carriage-painters.....do.....	89	1 33
Pattern-makers.....do.....	1 46	.....
Sawyers.....do.....	81	97
Laborers.....do.....	68	97
Engine-drivers.....do.....	1 21	1 82
Firemen.....do.....	85	1 09
Mineral guards.....do.....	1 09	1 21
Mineral brakemen.....do.....	77	85
Engine-cleaners.....do.....	48	85
Lighters-up.....do.....	64	1 05
Stationery-engine driver.....do.....	1 01	.....
Coke and coal fillers.....do.....	85	97
Wagon-greasers.....do.....	48	68

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

Inspectors.....per annum..	\$729 00	\$923 40
Station-masters.....do.....	328 54	631 80
Booking and parcel clerks.....per week..	3 40	5 10
Telegraph clerks.....do.....	1 94	3 65
Guards.....per day.....	1 21	1 37
Assistants.....do.....	97	1 13
Foremen porters.....do.....	85	1 09
Parcel porters.....do.....	73	85
Porters.....do.....	68	81
Lampmen.....do.....	60	77
Carriage-cleaners.....do.....	68	77
Signalmen.....do.....	81	1 01
Gate-men.....do.....	1 01	1 09

GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Goods agents.....per annum..	\$379 08	\$947 70
Guards.....per day.....	1 21	.....
Foremen.....do.....	1 03	1 13
Porters.....do.....	48	60
Timber-loaders.....do.....	81	1 01
Shunters.....do.....	81	1 01
Horsemen.....do.....	48	60
Number-takers.....do.....	40	48

THE NORTH WALES QUARRYMEN.

There are fourteen thousand two hundred and fifty-nine slate quarrymen in North Wales, distributed over four counties, in the following proportions:

The North Wales quarrymen.

County.	Number quarries.	Number men engaged.
Carnarvon.....	41	8,960
Merioneth.....	29	5,086
Denbigh.....	3	162
Montgomery.....	2	51
Total.....	75	14,259

Two of the Carnarvonshire quarries, placed at opposite ends of the same hill, at a distance of 4 miles, employ, respectively, 2,809 and 2,757 men. The first is the Penrhyn quarry, probably the largest in the world, owned by Lord Penrhyn, and situated 5 miles from Bangor and the Menai Straits; the other, the Dinorwic quarries, at Llanberris, 4 miles south of the Penrhyn quarry, owned by G. W. Duff Assheton Smith, esq. The bulk of the Merionethshire quarries, employing over 3,881 men, are in the Festiniog district.

The weekly earnings of quarrymen at the Penrhyn quarry, where the highest wages are paid, are at present as follows:

Slate workers.....	\$7 29 to \$7 77
Rockmen (working in and removing bad rocks).....	6 07 6 56
Engine-drivers.....	5 83 6 32
Joiners and blacksmiths.....	5 83
Laborers.....	4 86 5 53

The house-rent paid by quarrymen ranges from \$19.44 to \$38.88 a year. Most of the men in the Penrhyn quarry live in houses provided by Lord Penrhyn at a rent of from \$14.58 to \$19.44 a year; there is always a small garden attached to these.

Quarrymen are commonly said to "live on tea." Their breakfast consists of tea and bread and butter; they take tea and bread and butter at the quarry, and too many of them have no more than tea and bread and butter again after coming home at 6 in the evening, and for supper many of them make the addition of potatoes to their 6 o'clock meal, some bacon, and a smaller number, a very small number, fresh meat. Fresh meat is as a rule reserved till Sundays. It is too true that tea and bread and butter are the staple articles of diet. Strangers visiting the quarries have described the men as being shorter, narrower-chested, more unhealthy-looking, and in every way physically inferior to other classes of artisans. Although this inferiority is denied by competent judges, it is certain that the men injure themselves by their system of diet, and that healthy and robust manhood is not conspicuous amongst them.

The quarryman spends much of his leisure time in reading—he is a great theological reader—and in fishing with the rod; but the universal occupation off work is singing or playing; pianos and harmoniums are numerous scattered among the cottages, and the men have excellent voices. At the national Eisteddfod held at Cardiff last year the chief prize was awarded to the choir, consisting of two hundred voices, from the Penrhyn quarry. Concerts, and most commonly in aid of some fellow-workman disabled by accident or disease, are constantly held in the neighborhood of quarries.

There is probably the usual proportion of spendthrifts among quarrymen; but, on the whole, they are very exceptionally saving and provident. Not a few of them are worth \$4,860 or \$7,290; they "buy farms, build houses, and invest money in banking, shipping, and other branches of business that pay them high interest," is an account given of them by one of themselves who has risen to be a thriving manager of a quarry. The men take great interest in politics, and have deep religious tendencies; their chapels are very numerous, well filled, and most regularly attended. Fondness for good clothes is a very certain characteristic, and the prime cleanliness of a quarryman's cot does not escape the most casual and superficial observer.

MINERS AND THE COAL TRADE.

With the exception of the Clyde basin the South Wales coal-field is the largest in the United Kingdom. It extends from east to west for

73 miles, with a transverse diameter from north to south of something like 16 miles. It is estimated that between 32,000,000,000 and 33,000,000,000 tons of coal is still available for future use in this district. The number of collieries in operation within this coal-field is in the neighborhood of 460; about 360 being situated in Glamorganshire, 103 in Monmouthshire, and the remainder in Carmarthenshire, Breconshire, and Pembrokeshire. It is computed that 70,000 men are engaged at this moment in and about these collieries. But in order to understand the position of the miner and his relationship to the coal owner it is necessary to take a retrospective view.

Twelve years ago, or in 1872, the coal trade reached the high-water mark of prosperity, and the colliers participated largely, if not equitably, in the fabulous profits of that time. But towards the close of the following year a period of depression set in. Wages fluctuated with a downward tendency until, at length, in 1875, the miners of South Wales came out on strike against a reduction of 10 per cent. in their wages, and in the face of a falling market. This struggle between capital and labor lasted five months, involving a loss in wages to the South Wales district, as stated by Lord Aberdare, of the stupendous sum of \$15,000,000. At the end of that time the representatives of the men agreed with the representative of the owners to accept wages at a rate $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. less than that which they were earning when the strike began. The terms of the agreement provided that the wages adopted should continue in force for three months, ending with August, 1875, when the rate should be fixed by a joint committee composed of six employers and six workmen, based upon the selling price of coal. The strike referred to was attended by sufferings and privations to the verge of starvation, as well as the actual money loss to the wage-earning classes referred to. But out of the conflict the principle of arbitration emerged, and since the year 1875 there has been no general strike or lock-out in this district.

Wages in the coal trade have for years been governed by equitable arrangements by the sliding scale so generally applied at collieries to fix the rate of wages. The existing scale, which is in operation by virtue of a memorandum of agreement between representatives of the Monmouthshire and South Wales Collieries Owners' Association, and the authorized representative of the workmen employed at collieries of the members of the association is administered by the joint sliding scale committee, on which eight representatives of employers and a like number of workmen sit. An annual output of about 11,500,000 tons of coal is thus effected, the association comprising fifty-two firms of proprietors, and one hundred and seventy pits. The chairman of the sliding scale committee is Mr. W. T. Lewis (employer); vice-chairman, Mr. Abraham (workmen's representative); the employers' secretary being Mr. W. Gascoyne Dalziel, son of the late Mr. Alexander Dalziel, the previous secretary; and the workmen's secretary is Mr. T. W. Job. Wages are regulated by a sliding scale based upon the average net selling price of coal as ascertained by the appointed and representative accountants at their examination, once in every four months, of the coal owners' books. The standard of wages upon which advances or reductions must be made are the several rates actually paid at the respective collieries for the month of December, 1879, such wages being equivalent to a standard net selling price realized from all the collieries of the association at \$1.86, and between \$1.86 and \$1.94 per ton. The average net prices of coal are taken as for large colliery-screened coal delivered free on board at Cardiff, Newport, and Swansea. For coal sold into wagons at the col-

lieries, the equivalent net prices at the ordinary port of shipment are taken in calculating the selling price. There is no maximum or minimum in the scale of wages under this agreement. Advances or reductions are effected at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. upon the standard wage rate for every 8 cents in the selling price of coal per ton. As a fact, no reductions have been made in wages governed by this scale. The advances since 1880 have been as follows:

	Per cent.
February 1, 1880.....	5
February 1, 1881.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$
November 1, 1881.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$
June 1, 1882.....	5
November 1, 1883.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$

This, therefore, represents a total of $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above the standard prices of December, 1879. Of the employers' association itself, Mr. W. T. Lewis is chairman, Mr. Edward Jones (Varteg) vice-chairman, Mr. W. Simons (Merthyr) solicitor, and Mr. Gascoyne Dalziel (Cardiff) secretary. The proprietors of the Ocean and Ferndale collieries, who were at one time members of this association, have recently adopted sliding scales of their own, taking different bases for the calculation of the standard. But the hours of labor are identical at all the pits, viz, nine hours from bank. The system of timbering or securing the ceiling from falling upon the workmen differs in South Wales from the practice in the north of England. There men are specially engaged in that work, and the hewers have nothing to do with the propping and securing of the ceiling. In South Wales, however, the colliers themselves do this class of work, and I understand them to be experts at it. The proportion of time devoted to this and other necessary labor is about equal to the time employed at face of work, that is to say, nine hours of hewing would be succeeded by nine hours of clearing away and preparation for more dead working.

Wages paid in and in connection with coal mines in Monmouthshire.

Occupations.	Average.
	<i>Cents.</i>
Cutting.....per ton..	39. 87225
Dead work*.....do..	23. 46975
Haulage.....do..	6. 45975
Night work.....do..	7. 0065
Surface men.....do..	} 11. 2185
Management.....do..	
Clerks.....do..	
Underground day men.....do..	5. 64975
Ostlers.....do..	3. 645

* Dead work is preparing for the actual cutting of the coal, that is to say, making stalls, headings, &c., to get at the coal, and is carried on whenever required, night or day; but the dead work, as a rule, alternates with the coal-cutting about every nine hours continuously.

THE IRON TRADE.

The manufactured-iron trade is one of the great industries of South Wales. It ranks next to the coal trade in importance and in number of men employed. It gives direct employment to about fifty thousand men. The great ironmasters of this district are turning their attention towards steel as a ship-building material. The Landore Siemens Steel Company, situated at Landore, near Swansea, have been manufacturing steel on the Siemens process for several years. And the celebrated

Cyfarth iron-works, which have been closed since the year 1875, have recently been converted into steel works under the masterly supervision of Mr. Edward Williams, of Stockton-on-Tees. Everything indicates that South Wales has before it a great future in the manufacture of rails and ship-plates.

I have already commented upon the habits and economic position of the men employed at these works, and shall therefore content myself now with submitting the following tables showing their earnings.

Wages paid per week of fifty-four hours in foundries, machine shops, and iron works.

SOUTH WALES.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Foundries (Cardiff):			
Molders		\$7 78	\$7 78
Fitters	\$7 29	9 72	8 75
Pattern-makers	7 29	9 72	8 75
Smiths	6 80	8 51	7 78
Boiler-makers	9 48	10 93	9 48
Laborers	4 38	6 80	5 34
Iron and steel works:			
Puddlers	6 68	7 29	6 92
Helpers	5 10	5 34	5 10
Forge-rollers	9 72	10 93	10 32
Furnace men	8 51	8 51	8 51
Furnace helpers	4 86	4 86	4 86
Blacksmiths	7 29	8 51	7 78
Strikers	4 86	4 86	4 86
Fitters	7 29	9 72	8 75
Laborers	4 86	4 86	4 86
Firemen	6 07	6 56	6 32
Hammermen	6 68	7 29	6 92
Coal-unloaders	4 86	4 86	4 86
Fitters:			
Foremen	7 29	8 26	7 77
Workmen	6 31	7 29	6 84
Laborers	3 64	3 64	3 64
Turners:			
Smiths	4 37	8 26	6 35
Strikers	4 86	8 74	6 84
Pattern-makers	4 37	4 37	4 37
Laborers	7 29	8 74	8 01
Molders:			
Laborers	3 88	4 13	8 86
Machinists	4 86	8 74	6 84
Electors	4 13	4 13	8 99
Carpenters	3 88	6 84	5 34
Furnace men	4 37	5 83	5 16
Engine men	5 83	5 83	5 83
Boys (helpers)	3 88	5 83	4 86
	6 31	6 35	6 35
	1 09	1 45	1 27

VIVIAN & SONS, SWANSEA.

[Employés: Men and boys, 2,314; women, 12.]

Occupations.	Average wages per week.	Average working hours per week.	Occupations.	Average wages per week.	Average working hours per week.
Foremen	\$10 20	84	Boys	\$1 46	57
Furnacemen	4 86	76		1 94	57
	5 59	70		2 19	57
	5 83	81		2 43	57
	9 24	78		6 82	54
Watchmen	8 75	54	Rollermen	5 10	54
Enginemen	6 82	60	Cutters, &c	3 65	54
Stokers	4 86	66	Picklers, &c	5 83	54
Fitters	5 83	57	Hammermen	8 51	54
Fitters (apprentices)	1 46	57	Boys	2 92	54
Molders	6 07	57	Machinemmen	7 78	60

Vivian & Sons, Swansea—Continued.

Occupations.	Average wages per week.	Average working hours per week.	Occupations.	Average wages per week.	Average working hours per week.
Pressmen	\$6 19	60	Assistants	\$2 92	63
Beltmen, &c	5 10	60	Gatemen	7 29	63
Gasmen (foremen)	19 92	91	Millwrights	8 51	54
Gasmen	8 51	91	Case-makers	5 46	54
Gasmen (helpers)	6 32	60	Coal, ore, and metal wheel-ers	6 56	58
Refiners	4 86	63	Warehousemen	6 07	54
	8 75	63	Weghers, &c	6 07	54
	12 15	72	Hiremen	6 19	54
Nail-bag makers	4 13	54	Cleaners	6 07	57
Nail and spike drummers	5 34	54	Haulers, shippers, &c	6 56	77
Chippers	4 38	54	Dischargers	7 05	70
Strikers	3 65	54	Laborers	4 13	62
Mixers	19 92	54	Women	2 06	50½
Boiler-makers	6 32	57	Potters	6 56	69½
Helpers	3 40	57		20 29	72
Joiners	4 38	63	Do	4 38	69
	5 95	68	Do	5 34	84
Smiths	5 83	63	Pattern-makers	7 17	57
Masons	5 83	68	Apprentices	1 46	57
Assistants	4 38	63	Hydraulic and coal tram-mers	6 80	72
Sawyers	4 86	72	Metal-beaters	3 65	84
Wheelwrights	5 83	72	Slag tappers, &c	3 89	72
Brazers	4 38	72	Ore-fillers	5 59	72
Painters	7 29	72	Dropsmen	6 56	72
Cartmen	4 38	72	Liftmen	3 65	72
Plumbers	5 34	72			
Time-keepers and store-keepers	5 71	63			

As a rule the men are sober, steady, and intelligent.

WAGES IN THE TINPLATE TRADE.

The tinplate trade is an important industry in South Wales and Monmouthshire. The exports for the year 1880 amounted to 217,699 tons, valued at \$2,617,727.12. This industry affords employment to over six thousand persons, and the firm of Pontymister Works, near Newport (Mon.), have kindly supplied answers to questions corresponding with those submitted by the Department. These answers are pointed and valuable, and are reproduced in their integrity, the money tables alone being converted. This firm has also supplied a table of wages paid at the present time, together with those paid in 1879, for the purpose of comparison. A glance at these figures will show that wages have advanced in the majority of cases during the last five years. It is clear that, so far as the workers in the tinplate industry are concerned, their position has improved substantially since 1879.

Occupations.	1879.	1884.
Melter	\$0 77	\$0 77
Refiner	1 37	
Stamper	13½	1 64
Coacher	10½	
Weighing pig-iron	08	8
Hammermen	1 56	1 39
Coacher	22	14
Bar roller	18	
Behinder	4 13	48
Hoaker	2 43	
Scaler	2 92	4 86
Wheeling coke	1 94	2 19
Wheeling stamps	3	8
Engineers	6 56	6 56

Occupations.	1879.	1884.
Fireman.....per week	\$4 38	\$4 86
Forge manager.....do	9 72	9 72
Roller.....per 100 boxes	6 40	6 87
Doubler.....do	5 13	5 51
Furnaceman.....do	4 70	5 20
Catcher.....do	2 53	3 02
Shearer.....do	2 02	2 17
Weigher.....do	30	48
Iron cutter.....per week	5 10	} *12
Helper.....do	3 65	
Roll turning.....per 100 boxes	48	48
Mill manager.....per week	12 15	15 79
Pickler.....per 100 boxes	1 46	1 46
Cold rolling.....do	1 39	1 21
Catching.....do	22	20
Opening.....do	18	18½
Greasing.....per day	20	118½
Annealers.....per week	17 50	} 2 43
Helper.....do	5 46	
Tinman.....per 100 boxes	5 62	6 07
Washman.....do	5 62	6 07
Catcher.....do	1 87	2 01
Boxer.....do	1 01	1 01
Assorter.....per week	8 51	9 72
Lighting fires.....do	4 38	4 38
Engineers.....do	4 38	6 80
Tinhouse manager.....do	14 58	14 58
Fitter.....per day	1 21	1 52
Fitter.....do		2 02
Carpenter.....do	1 09	97
Smith.....do	1 31	1 52
Striker.....do	77	73
Mason.....do	1 09	1 52
Laboring.....do	73	73
Balling.....per ton		39
Shingler.....per day		73
Females:		
Openers.....per 100 boxes	1 58	1 70
Pickers off.....do	1 25	152
Scourers.....do	1 70	152
Dippers.....do	1 58	1 70
Dusters.....do	1 12	1 21
Carriers.....per day	24	24
Reckoner.....per week	2 67	3 40

* Per ton.

† Per 100 boxes.

‡ Per day.

Day man, 6 to 6; Saturday, 6 to 4. In winter, 6.30 to 5.30; Saturday, 6.30 to 4. Standing wages; no overtime allowed.

A box contains 112 sheets, 20 by 14 inches, and weighs 108 pounds, average.

When working by the ton, work alternate weeks, day and night, twelve hours per turn.

Meltemen working by the 100 boxes, work shifts of eight hours, and in turn work by night or day, as the case may be, 10 to 6; 2 to 10; 6 to 2.

Girls all work by day; 6 to 6 in summer; 7 to 5 in winter. Half hour to breakfast; one hour to dinner.

REPLIES TO QUESTIONS AS PER ORDER OBSERVED IN THE DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR.

1. Rate of wages annexed.

2. Cost of living varies according to the work a man has to do. If employed at any of the furnaces he must have better food than if not exposed to heat and heavy work. Rent averages from \$3.65 to \$4.86 a month, say, for a cottage two rooms and back kitchen down stairs and three bed-rooms. Prices of all necessities of life are reasonable enough in this district. Flour about \$1.94 to \$2.43 per bushel. Meat from 16 to 22 cents per pound. Milk is plentiful. Butter and cheese at Newport prices.

3. In some branches wages are higher than in 1879 (in 1878 these works were idle, the old firm having stopped payment from unavoidable causes in 1876). Whereas in other departments wages have advanced. The

general condition of the people now is about the same as in 1879. Some are saving money, while others spend it all.

4. The habits of the people are steady, generally, although there are exceptions. The only cause of discomfort is drink, but very few in this district can be classed as drunkards. The majority are frequenters of and members of either the established church or one of the five dissenting chapels in the district. The chapels are most of them large, well-built, and well-ventilated buildings and have always good congregations on the Sunday.

5. Unity amongst employers and employés always means prosperity in a district; and here strikes are almost unknown. In the five years there have only been two. The longest lasted about forty-eight hours. Employers and the work-people come in contact almost every day and anything amiss is dealt with at once. It is not allowed to smoulder and cause dissension.

6. No organization on either side here. Both sides reserve to themselves the right to settle their own affairs without calling in others.

7. Strikes in this district have always meant poverty and misery to the working people, and many have been unable to regain their losses—in fact it has been impossible. Trades people have been made bankrupt in consequence, and we have seen no good whatever result.

8. The work-people have no restriction whatever put upon them as to the use of their money. They are paid weekly in pounds, shillings, and pence, and can go where they like and do what they like with their money.

9. Co-operative stores did not flourish here because of competitors who cut down prices to induce the people not to join.

10. Answered separately.

11. The factory act stipulates that every place must be securely fenced, and the work is so arranged that it is pretty certain to be carelessness if any accident occurs. If any one is incapacitated they are paid weekly amounts from the sick fund, to which every one contributes 4 cents in the pound for every pound that is earned.

12. No political restriction whatever. The work-people take what side they like. But as the voting qualification is \$97.20 per annum there are not many voters, as workmen's houses, as a rule, are not rated over \$53.32.

13. Very few cases of emigration, mostly all to America, and very few, indeed, but what have returned saying they could do better here. Forge-men and millmen have gone out, say, about a dozen altogether in the last five or six years.

Of course this refers only to individuals in this class of industry.

PRINTERS AND PRINTING OFFICES.

In the early part of the present century the printer held an acknowledged and well-deserved position of superiority among workmen for intelligence and mental culture. The very nature of the business demanded a higher standard of education compared with what was then current amongst the working classes. Besides, the custom then was common of taking the sons of well-to-do middle class people as apprentices. Printers in those times do not seem to have been distinguished for sobriety, for both compositors and pressmen had a bad reputation and a "drunken printer" was a term which became very common.

The "offices" or buildings in which the business of printing was carried on were badly constructed, indifferently lighted, and badly venti-

lated, and, as the result, they were positively unhealthy. The ordinary hours of work were from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. each day, or sixty-three hours per week, and the Saturday "half holiday" was then unknown.

But fifty years and more have brought about great changes. Steam presses and other machinery have modified the cost and character both of work and workmen, and while wages have generally advanced the cost of living and time of labor have both declined. Printing establishments are now specially designed for the purposes of the trade; light and air are provided for the health and comfort of printers; a reduction in the number of working hours affords more time for relaxation and out-of-door exercise, and a great improvement has taken place in the habits of the men. The strong and ever increasing feeling against drinking habits has resulted in the printer now being one of the most temperate and reliable of workmen. Conduct that was accepted fifty years ago because it was considered inevitable would not be tolerated in the present day.

There can be no question that in respect of reputation the printer is greatly improved. But his former distinction for exceptional intellectual attainments has not been sustained. Great advances in this respect have been made among the workers in other industries. Moreover, the present in-door apprentice system has almost entirely disappeared, and the rank and file of the profession are now drawn from lower grades than formerly. But the school board system will tend to raise the intellectual standard of the operative printer as well as of all classes of workmen.

The following interesting table for 1834, 1866, and 1884, taken out by Messrs. Unwin Brothers, of the Gresham Press, London, and of Chilworth, Surrey, from their own books, will be found valuable, because absolutely reliable :

Price of labor, hours of work, and average weekly earnings of printers in 1834, 1866, and 1884.

[Supplied by Messrs. Unwin Brothers, of the Gresham Press, London, and of Chilworth, Surrey.]

Character of work.	Earnings per week of sixty-three hours in 1834.	Earnings per week of sixty hours in 1866.	Earnings per week of fifty-four hours in 1884.
Compositors, newspapers	\$10 20 to \$11 64	\$10 20 to \$11 64	\$10 20 to \$11 64
Compositors, ordinary	8 01	8 73	8 97
Compositors, ordinary, for ordinary English work * ..	12	13	14
Pressmen	8 01	8 73	8 73
Machine-minders	8 01	8 97 10 20	9 72 10 93

* Piece-work per 1,000 ens.

Table-work is charged double. Foreign work and type smaller than brevier is priced according to its size, &c., from one-half cent to 10 cents per 1,000 extra. Overtime is paid 6 cents per hour extra. The above table refers to London wages. The scale in the country towns varies from 20 to 25 per cent. less.

HOW A LONDON PRINTER LIVES.

☞ The following interesting particulars as to income and expenditure have been supplied by a London printer :

In presenting you with an estimate of the financial position of the London compositor of the present day, I shall illustrate in a simple manner how difficult it is to

"make both ends meet." Take, for instance, a married man, whose weekly wage is \$8.71, with three or four young children dependent upon his exertions, and examine the manner in which he spends it:

Income.		Expenditure.	
Weekly wage	\$8 71	For domestic necessities, including food, fire, lighting, &c	\$5 83
		Rent*	1 80
		Railway fare	36
		Life and fire insurance	20
		School fees for children	12
		Sick-benefit clubs	24
		Balance	16
	8 71		8 71

* Based upon the calculation that the rent should not exceed one-fifth your income, but in a great many instances it does.

It will be seen from the above that there remains a balance of 16 cents with which to provide clothes and meet such incidentals as loss of wage through compulsory holidays, doctor's fees, charitable gifts, or subscriptions, and numerous other items not thought of until they have to be met.

Therefore, were it not for the fact that through the good management of the wife (she occasionally bought some trifle of clothing or household requisite out of her \$8.71 weekly allowance) and also that sometimes the man's weekly wage is augmented by a little overtime, the London mechanic would have to declare bankrupt or live in more reduced circumstances, similar to laborers and not skilled artisans. As for such items as amusements, country or seaside trips, they are only to be dreamt of, not realized.

PRINTERS AT CARDIFF.

The rules of the Cardiff branch of the typographical association provide the following, among other rates:

	Rate.
WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS AND JOB WORK.	
Per week of fifty-four hours	\$7 05
Casual labor	13
Overtime	14
After 10 p. m. (Saturdays after 6 p. m.)	18
Sundays	24
DAILY PAPERS.	
Day work:	
Per week of fifty-four hours	7 53
Casual labor	14
Overtime	18
Night work:	
Per week of fifty-four hours	9 72
Casual labor	18
Overtime	20
NEWS OFFICES (piece).	
Daily morning papers:	
Pearl	per 1,000 .. 16½
Ruby	do .. 15
Nonpareil	do .. 14½
All sizes above	do .. 13½

BOOK WORK.

All works in the English language, common matter with space lines including English and brevier, to be cast up at 11 cents per 1,000 ens; if in minion, 11½ cents; in nonpareil, 12½ cents; ruby, 13½ cents; pearl, 14 cents; diamond, 17 cents; without space lines, including English and brevier, 11½ cents per 1,000, in minion, 12 cents; in nonpareil, 13

cents; in ruby, 14 cents; in pearl, 14½ cents, and in diamond 17½ cents; heads and directions or signature lines included. There are, however; many non-society men in the town. Two daily newspapers (besides weeklies) are published in Cardiff. At one office (Western Mail) the society rules are observed, and at the other (South Wales Daily News) the compositors are non-society men.

JOBGING.

The rates of wages paid in Cardiff are as follows :

Occupations.	Rate.
Overseers per week..	\$14 58
Printers do.	7 05
Stereotypers do.	7 05
Letter-press machinists:	
Overseers do.	12 15
Men do.	7 05
Stokers do.	6 07

STATIONERY AND BOOK-BINDING TRADES, CARDIFF, 1884.

These trades, although comparatively in their infancy, have made great strides during the past few years. Mr. Thomasson is said to have first introduced female labor locally to any appreciable extent. This was twelve years since, when he employed about sixteen or twenty hands. Now Messrs. Daniel Owen & Co., the largest stationers and printers, have about fifty girls in their factory, and there are altogether some two hundred young women engaged at the respective establishments most of them being daughters of mechanics, and for whom the new trade has found an opening.

The following are the rates paid :

Occupations.	Rate.
MALES.	
Book-binders	\$7 05
Finishers	7 78
Rulers	7 05
Account-book makers	5 05
FEMALES.	
Forewomen	\$3 65 to 4 88
Book-sewers	1 94 3 65
Book-folders	1 94 3 65
Book sewers and folders (beginners)	1 21

The following table also applies to female labor in the same trades ; and it will be observed that the factories act provides that women coming under its operations shall not work after 6.30 p. m. On Saturday afternoons they are not permitted to work after 2.30 p. m. But forty-eight times during the year they may work overtime.

FEMALE LABOR.

Women are not employed in industrial pursuits to any important extent in this country. This element of the report will be better treated by our able consular officers in the metropolis and the great cities of

the United Kingdom, where females are largely engaged in various branches of manufactures and other vocations.

Women are very generally employed in the principality in the various harvests, in haymaking, grain harvesting, turf handling, in the preparation of the land, and in planting potatoes, turnips, and other ground crops. Thus far I have only referred to those employed temporarily for the harvests; they take a still more general part as farm servants employed by the year. Thus engaged, they attend to cattle, make butter and cheese, and do the general work of the household, receiving salaries ranging from \$35 to \$60 a year, with everything found. Females are also employed in the rural districts as keepers of hotels and taverns; as barmaids, waitresses, and domestic servants, as assistants in shops, as milliners and dressmakers, as teachers of music and general education.

Here in Cardiff, as well as at Newport, Swansea, and other sea towns on the Bristol Channel, women are engaged in the following avocations: Stowing bark ex ship, unloading potatoes ex ship, filling sacks with potatoes ex ship, labor in potato stores, telegraph operators, waitresses and barmaids (public houses), laundresses, boarding-house keepers, hotel keepers, assistants in restaurants, assistants in coffee taverns, &c., upholstering and bedding trades, book-binding work, printing and stationery (shops), school teachers, tailoring, music teachers, cashiers in stores or shops, cigar-making.

Regarding the number of women thus employed, any figures I might supply would be mere estimate; the employment of women is not an important feature of the town or district.

There is undoubtedly a tendency on the part of masters to engage young women and children in various employments, at a saving as regards salary and other expenses in substitution of men or regular senior hands. No doubt in many directions much ill-feeling and irritation is caused by such a practice, and a bitter strife has for months been going on in Sunderland, arising out of the employment of apprentices, but prejudices are now gradually dying out. Many places of trust are now held by women, and admirably filled, and I was pleased to see a stand made here recently in favor of making the post of librarian to the free library open to women competitors.

With regard to the effect that the employment of women may have on the wages of the men, there is really no extensive movement here to substitute female for male labor which would at all warrant me in giving any opinion upon this aspect of the question.

As to the state of education among women employed earning wages, that of women following purely manual callings cannot be said to be by any means high. Of course school-teachers, cashiers, drapers, assistants, and others of kindred class have to possess certain educational qualifications in order to enable them to fulfill their posts, but with these exceptions, it may, in a broad way, be safely inferred that female education is limited to a knowledge of reading and writing, arithmetic, including mental arithmetic, where quick reckoning or keeping tally is required. "There is," says our excellent agent at Newport, "one bright redeeming feature to be referred to, quite characteristic of the Welsh people, and that is the love of music which so eminently distinguishes the working and lower classes in this part of the country. The women shine most conspicuously in reference to this, and at much sacrifice in many other respects. Music, the piano, harmonium, and American organ, part and choral singing, are cultivated to a great extent, and, in

short, form the staple and never-failing source of pure unvitiated enjoyment to the masses of the people."

Very few women are employed in England as compositors. In Scotland they are more numerous, but the number is a mere fraction compared with the men. Their wages on piece-work would probably be from 2 to 3 cents per thousand less than the ordinary scale, earning \$4.86 and upwards. In the country girls are employed in the warehouse, and to a certain extent in the machine-room as layers-on or takers-off. As book-folders, a very large number of girls and young women are employed both in London and the provinces; they are generally paid by piece-work, their wages averaging from \$2.92 to \$4.86 per week.

The following tables give the wages paid to females in Cardiff:

Rate of wages paid to females in the stationery and book-binding trades at Cardiff, 1884.

Occupations.	Wages.	Occupations.	Wages.
Time tables:		Numbering checks, &c., 2 on .. per 1,000..	\$0 05
Double sheet, 4 fold.....per 1,000..	\$0 40	Numbering checks, &c., 3 on and upwards .. per 1,000..	04
Double sheet, 8vo.....do.....	20	Numbering account-books, &c. per 100 ..	01
Double sheet, $\frac{1}{2}$ sheet.....do.....	12	Gumming .. per 1,000..	12
Double sheet, $\frac{1}{4}$ sheet.....do.....	06	Hot rolling .. per hour ..	04
Maps.....do.....	20	Folding note headings .. per 1,000..	04
Sewing machine .. per hour..	06	Interleaving manifold .. per ream ..	06
Magazines:		Two-hole stitching .. per 100 ..	03
One-half sheet .. per 1,000..	12	Three-hole stitching .. do.....	04
One-fourth sheet .. do.....	06	Collating and stitching magazines, each ..	02
Stitching .. per 100 ..	24	Die stamping:	
Pasting, tipping .. per 1,000..	20	Plain .. per 1,000..	08
Gathering .. per hour ..	04	Cameo and relief .. do.....	20
Punching labels .. do.....	04	Paper .. per ream ..	16
Perforating .. per 1,000..	03		
Numbering tram-car tickets .. do.....	03		

Table of wages paid to household servants per year in Cardiff, Wales.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Housekeepers ..	\$58 32	\$97 20	\$77 76
Cooks ..	58 32	97 20	77 76
Parlor-maids ..	38 88	72 90	55 89
Kitchen-maids ..	29 16	48 60	38 88
General servants ..	29 16	68 04	48 60
Nurses ..	29 16	97 20	63 18
Ladies' maids ..	58 32	97 20	77 76
Chamber-maids ..	48 60	77 76	63 18
Waitresses ..	48 60	77 76	63 18

Table of wages paid per annum in stores and shops in Cardiff, Wales.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Apprentices. No wages.			
Regular assistants.....	\$97 20	\$243 00	\$170 10
Best hands ..	243 00	364 50	303 75
Shop-walker ..	243 00	486 00	364 50
Buyer ..	486 00	631 80	558 90

NOTE.—Male and female are boarded free, laundry-work excepted.

Much of the work done by women even a quarter of a century ago has disappeared from the schedule of domestic employment. Spinning, weaving, brewing, baking, making, and other handiwork formerly done

at home have centralized in obedience to economic principles. On the other hand, new avenues for female labor have been created by the telegraph, the penny post, the electric light, the telephone, and other accompaniments of a progressive age; and presently we shall probably conclude that if women were engaged in pursuits akin and identical to those of men she could better understand his thoughts and troubles, and be a better companion and a help more "meet for him" than when treated as a being whose sole business in life is to get married.

AGRICULTURAL LIFE AND WAGES.

The possession of land in the United Kingdom implies a degree of respectability or aristocracy apart entirely from the mere value of the land. The great land-owners of the country have for ages constituted the aristocracy of the country; and recent purchasers are captivated by the idea that in becoming land-owners they become members of the old aristocracy of England. This artificial idea, combined with the great wealth and limited area of the country, have given to the soil a fancy price far above its value for agricultural purposes. In addition to this, and tending to militate against the well-being of the agricultural laborer, is the system of husbandry adhered to in this country. It is notorious that crop after crop for five or six consecutive years has been destroyed in whole or in part by heavy rains, still the British farmer clings tenaciously to the old system of raising corn. It is idle to point out that he cannot successfully compete with America and other countries in this regard, and that, moreover, if he were to turn his attention to stock-raising, the advantages would be all in his favor. He adheres to the old ways, and it is not too much to say that agriculture is the worst paying enterprise in the Kingdom, and that the agricultural laborer is the worst paid, the most indifferently fed, and the most miserably housed men in Her Majesty's dominions. This class of workman enjoys what is called his house for a nominal rental, or entirely free of rent, as a part of his compensation. This domicile, in the majority of cases, is a miserable hut of one or two rooms, with a smoky chimney, and constructed without a thought being wasted on drainage or ventilation, or any of the appurtenances which good sanitary conditions require. For this cabin, when not occupied rent free, the occupier pays from 24 cents a week upwards. Among agricultural people, children are very numerous, and they are brought up in houses similar to the one we have pictured, upon the plainest of food, occasionally scant in its supply. Neither the toiler nor his family taste meat more than once a week on an average, the diet of the household upon other days being composed of potatoes, rice, bread and butter, and tea and coffee.

Land, as I have already stated, is unremunerative for agricultural purposes. It has been estimated to yield a profit of from 1 to 2 per cent. Some farmers, enjoying special advantages and privileges, undoubtedly do better than this; but there are others who work diligently early and late, and find that their labor has landed them in actual loss at the end of the year. For several years past, owing to the succession of failures in the corn crops, we find that the kindly disposed of land-owners have been returning percentages of the rental to their tenants, ranging from 2½ to 20 per cent. This is a somewhat humiliating position for the farmer to be in. But I point out the fact not for the purpose of commenting upon a dependent position, but to indicate that it is impossible for the farmer to pay the agricultural laborer liberal or even adequate wages, while himself unable to make both ends meet. Twelve shillings

per week is perhaps a fair average of a laborer's earnings; and with this pittance he is expected to feed and clothe himself and family, and go to church on Sunday in the habiliments of one of Her Majesty's loyal and grateful subjects. I made a haphazard visit to a four-roomed tenement some 4 miles from Cardiff, on the Monmouthshire side, and there saw a picture of deplorable poverty. The man himself had, he said, formerly been a farmer on his own account in another part of the country, but he had been reduced through depression and other causes to his present unfortunate position. He looked pale and thin, very unlike the John Bull of typical celebrity, and there was about him an air of dogged resignation. In answer to my queries he said he was thirty-eight years of age. His employer was personally a very nice man, and he allowed him to live rent free in this old thatched cottage. His wages, upon which he had to support himself, his wife, and four young children, were \$3.65 per week, and he had to work very hard. I asked him how he managed to keep and clothe his family upon that sum, to which, by way of answer, he replied with a shrug of his shoulder. His wife took up the point and asseverated emphatically but with sadness that, like a great many others, they did not live; said she, they "lingered." They often had to exist for days on dry bread or rice. As to clothes and boots, they had to "manage as well as they could." I afterwards gathered that they derived some assistance in this way from their employer, who was kind enough to let them have some of his cast-off garments. I also suspect that other charitable agencies were called into requisition by these simple, plodding folk. As to the disposition of the weekly income, I gathered that it was as follows:

Coal (1 hundred-weight)	\$0.20
Meat (fresh)	60
Sugar	20
Butter (1½ pounds)	45
Cheese	24
Tea	24
Rice	24
Potatoes	24
Bread	70
Bacon	28
Treacle (for children)	09
Coffee	08
School fees	04

The children old enough to go to school were sent to school irregularly. Although clean, they were very lightly clad. From the information supplied by the wife, I was enabled to formulate a table showing the kind of diet that was enjoyed in this home from week to week:

BREAKFAST.—*Sunday*: Bacon, bread, tea. *Monday*: Bread and butter, treacle for children. *Tuesday*: Bread and butter, tea. *Wednesday*: Bread, and perhaps remains of bacon. *Thursday*: Bread and butter, tea. *Friday*: Same, with coffee. *Saturday*: Same, with coffee.

DINNER.—*Sunday*: Meat, potatoes, cabbage. *Monday*: Cold meat, bread and cheese for children. *Tuesday*: Boiled rice. *Wednesday*: Boiled potatoes. *Thursday*: Boiled potatoes. *Friday*: Same, and rice. *Saturday*: Bread and butter, rice.

TEA.—*Sunday*: Bread and butter and tea. *Monday*: Bread and butter and tea. *Tuesday*: Bread and butter and tea. *Wednesday*: Bread and butter and cheese. *Thursday*: Bread and butter and tea. *Friday*: Same. *Saturday*: Same.

Supper.—Bread and butter.

These particulars were of a representative character, and the housewife said it was really pitiful to see her husband faring so badly. He had very little meat, and his system had become impoverished. But, she added, many people had to live even more economically than they did. The price of provisions, as sold by the village shopkeepers, were higher sometimes than those charged by town provision merchants.

We are indebted to D. L. Lougher, esq., a gentleman who takes great interest in agriculture, and who is also an extensive mill owner, for much valuable information respecting the agricultural classes.

Wages paid to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants in Glamorganshire, with or without board.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Market gardeners (Cardiff), women .....per week..	\$1 21	\$1 46	\$1 21
Farm servants:			
Indoor .....do.....	2 19	3 40	2 43
Outdoor .....do.....	3 65	5 83	3 89
Women .....do.....	1 94	2 19	1 94
Plowmen:			
Outdoor, with house .....do.....	3 89	4 13	3 89
Indoor (single), with board .....per annum..	97 20	145 80	121 50
Shepherds and herdsmen, outdoor .....do.....	194 40	243 00	218 70
Reapers and mowers, with beer .....per day..	85	97	85
Women:			
Weeding and hoeing, permanently .....per week..	1 70	1 94	1 82
Binders, harvesting .....per day..	36	48	42
Men with thrashing machines:			
Engine-drivers .....per week..	6 07	6 80	6 32
Drum attendants .....do.....	4 86	5 10	4 86
Women, milking, with board in house .....per annum..	48 60	58 32	48 60
Girls and children (fresh from the union schools, &c.) .....per annum..	*486 00		
Girls and children out of their time .....per annum..	38 88	48 60	38 88
Hedgers and ditchers .....per day..	73	85	85

*And board only for, say, three years.

FACTORIES AND MILLS.

Wages paid per week of fifty-four hours in factories or mills in Cardiff, 1884.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Messrs. Spiller & Co.'s flour and biscuit mills (over three hundred hands employed):			
Millers .....do.....	\$6 07	\$7 29	\$6 56
Laborers .....do.....	4 38	5 34	4 86
Mill-wrights .....do.....	8 75	9 30	8 75
Fitters .....do.....	8 75	9 30	8 75
Carpenters .....do.....		8 20	8 20
Women, sack laborers .....do.....	2 43	2 67	2 43
Stationery and paper bag:			
Account-book makers .....do.....	7 05	7 05	7 05
Women book-sewers .....do.....	1 94	3 65	2 92
Women folders .....do.....	1 94	3 65	2 92
Women sewers and folders (beginners) .....do.....	1 21	1 21	1 21
Rope works:			
Spinners (young women) .....do.....	1 70	2 43	2 19
Spinners (boys) .....do.....	1 46	2 19	1 94
Rope-makers (men) .....do.....	5 10	6 07	5 59
Wire-makers (men) .....do.....	5 10	6 80	6 07
Coach and omnibus factories (Mr. S. Andrews):			
Wheelwrights .....do.....	7 29	7 78	7 29
Body-makers .....do.....	7 29	7 78	7 29
Smiths .....do.....	7 29	7 78	7 29
Painters .....do.....	7 29	7 78	7 29
Harness-makers .....do.....	7 29	7 78	7 29

CORPORATION EMPLOYÉS.

Corporation employés, Cardiff, 1884.

Occupations.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Scavenging department:			
Wheelwrights.....per day..	\$1 21	-----	-----
Shoeing smiths.....do.....	1 41	-----	-----
Smiths.....do.....	1 21	-----	-----
Scavengers.....per week..	4 38	-----	-----
Scavengers' foreman.....do.....	5 46	-----	-----
Drivers.....per day..	81	-----	-----
Traction engine drivers.....per week..	6 56	-----	-----
Portable engine drivers.....do.....	6 56	-----	-----
Surveyor's department:			
Foreman.....do.....	9 24	-----	-----
Sewermen.....do.....	7 29	\$5 83	\$7 29
Laborers.....per day..	85	81	85
Masons.....do.....	1 33	1 33	-----
Water-works department:			
Inspectors.....per week..	7 29	-----	-----
Turncocks.....do.....	6 32	5 83	5 83
Pumping hands.....per day..	97	81	89
Overmen.....do.....	1 21	1 09	-----
Police:			
Inspectors.....per annum..	680 40	549 66	-----
Sergeants.....per week..	10 38	7 90	-----
Constables—			
First class.....do.....	6 80	-----	-----
Second class.....do.....	6 32	-----	-----
Third class.....do.....	5 83	-----	-----
Fourth class.....do.....	5 34	-----	-----

For the ordinary workmen referred to in this table the day consists of nine, and the week fifty-four hours. The leading officials are the town clerk, \$5,832 per annum, inclusive of clerks; borough treasurer, \$3,402; head constable, \$2,201, with house. There are also engineers, surveyors, medical officer of health, inspectors of nuisances, superintendent of scavengers, inspectors of works, rate collectors, &c.

With reference to the borough police, it may be noted that ordinary constables number 85; acres to each constable, 73. Having regard to the population, as enumerated in 1881, there is only one policeman to every 818 inhabitants.

Police superannuation fund.—Capital invested and in hand, \$53,259.81; income for the year ending 29th September, 1883, \$2,631.87; expenditure during the same period, \$2,002.32.

BRICK-MAKING.

There are several important yards, and the manufacture of bricks is carried on with considerable activity, there being a great demand in the immediate locality.

Among the foremost establishments are those of Messrs. Waring and The Maindy Brick Company. The first-named firm burned out 800,000 bricks in March. The clay is blue lias, principally, and red marl, and red marl rock clay. Fire bricks are not manufactured here to any great extent, but are furnished from Cwmaman, near Aberdare, Llanhissant, and Caerphilly, places within easy reach by rail.

The wages of the men employed in the making of bricks vary according to the season. The following is an estimate:

Winter.....per week..	\$4 38 to \$4 86
Summer *.....do.....	7 29 8 51

* To exemplify this estimate, it may be mentioned that working from 6 o'clock a. m. till 5 p. m. per day, and being paid at per 1,000, the aggregate earnings of several batches of men were as follows: Three men, \$22.78; four men, \$38.88; nine men, \$79.

OMNIBUSES.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Drivers per week..	\$5 83	\$6 07	\$6 07
Conductors do..	2 43	3 89	2 93
Conductors (cars) do..	2 89	4 13	3 89

Conductors, it should be explained, are lads, youths, and young men. This accounts for the seeming disparity in the wages of drivers and conductors. Conductors and drivers are engaged about fourteen hours per day. They start at 8 o'clock or half past 8 in the morning, and they leave off at half past 10 o'clock at night. The interval allowed for dinner is about an hour and a quarter. The remarks generally apply to the tram-car hands; also cars and omnibuses run constantly; the work, therefore, under the present system is very hard. Competition is running mad, and the people are better served than those of any town in the United Kingdom.

STORE AND SHOP WAGES.

In the drapery trade, it will be perceived by the following table, there is a great difference in the rates of wages. This is due to the difference in the respective capacities of the assistants, some being much more valuable to the employers than others. This is especially the case in reference to shop-walkers and salesmen, who require very often to be men of skill, taste, and experience, but who vary considerably in their business ability. It must also be borne in mind that the employés at the drapery establishments receive board and lodging in addition to the salaries specified. The trade is apparently in a flourishing condition.

Among the largest firms is that of Messrs. Howell & Co., drapers, upholsterers, &c., who employ two hundred hands.

Wages in stores, wholesale or retail, to males and females.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Drapery trade:			
Assistants (male and female)* per annum..	\$121 50	\$340 20	\$291 60
Assistants (junior male and female) do..	72 90	97 20	87 48
Shop-walkers (male) do..	364 50	850 50	563 20
Milliners (headwoman) do..		486 00	486 00
Milliners do..	218 70	340 20	243 00
Furniture:			
Salesmen, cabinet* do..	340 20	729 00	437 40
*Packers (lads) per week..	2 43	2 92	2 43
Packers do..	7 29	8 51	7 29
Porters (head) do..	8 51	8 51	8 51
Porters do..	3 89	4 86	4 38
Drapery and furniture stablemen* do..	3 65	6 07	4 86
Potato stores, women (laborers) (wholesale) do..	1 82	2 19	1 82
Grocers' assistants do..	6 07	7 29	6 07
General stores (men) do..	6 07	7 78	6 68

*And board

BOARD SCHOOLS.

When Mr. Foster's education act came into operation the profession of teaching attained a degree of importance and afforded employment to a greater number of people than it had ever done before.

Under the provisions of the act and where the majority of the inhabitants or rate-payers are in favor of the school board, as against denominational schools, board schools have been erected in the various districts. Opposition to the board schools has generally emanated from adherents to the Church of England and the Catholic Church or Church of Rome.

Cardiff, however, is a Nonconformist borough. Here the board schools are large, commodious, excellent in design, ventilation, and other appointments, and well attended by the children of the town.

Quite a number of denominational or voluntary schools still exist in this community, but I believe, speaking generally, that the salaries paid by the board schools are superior to what is paid by the denominational schools.

The following particulars bearing upon the question of education will be found valuable:

Description.	Glamorgan.	Carmarthen.	Brecon.	Pembroke.	Cardigan.	Monmouth.
Population in 1881	511,433	124,864	57,746	91,826	70,270	211,267
Population of municipal boroughs	163,626	12,549	6,247	75,304	10,757	41,424
Population outside municipal boroughs	347,807	112,315	51,499	66,520	59,913	169,863
Number of parishes	65	47	19	56	65	50
Total number of boards	47	32	32	31	33	.....
Total population under school board control	439,240	95,924	37,583	54,646	55,646	165,454
Ditto, under school attendance committees	72,193	28,940	20,163	37,178	37,178	45,813

The following table shows the rate of wages and other particulars at board schools:

Occupations.	Wages.	
Headmasters, \$777 per annum, and two-fifths of Government grant, equal to about	\$996 30 to \$1,020 60	
Assistant masters, certificated	291 60	340 20
Ex-pupil teacher assistants	243 00	291 60
Pupil teachers	{ 1 46 1 70 2 19 2 92	
Headmistresses, \$340.20 per annum, and two-fifths of Government grant, per annum	534 60	558 90
Assistant mistresses, certificated	218 70	243 60
Ex-pupil teacher assistants	194 40	218 70
Pupil teachers	{ 1 21 1 46 1 94 2 43	
School attendance:		
Department superintendent		631 80
Officers (male)	388 80	437 40
Officers (female)	194 40	243 60

The female attendance officers have been tried as an experiment. They have not answered the expectation of the board, and they are on the point of ceasing their operations. Male officers will only act in future.

PRICES OF THE NECESSARIES OF LIFE.

Articles.	Price.	Articles.	Price.
Provisions:		Sugar:	
Wheat flour (superfine)*, per barrel, 196 pounds	\$7 65	Good brown per pound ..	\$0 4
Ordinary household flour, per barrel	6 07	Yellow do	5
Ordinary household flour or "plain tye," per sack, 280 pounds }	17 05	Demerara do	6
Old wheat meal, per sack, 280 pounds	17 29	White do	6
Fine pollards§ per ton ..	\$27 95 to 29 16	Potatoes:	
Wheaten bran do	24 30 26 73	Best Jersey blues, per 112 pounds	85
Beef, American:		Scotch Protestants, per 112 pounds	1 09
Fresh roasting pieces, per pound	16	Molasses:	
Soup pieces per pound ..	10	New Orleans per gallon ..	\$0 24 to 28
Rump steaks do	20	Sirup do	32
Corned do	16	Soap:	
Beef, English:		Common per pound ..	4
Fresh roasting pieces, per pound	20	Best do	7
Soup pieces per pound ..	14	Starch do	7
Rump steaks do	24	Coal, retail per ton ..	3 28 3 40
Corned do	18	Oil, petroleum per gallon ..	24
New Zealand mutton:		Domestic dry-goods:	
Body do	16	Shirting—	
Joints do	14	All wool per yard ..	25 30
Veal:		Flannel do	17½ 19½
Fore-quarters (English), per pound	14	Cotton do	7½ 15½
Leg per pound ..	20	Calico (standard quality), per yard	6 8
Chops do	24	Bleached (standard quality), per yard	6 10
Pork:		Sheeting—	
Small per score ..	2 79	Brown (standard quality), per yard	15½ 21½
Small per pound ..	14 16	Bleached (standard quality), per yard ..	25½ 36
Corned or salted do ..	6	Cotton flannel (good quality), per yard	19½
Bacon, American do ..	12	Ticking:	
Bacon, English do ..	17	Single linen (good quality), per yard ..	19 27½
Hams, smoked Wiltshire, dry, per pound	17 18	Double linen (good quality), per yard ..	37½ 48
Shoulders, American, per pound	10 12	Materials union:	
Sausage per pound ..	12 16	Three-fourths width, and upwards, per yard ..	36
Lard do	12 16	Tweed, all wool per yard ..	85
Codfish do	4	Worsted, black and colored ..	1 54 15 55
Butter do	12 16	Workingman's suit—	
New do	24 32	Cotton cords from 6 07	
Fresh do	35 40	Tweeds from 7 29	
Cheese do	12 18	Boots, men's heavy	1 43 to 2 06
Rice do	3 4	Rent:	
Milk per gallon ..	24	Six-room house per week ..	2 43
Eggs per dozen ..	18 24	Apartment, two rooms .. do ..	1 09
Tea (good black and mixed), per pound	28 73	Board and lodging:	
Coffee per pound ..	18 30	Men do	3 65
Rio, green do	48 97	Women do	2 79
Roasted do	19 28		

* Made from a mixture of English, American, Indian, and Russian wheat.

† Miller's price.

‡ Retailer's price.

§ Outsidess of wheat for pigs, horses, &c.

Many of the young women employed in the town resort to the coffee tavern for their mid-day meal. The price of provisions in Cardiff is generally considered low.

This is due largely to the importation of American meat, which is now in great request, and also, more latterly of New Zealand mutton, sent down from London, where the respective cargoes of frozen meat arrive in from the antipodes. The proprietor of one American meat market is Mr. George Hopkins, whose enterprise is well known. New Zealand mutton, it may be added, finds a good market.

HOW A CARDIFF STONE-MASON LIVES.

A Cardiff stone-mason, earning what is locally considered to be a good wage, said :

I am now thirty-three years of age, and I have a wife and four children to maintain. When I am in full work I can earn \$3.02. In my estimation provisions are cheaper than they were a few years since, owing, no doubt, to the American meat trade and the active competition between butchers and provision merchants. Rent has, however, increased. I live in Cairns street, a fairly respectable locality for workmen, and I pay \$1.58 a week (inclusive of rates). I could, perhaps, get a house a little cheaper, but I might have to go for it in the "slums," where my children would have to herd together in very small rooms. As it is, the house I live in has six rooms, of moderate size, all of which I require. The garden is small and adjoins a railway. I consider that, as things go, I live pretty well. My wife does her best for us. If she was not very careful with the money we should be unable to live properly. We are bound to study economy, especially as I am liable to be out of work for some weeks in the year in consequence of bad weather, &c. I am really unable to save anything worth mentioning, and my chief hope is that my children will by and by be able to get work and help their mother with their earnings. Then we may be able to make a little more headway. My earnings are disposed of in the following manner :

Articles.	Price.	Articles.	Price.
Clothing, boots and shoes, self, wife, and children, average	\$0 73	Schooling for two at church school	\$0 08
Club and benefit society	48	Jam for children	12
Meat, pieces for roasting and soup	1 82	Tobacco, 2 ounces	12
Bread	85	Firewood, 2d.; matches, 1d.; coal, 1½ cwt., 9d	30
Milk, one-half pint per day, 1d	14	Furniture on hire system: Table, few chairs, bedstead, &c	24
Groceries: Tea, one-half pound, 1s., or coffee, 8d.; butter, one-half pound, 1s. 3d.; 2 pounds bacon, 7d.; starch, 1d.; rice, 2d.; soap, 2 pounds, 2½d.; soda, 1d.; candles	1 28	Cheese	12
Rent	1 58	Pocket-money	11
		Total	7 98

In the item of meat there is sometimes a reduction on account of incidental expenses, which are not included in this statement. Frequently I have cold meat. Now and then I make bread and cheese (or butter) do instead of meat. My meals are generally very plain. I know other men in my own trade who are in a much worse position than myself. Many are in debt. Laborers do not really earn enough to keep their wives and families. They usually live in lodgings and never dream of being able to keep house. Many of the less thrifty workmen have a vivid recollection of times of trade depression when the charitable started soup kitchens. I have myself had occasion to fetch some of the soup. I may also tell you that some men are assisted by their wives to a small extent. That is, one or two lodgers are taken, or a family's washing seen to. In this way a subsistence is eked out. I am proud of my wife. She makes a little go a long way. Not far from us I could point out homes where the women are dirty from morning till night, and are nearly always on their doorsteps, while the children are often running about without shoes or stockings. The excuse offered for not sending their children to school regularly is "they are not fit to go." Some people are determined to save, and in order to put by a few shillings they positively stint themselves of ordinary food.

HOW A CARDIFF DOCK-LABORER LIVES.

A fairly intelligent looking dock-laborer working at Cardiff, said he received \$4.38 per week. His house rent was \$1.21, and he had to walk some distance to his work. His family were scarcely able to live on the balance of \$3.16, and neither his wife nor little ones were properly clothed. On the Saturday night after his "missus" had bought a bit of meat for the Sunday dinner and the groceries for the week there was enough left to buy a few loaves of bread and one or two bloaters. It was only on the first day of the week, as a rule, that he tasted fresh meat. Oftentimes his dinner was composed of rice, or it might be a herring. He had nothing to look forward to. His home was miserable, and he did not know what people lived for. A fellow-workman who earned similar wages, but who had five children, regularly had a pint and

a half of beer per day, but the speaker did not know, from his own experience, how he "managed it." He had himself to "go hungry" very often, and did not dare to spend his money in drink for the sake of his family.

Q. What are you?—A. I am a coal trimmer and have been so employed since I was ten years of age. I am now sixty, but am still strong and healthy.

Q. What family have you?—A. I have had a family of thirteen children, only four of whom are now alive; their ages are thirty, twenty-eight, twenty-six, and nineteen, respectively, the eldest and two youngest being daughters and the other a son.

Q. What wages have you?—A. Some weeks we are idle, when we don't earn 6d.; some weeks only partial work, when we don't earn 5s.; at other times, full work, we get perhaps £2, but on the average I do not reckon upon more than about 25s. per week. I am engaged in the capacity of foreman and have considerable responsibility in the discharge of my duties. My work is very precarious and requires me to be out at all hours and in all weathers. Sometimes, when loading steamers which require very quick dispatch, I have been up continuously for nearly one hundred and twenty hours. As regards meal times, I have to take my food just whenever I can snatch a mouthful; we have no stated hours or regular times.

Q. Have you been always able to support your wife and family upon your earnings?—A. Compulsion has been no choice. The nine children I have lost did not survive beyond infancy, so that, practically, my family may be considered as having consisted only of the four above named. I managed to give them some schooling. They could all read and write, and, in fact, passed the then fifth standard.

Q. Did your children, between the ages of, say, sixteen to twenty-one, ever contribute towards the income?—A. No; for so soon as they went out to work they began to shift for themselves and get married. My earnings have all been absorbed in living; and I have never been able to save as much as a £10 note; that is to say, if I ever at any time succeeded in putting away so much, a time of depression was sure to come to swallow it up.

Q. What would you do if you should suddenly fall ill or become permanently incapacitated?—A. I should simply have to go to the work-house, if my children or friends did not help me; but the latter is a poor chance.

Q. You are a steady man?—A. I am a perfectly steady man. Have been a total abstainer for the last fifteen years. I am a member of a Christian church. My wife is like myself, an industrious, economical, striving, thoughtful woman.

Q. Well, have you never in the whole course of your career turned your attention to emigrating, say, to America or the colonies?—A. I wish I had done so when I was twenty; I should have been on the right side of the hedge instead of being little better than a slave. It is true, I have had a stray thought about it, but could never make up my mind to leave the old country. I have an aunt in Utica, who emigrated forty-one years ago. She and her husband went out from here—he was a carpenter—in very poor circumstances, and he is now employing over 1,400 men, and they are in a most prosperous position. Many a time they have written, urging me to come, but, as I say, I never could muster up sufficient will to do so, though I now see it would have been greatly to my advantage.

Q. Now, is your employment dangerous?—A. Yes; in some instances, very much so. I will explain; some of the coal shipped here is fiery in a high degree. We have to work in the hold of the vessel with safety lamps, just as though we were down in the mine. We now and then, through some accident or negligence of a workman, have dreadful explosions, resulting in loss of life and destruction to the ship, the latter suffering most severely. The last case was that of the French ship *Harold*, which happened a few months ago, no one was killed outright, but several of the crew were frightfully injured and damage was done to the vessel herself, which took many months to repair here. No provision whatever is made for the workmen in case of accident or death resulting therefrom. In our employment the masters don't know the men at all. I have seen men injured and killed, over a score in my time, leaving wives and families of six and seven children behind them, and not one penny outside of the few shillings which their fellow-workmen have subscribed was ever given by the employers. I myself have had both my arms broken, each in two places. I have had all the toes of one foot knocked off with a piece of falling coal. On one occasion I was laid up twenty-six weeks with both my arms in a sling, and on the other twenty-one weeks with my leg on a crutch, and never received anything all that time. I must say, though, that my mates very often came in with a few pence, because they had no more. This was the expression of that wonderful sympathy which the poor have for the poor.

Q. Have you ever been a member of a club?—A. Yes; I paid up for twenty-one years in the Odd-Fellows till some dispute arose which occasioned me to leave, and, singular to say, almost immediately afterwards I met with my accidents when, if I had still remained a member I would have been entitled to 10s. 6d. weekly.

HOW A CARDIFF STEVEDORE LIVES.

I am a stevedore and have been so employed since I was ten years old; I am now forty-six. I have four sons brought up to the same trade. My wife never did anything only look after the house and the children; that is to say, she never followed any separate work herself. When times have been good and I have had as many as two and three ships all loading at the same time I have been able to earn as much as \$14.58 weekly. Frequently, however, I have been (and am now) idle for as long as a month together, during which time I cannot, of course, turn my hand to anything else, and the apparently good wages of one week are more than counter-balanced by my having to stay without work for another three weeks or a month. This would therefore, give me only about an average of \$4.86 per week. Under such circumstances I have not been able to give my children what can be called a good, or even a fair, education. They went to school for a time but as soon as they were able they had to help me in the work generally. They can read and write, but not very well. Formerly I was able to get employment now and again in discharging iron-ore, pitwood, &c., when the rail trade would be a little slack, but things have changed of late and the dock companies and large merchants have their own men and do not engage outside labor. About ten years ago, I suppose, I had for a couple of years something like \$729 per annum coming in, times were so good and trade brisk. I was then able to save. In fact all I saved I did in a couple of years or so, but the amount then put by has been drawn upon when work was scarce. In a word, the employment of a stevedore is very precarious. When my sons became able to earn something I consider my income in fairly average times was about \$486 per annum. The use made of this income may be reckoned as follows:

How expended.	Per annum.
House rent*.....	\$63 18
Clothing.....	53 46
Schooling, average 8d. per child per week.....	12 63
Food, fuel, &c.....	315 90
Doctor.....	14 53
Sundries, renewals, furniture, &c.....	26 25
	486 00

*Kitchen, parlor, three bedrooms, with back garden, 60 by 16 feet, raising lettuce, cabbage, and other kitchen vegetables.

Of course the balance of earnings over this was, generally speaking, put by. The big item you see is in the cost of living. Butcher's meat is very dear, beef, mutton, &c., being about 10d. to 1s. per pound. Bacon, fresh butter, fresh fish, and other articles of food, which may be called the necessities of life, bread excepted, being proportionately expensive. As regards our daily meals, I may say that for breakfast we usually have bread and butter and cheese, with tea or coffee; for dinner some sort of meat or bacon, or dried salted fish (boiled) with one vegetable, viz, potatoes; for tea (or evening meal) tea, bread and butter, with, perhaps, a bloater. We take no supper except, perchance, on a Sunday.

You ask me to give you some particulars of my employment. Well, take the case of a steamer coming here to load rails for New York. A stevedore is engaged by the captain, and the rates now generally ruling are 18.25 cents per ton for stowing. The rails are run or "jacked" along the quay on short iron rollers fixed in moveable stands from the stacks or piles of rail-lying on the dock side. This "jacking" is done by the merchant or shipper, and each bar is run right up to the ship's rail, or port, as in the case of sailing vessels, at which point the stevedore receives them, and then hands them in the hold and stows them. A custom, however, exists here as follows: The merchant or shipper always sends one of his own men—termed the merchant's stevedore—on board the vessel, who is supposed to represent the merchant in seeing, as far as the merchant is concerned, that the stowage is done without injury to the goods; that is, that the rails are not, through any negligence of the ship's stevedore, bent or otherwise improperly handled. And in order that this task of general oversight on the part of the merchant's stevedore be performed efficiently, it is necessary that he himself should help in the work, and, as a matter of fact, he does so, working in the hold with other men. For the services thus rendered the ship's stevedore has to pay the merchant 3d. per ton out of the 8d. or 9d., thus leaving a net price of 5d. or 6d. per ton (say 10 to 12½ cents). This is then divided between the gang, which consists of, usually, six to seven men. The master stevedore, like myself, if he has only one vessel loading, helps along with the rest of the men; if, however, he should be so fortunate as to have several ships on hand all at the same time,

he divides his attention accordingly, and exercises a general superintendence over the whole, and of, course, when pay-day comes round, or the job is finished, he takes his share from each of the vessels, and it is only in this manner and under the conditions described that his position is made more profitable than that of the other members of his gang. A master stevedore is essential for the proper carrying on of the work, as responsibility is then centered on one individual, who charges himself with the efficient stowage of the cargo from first to last, even to the superintendence of the carpenters, who, at the finish, fasten down the cargo in the hold.

Now, as to the question of whether the employment is attended with danger. Well, there is certainly some amount of danger, particularly when we are hurrying in the dispatch nowadays required for steamers, but with ordinary intelligent precaution no accident need ever happen. It does sometimes occur through misunderstanding orders or the signals passed by shouting between those below and those above that a rail slips from the chain as it is just going down the hatchway, and this would give a fatal blow to any one chancing to be underneath. But as a rule the men who are in the hold have a habit of watching the movements of the gear aloft, at the same time covering themselves under the shelter of the coamings of the hatchways, so as not to be exposed to the risk indicated.

In 1872 a society or club was formed here, called the "Stevedores' Society." It lasted for about two years, when it broke up, because work got slack and the men were very jealous one of another. The subscriptions to this society were as follows: each man engaged in the stowing of a sailing ship up to 1,500 tons cargo paid 1s.; over 1,500, 2s. 6d.; and steamers, irrespective of tonnage, 1s. In case of sickness each subscriber was allowed 12s. per week, and in case of death the funeral expenses only, whatever they might amount to. During the existence of the society there were three deaths. In the two years the society's funds amounted to about £60; and then, when they could not agree, the members, who numbered about fifty, divided the money between them and the society was dissolved. Since then there has been no such organization, nor is there likely to be, as the mutual jealousy of the stevedores and the men would render such quite impossible.

In the particulars given in reference to my expenditure and income I included the earnings of my family. I never kept any regular account of my income or expenditure up to within the last couple of years; the youngest son, then aged about sixteen, went to school and carried dinner to his other three brothers, then aged respectively eighteen, twenty, and twenty-three, who, when in work, each earned an average of 6s. per day. All at the same employment as myself. Of course, earlier in life the whole of the family was dependent upon my earnings. In 1878 the price was more generally 9s. and 10d. per ton for stowing rails, *i. e.*, when the American trade grew brisk, prices became better; but the rates now are lower, and 7½d. is the highest, in many instances, obtainable.

Trade, however, in my line has grown so bad that I have determined to emigrate. In addition to the slackness of trade there is too much competition, too many people, so to speak, all running after the same job, and things are not like what they used to be. Formerly all captains had the appointment of their stevedores in their own hands, but now this is generally left to the managing owner or the ship's agents or brokers at port of loading, and it is only as a rule a few foreign or colonial captain's who are free to choose their own stevedore on the spot.

Considerable inducements are held out to me to emigrate. I have a sister in Jamestown, Cloud County, Kansas, who writes to me how well she has got on in the six years she has been out there. She has 31 head of cattle, 4 horses, 60 hogs, lots of poultry, and 60 acres in corn land. I shall leave my sons, the youngest of whom is eighteen, and all able to do for themselves, till I see how it is in America. After paying passage and emigrant-train fare for self and wife, I shall have about £60 left on arrival in my new home. To begin with I intend to go into the farming; I am in good health, strong, in the prime of life, and have every expectation of getting on.

PAST AND PRESENT WAGE-RATES.

In only one instance, but nevertheless an important one for this district, that of the tin-plate trade, which duly appears in the tables annexed, have I been able to obtain anything like reliable figures as to rates of wages six years ago. I think, however, it can safely be said that since that time, where prices have not remained stationary, the general tendency has been upwards, and although at the present moment considerable depression exists in many large industries, such as the iron and iron ship-building, cotton, and manufacturing trades, the rates

of wages paid to artisans in nearly every class are slightly better than they were in 1878.

CAUSES WHICH LEAD TO EMIGRATION.

It is very generally conceded that wages are higher in America than in this country. But it is contended on the other hand that the cost of living is so much greater there than here that the advantage to the emigrant is more seeming than real. Arguments based upon these assumptions are in daily use by the press and upon the platforms of the United Kingdom. But the way it is endeavored to prove that the cost of living is greater in America than in the United Kingdom is remarkable. The price of kid gloves, of champagne, of Lincoln and Bennett hats, of west of England goods, of the luxuries and not the necessities of life, are given in illustration of the proposition. It is true that, owing to the duty imposed upon the luxuries enumerated, their cost is greater in America than in the country where they are produced. But by the cost of living is meant the price of those commodities which constitute in economic parlance the necessities of life; and these articles are exported in thousands from the New World to the Old. Beef, pork, butter, cheese, lard, flour, fruit, cattle, sheep, horses, canned goods in great variety are exported from the New World to feed the inhabitants of the Old. It is therefore unnecessary to argue that wheat exported from Minnesota to Manchester must cost more at Manchester than at Minnesota; that cattle exported from Texas to Liverpool must cost more at Liverpool than at Texas; and the argument applies to every article of exportation enumerated. I therefore contend that the cost of living within the exact meaning of the term is less in the United States than in Great Britain. In further corroboration of this position I here insert a table showing the cost at retail of the necessities of life in Cardiff and in Chicago.

Cost at retail of the necessities of life in Cardiff and Chicago.

Articles.	Cardiff.	Chicago.	Articles.	Cardiff.	Chicago.
Flour per pound..	\$0 03½	\$0 02½	Lard per pound..	16	\$0 8
Beef:			Butter do.....	24	\$0 16 to 40
For roasting do....	20	10	Cheese do.....	16	05 16
For soup do.....	14	05	Rice do.....	03	05 10
Veal:			Beans per quart..	08	05 09
Hind-quarter do....	20	10	Milk do.....	07	04 05
Cutlet do.....	24	12½	Tea per pound..	50	25 75
Mutton, hind-quarter. do.....		07	Coffee do.....	22	15 40
Pork:			Sugar do.....	05	07 11
Fresh do.....	16	\$0 04 to 08	Soap do.....	08	03 08
Bacon do.....	14	07 12	Starch do.....	07	05 10
Shoulder do.....	10	04 10	Coal per ton..	2 88	3 25

Cardiff is a growing, thriving, prosperous town. Its position on the west coast of the island places it in an advantageous position to receive American goods, and thereby keep down the cost of living. Compared with other towns in the country, trade is here in a prosperous state. Ship-building yards are being projected, docks are being built; and iron works are being converted into steel works in the district. Building, in dwelling-houses and in business premises, is going on at Cardiff at a rate almost without parallel in this country. It is fair, therefore, to assume that the rates of wages paid in this metropolis of Wales rep-

resent at least the average in other towns in the United Kingdom. It will be observed by the following table that, without exception, the rate of wages paid in Chicago is very much in excess of the rate paid here :

The weekly rates of wages paid in Cardiff and Chicago.

Occupations.	Cardiff.	Chicago.	Occupations.	Cardiff.	Chicago.
Brick-layers	\$8 12	\$12 00 to \$15 00	Coopers.....	\$7 30	\$10 00 to \$15 00
Masons	8 16	12 00 15 00	Coppersmiths	7 40	15 00 21 00
Carpenters and join- ers	8 25	7 50 12 00	Cutlers	8 00	.....
Gas-fitters	7 25	10 00 12 00	Engravers.....	9 72	9 00 30 00
Painters	7 25	6 00 12 00	Horsehoers.....	7 20	15 00 21 00
Plasterers	8 10	9 00 15 00	Millwrights	7 50	12 00 21 00
Plumbers	7 75	12 00 21 00	Printers.....	7 75	12 00 18 00
Slaters	7 90	12 00 18 00	Saddlers	6 80	9 00 12 00
Blacksmiths.....	8 12	9 00 12 00	Sail-makers	7 30	12 00 15 00
Bakers	6 50	8 00 12 00	Tinsmiths.....	7 30	9 00 12 00
Book-binders.....	7 83	9 00 20 00	Tailors.....	\$5 00 to 7 30	9 00 18 00
Shoemakers.....	7 35	9 00 18 00	Brass-finishers	7 40	8 00 15 00
Butchers	7 23	12 00 18 00	Laborers, porters &c.....	5 00	8 50 9 00
Cabinet-makers	7 70	7 00 15 00			

In the preceding pages I have supplied particulars of interviews with printers, masons, stevedores, laborers, and others, showing their earnings and the disposition they make of their wages. It seems to me next to impossible for these men to do more than keep themselves and their families in sufficient food and clothing by their earnings. That they do occasionally save, through industry and thrift, something for a rainy day, or enough to carry them to the West, where they may improve their fortunes, speaks volumes in their praise. And these are the class of men who constitute the bulk of American immigrants. It is often remarked by lecturers that the scum of Europe find their way to the United States. I once asked a celebrated English lecturer whom I met at the house of a friend after a lecture in which he had referred to the "scum of Europe" to tell me how the scum of Europe found their way to the United States. He answered that their friends sent them money for the purposes of emigration. I freely admitted this, but added that emigrants so taken across the Atlantic must be comparatively few, and that the action of their friends indicated that the emigrants belonged to industrious people. He further remarked that there were societies in Ireland for the purpose of sending out these dregs of the community.

Visiting Ireland upon a subsequent occasion, I diligently searched for these societies. I inquired of a goodly number of parish priests if such societies existed, and they unanimously told me that no society of the character described existed, and that no such society could exist without their knowledge. All this was previous to the appointment of emigration aid committees by Government to send people to the colonies and to the United States. I have reproduced this circumstance in order to point out that the scum of Europe cannot possibly get to the United States in any considerable quantity even though no safeguard was provided on the American side. Thriftless and worthless people are not in the habit of saving \$48.60 or more necessary to defray the expenses of the transportation of themselves and their families from the old country to any of the Atlantic ports. Moreover, a certain amount of courage, independence of thought, and action, as well as physical strength, are almost necessary conditions to emigration. And from a somewhat intimate acquaintance with this question I venture to state that European emigrants to the United States are composed of the best

members of the working classes—men who have thought out the problem—who are prepared to sever old connections and make a fresh start in the New World, not so much for their own sakes, as for the sake of the benefit they will undoubtedly confer upon their children. Having determined upon the step, they set to work with diligence and patience to save up the necessary money to defray their expenses. While trade is prosperous they continue to add to their savings; but with the shadow of coming depression they make a start for their new homes in the West. Immigrants are made up from the sons of gentlemen farmers, from the children of humbler tenants, from skilled workmen in every craft, as well as from miners in the coal and iron mines.

Mr. John Bryson, ex-president of the Northumberland Miners' Association, writing to me, says: "I have no hesitation in saying that an evergetic and thrifty miner with a family has nine chances to one of rearing them in decent comfort in America to what he has here. Healthy men of average skill, who keep from drink and settle down in one place must, and will do well in America, and much better than they can do here. There one has a chance of buying a plot of land on easy terms, and he and his family can cultivate it at their leisure. The average wages at Northumberland at present is \$1.25 per day with house and fire coal for 12 cents per fortnight. The cost of living will, I think, be very much in favor of the American as compared with the English miner."

T. B. Potter, esq., M. P., the staunch friend of the Union, speaking after his return from America and referring to the workingmen, said: "The workingman in America does not like to walk in the streets or go home to his family in his war paint. He prefers to have his face and hands washed and to appear in the streets as a well-dressed citizen. I am not sure whether there is not a great deal in this regard to personal appearance. I confess it is agreeable to those who travel in America, because, as you know, there are no second-class carriages on the railways there. It is true that there are drawing-room cars provided with extra comforts for those who choose to pay extra for them. But there is only one class in the other cars, and I must confess that more courtesy, more self-respect, and more orderly conduct I never saw in traveling in any part of the world, or even to equal it. Then there is another thing which one observes every day in America, and that is that there is no class distinction. There is no man who gives himself airs and sets himself up as being better than his neighbors. This absence of privilege appears to my mind as being an influence which reflects very powerfully upon the character of the people. All are respectable and are respected."

Those who are acquainted with agricultural labor and work in the various industries of England and America will believe that the American works harder and accomplishes more than the European workman. As the fruits of his labor he earns a great deal more money, can provide more of the necessities and luxuries of life as the reward of his toil; and he takes altogether a different position in the community to that enjoyed by what may be termed his fellows in the old country. Our artisan takes a keener interest and has a greater stake in the country than any other workman, and to quote the words of Mr. Evarts, ex-Secretary of State, "We are not a nation of capitalists and laborers; we are a nation of republican citizens."

EVAN R. JONES,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Cardiff, June 25, 1884.

NEWPORT.

REPORT OF CONSULAR AGENT HEARD.

HABITS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

This naturally is a very large subject upon which a great deal could be said; but I think I need only confine myself to a summary of such facts and data as have come under my own personal notice. So wide are the limits of this subject that indeed it can with truth be said that in the same workshop, at the same bench, and on the self same job of work, you get men who occupy the opposite extremes of their social scale. One man is perfectly sober—doubtless a pledged total abstainer and member of the Blue Ribbon Army or other temperance society, steady and trustworthy, very likely member of some Christian church, with clean, comfortable home, thrifty, intelligent wife and children, and altogether encompassed by surroundings not destitute of some little air of refinement or attempt thereat. He may have some savings on hand, or is perhaps member of a building society, and thus be paying something every week towards purchasing the house in which he lives, such payments being in lieu of rent and extending over periods of seven, ten, or fourteen years. The other man, no doubt a good workman, but is not steady, given to drinking, with untidy domestic condition, children not cared for and sent to school with the regularity and method which ought to be exercised, with no attempt made on his part to provide for a rainy day, whilst with all this, I repeat, the man may be, and such men invariably are—more is the pity—amongst our most skillful artisans when sober; but the mischief is that a manager or foreman never knows when such a man may go off on a spree, and thus these unreliable men often occasion much trouble and inconvenience to their employers.

As a rule, however, it may be accepted that our artisan class, particularly mechanics and all descriptions of persons engaged in and about mechanical callings and the handicraft trades, are steady, and their condition has in many important respects during recent years undergone some improvement in consequence of the various new agencies and organizations which have from time to time been started with the object of ameliorating the position of the working classes and for the encouragement of thrift. Speaking more particularly with regard to Newport the great majority of our laboring population are sober and given to saving; but, of course, in a seaport town like this we have a very numerous shifting population—peculiarly susceptible to intemperate habits, and where this overlaps the resident population—as it does at many points—it is an element for evil in that respect.

Where our working classes are not what they should be, the cause is not far to seek. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred it is the ever fruitful and abiding question of the drink traffic. It is the one great cause from which the working people of this town suffer, as in fact is the case all over the country. After all that has been said or that may be said upon this subject, there is no shutting one's eyes to the circumstance that it is at bottom the one great drawback and impediment to the social advancement and commercial progress of the working classes. Of course, notwithstanding this, the tendency of the habits of the work-

ing people are, in a general direction, for good, and it is difficult to see how it could be otherwise in view of the manner in which, in Newport at all events, the social and spiritual welfare of the public is attended to ; as a rule the steady sober workman is a religious individual and is regularly in his place at the religious engagements of the day, particularly on the Sunday.

Speaking in a general sense and with purely local reference, it is a subject of frequent comment and surprise with strangers and visitors here to witness the immense numbers of people who are to be seen thronging our streets every Sunday going to and returning from their respective places of worship. We have here in Newport ten churches belonging to the Establishment, one Roman Catholic church, and twenty-seven chapels belonging to the various denominations of the Dissenters. All these buildings are commodious and well fitted up and not a few lay some claim to architectural features.

There are numerous private schools in the town besides the establishments of the school board under the education act ; and as connected with the influences for good amongst the working people, it is suitable for me to mention here that we have in Newport one of the finest free public libraries and reading rooms in the Kingdom, containing considerably over 10,000 volumes, and abundantly supplied with all the daily and weekly newspapers, periodicals, magazines, &c., and is open to all persons free from 9 to 10 o'clock daily. There is also an efficient and well-patronized school of science and art (in connection with the South Kensington department), and as one thing which speaks well of the habits of the people here, it may be remarked that amongst the many institutions in the town of all sorts and kinds, designed either for the healthy recreation or enlightenment of the public, none is more highly valued or appreciated than the free library.

FEELING BETWEEN EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYED.

Generally speaking, there is nothing much to remark upon in this connection, as it is one almost entirely dependent upon what may be termed the commonest principles of human nature. What I mean is that here as anywhere else all over the world if an employer treats his people well they are not slow to recognize it, but if an employer is noted for persistent habits of oppression, either as regards discipline, rules, regulation, wages, time, or what else, there is no one quicker to resent it than the British workman, and any shop or establishment under such an employer soon gets a certain notoriety, and is looked upon even by people seeking work as a place to be avoided. Here in Newport there cannot be said to exist, as a rule, much feeling one way or the other.

There is, of course, perfect freedom of contract, and letting and hiring, and if a man does not feel satisfied from any cause with the treatment he may be receiving at the hands of his employer he is quite at liberty, by giving, say, a week's notice, to terminate the engagement and go elsewhere, and, on the other hand, if any employer is dissatisfied with his work-people he, of course, in a similar manner can dismiss. We have one or two exceptions, where men have been in the same employment for twenty and thirty years, but these mostly are peculiar instances where the individuals have possessed some special and personal qualifications for the post they have occupied, or where their employers have taken some particular liking to them.

In large engineering and manufacturing concerns heads of departments, if it can by any means be helped, are not changed more often

than necessary, and, generally speaking, are permanently retained, though in this town there is one very prominent instance on record of a high and trusted official being summarily dismissed after forty years' service. As regards the rank and file of the workmen, they come and they go and are always passing through the workshops and yards, never remaining very long if they see prospects of bettering themselves either as to wages, time, class of work, distance from home, &c., even though it be but to go to another workshop, factory, or mill in the same town, or perhaps in the same street. We have strikes now and again, but nothing much to speak of. We had one recently in a large ship-building yard here, and only the other day there was a masons' strike, which considerably affected the building trades and particularly the progress of our new town hall now in course of erection at an estimated cost of about £30,000, say \$145,800; this strike was for an increase per hour from 7d. (14.175 cents) to 7½d. (15.1875 cents), which seemingly trifling sum I was reliably informed would make a difference of about £700 (\$3,402) upon that contract. This latter strike to which I refer lasted some few weeks, but the men persisted in their demands, which were ultimately agreed to.

I did not hear of any threatenings or asperities in relation to this affair and I have reason to believe that notwithstanding the fact of the men ceasing work it was treated strictly as a business matter, and there was little, if any, interruption in the ordinary feeling as between employer and employed.

ORGANIZED CONDITION OF LABOR.

All the leading trades and handicrafts, with not one single exception that I am aware of, have organized themselves into protection or benefit societies, to which the men belong, by paying some small weekly subscription of, say, 6d. to 7d. (12.15, to 18.225 cents), and it is only by means of these combinations on the part of labor that strikes are rendered possible. Of course, we have society men and what are called non-society men, the latter, as the term implies, not belonging to any of these organizations and perfectly independent to sell their labor in any market and on any conditions they may think proper; but they are regarded by the society men as a species of black sheep, and there have been occasions during prolonged strikes when these latter have run considerable risks. Happily, however, the records of our town are free from any accounts of personal violence, as in this place the feeling against non-society men is on the whole not so bitter as in the larger centers, say in Lancashire and the Black Country, where the numbers belonging to any one particular trade are larger and the societies consequently stronger.

ORGANIZATIONS OF CAPITAL.

With regard to counter-organizations of capital, the most prominent instance of such that I am acquainted with is that of the colliery proprietors of this and the neighboring county, but in the town here divers conditions exist which would be somewhat inimical to or prohibitive of such organizations on the part of masters, and if a strike took place at any of our large establishments, say, engineering or ship-building works, the chances are that the masters would in the end be compelled to give in. This naturally brings me to the next division in this subject, viz, the prevalence of strikes. Fortunately in Newport strikes are few and far

between, and I have only known of one or two isolated cases in the last fifteen or sixteen years.

With regard to the question of arbitration when strikes do take place, as far as I have been able to observe, I do not find that this method of settlement has been much resorted to, and I suppose mainly for this reason: That as the men do not resolve upon striking unless and until they have very well considered their position and are thoroughly imbued with the justness of their demands, they are determined upon having it even at the temporary sacrifice of their means of livelihood; whereas a reference to arbitration would leave them in doubt as to the final issue. But where strikes do unfortunately take place the general effects are prejudicial in this sense, that some one has to suffer, masters or men, as the men are almost sure to select some favorable opportunity, say when an important contract is known to be in hand, or a specially good job of work in which, very likely, time forms the essential element. Some such occasion is availed of for striking. Such enforced idleness as that which ensues during a strike impoverishes the men on the one hand and cripples the masters on the other.

Nearly every recognized description of industry has, in this day, reached certain ultimate conditions which ought now to render feasible the formation of primary boards, composed of delegates or representatives of both masters and men, which could fix rates of wages and put upon a permanently settled and agreed basis all questions affecting labor and wages. Exceptional local or geographical considerations which might modify the conditions of labor and living in certain parts of the country could always be taken into account or allowed for, and if the existence of such primary boards were authorized by the board of trade, and their powers confirmed by an act of Parliament or order in council, it could then easily be made illegal for any body of workmen to attempt to control questions of production, output, prices, or wages by arbitrary stoppages of work, and such things as strikes, with the many distressing features which have accompanied them in times past, would become impossible.

FOOD PURCHASES.

The working people are absolutely free to purchase the necessities of life wherever they choose, and no conditions whatever in this respect are ever imposed by employers. Wages are always paid in cash, weekly; any shadow of an attempt to disturb existing systems in this respect would be sure to meet with the most severe opposition and condemnation.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

With reference to co-operative stores, we have one such society in Newport. It was established in 1861, with the following departments: Grocery, baking, drapery, boots and shoes, &c. There is one central store and three branches. Members must hold five £1 (\$4.86) shares, two of which are not transferable. These shares can be paid by installments of 6d. (12.15 cents) per week, or 6s. 6d. (\$1.5795) per quarter. Five per cent. is given on capital; profits on sales are divided quarterly. The weekly sales average over £100 (\$1,944).

So far as I can learn this society is fairly prosperous, but I do not think it can be said to have fulfilled the promises held out when the principle was first promulgated, of enabling the work-people to purchase the necessities of life more cheaply than through the regular and usual business channels. In many respects the existence of this society has

really no effect whatever upon the general retail trade. Some articles can actually be bought cheaper at other large dealers, and the society can only be regarded as one of the many large shops or stores which we have here, with a fair share of custom and its own particular customers, its proportion being about 600 out of a total population estimated for the town and suburbs of about 50,000. The attitude of the general public can only be classified as one of indifference to the society.

In this connection I may mention that we have numerous coffee taverns (quite a recent innovation), workmen's clubs or sort of cheap restaurant, mostly conducted on temperance principles. Building societies, Good Templar associations, Band of Hope unions, &c., all of which exercise a healthful tendency upon the habits and lives of the working classes.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE WORKING PEOPLE.

I have already referred, at the commencement of this report, to this subject. In a town like this they have to live according to the amount coming in as best they can; and this wide question of how they live, their homes, their food, their clothing, and their position altogether, as to whether the same be well or ill, good or bad, is, in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred, regulated almost entirely by the ever-recurring problem of the drink question. We have thousands of workmen in this town, strictly steady, sober men, and industrious and thrifty wives and families, with comfortable homes who live fairly well within a certain limit. Their clothing is suitable for their occupation, and their holiday and Sunday attire will compare with a similar class in any other country in the world. But where a man, out of say, 25s. (\$6.075) per week, has to pay a weekly score of from 3s. (72.9 cents) to 6s. (\$1.458) for beer and tobacco, and then finish up with a drunken carousal on the Saturday night, perhaps spending 2s. (48.6 cents) to 4s. (97.2 cents) more, with the want of attention to matters at home which such habits imply, the position of that individual, how he lives, his food and clothes, and his prospects for bettering his condition can easily be imagined. And I regret to have to say the foregoing is but a true picture of hundreds of men and their families in this town.

With regard to their ability to lay up something for old age and sickness, their moral and physical condition, and the influences for good or evil by which they are surrounded, these also all depend mainly upon the same important consideration as to whether the man is a sober, steady fellow, or whether he is given to drink. If he is a steady man, he will, perhaps, in addition to being in a building society, as already alluded to, be a member of one of the many benefit clubs which we have in this country and which have branches or lodges in all the large towns and populous districts. The leading ones are the Odd-Fellows, the Foresters, the Shepherds, the Rechabites. These are sick and benefit clubs, and by becoming and keeping a member of one of these means of providing for sickness, &c., I know many men who, by this plan, have been enabled, through habits of steadiness in former years, to lay by sufficient to keep them now in their declining years. Perhaps such a one may live in his own house and support himself and family in a quiet way from the rents of another such house, likewise his own property, such income being added to by some little work of a light description, which he may be able to take in hand. I know of one particular instance where an individual, who perhaps never received more than £2 (\$9.72) per week, who, through habits of frugality and sobriety not only

brought up a large family respectably, but gave them a fair education, all the members of which are quite respectable and are in situations and doing well in their sphere of life. Where a man is of sober habits it is a rare thing if he is not a little ambitious, at all events desirous of getting on, and aspires to a foreman's place or fills up his spare time with some secondary pursuit, say, in the evenings, which would bring him in some little increase of income.

SAFETY OF WORK-PEOPLE FROM ACCIDENTS AND PROVISION FOR SICKNESS, ETC.

Much study and enlightened thought is bestowed upon the question everywhere of how to prevent accidents on railways, in mines, mills, factories, works, &c., and very large provision is frequently made to this end. In all factories and buildings, work-rooms, and places liable to risk from fire and even at our railway stations may be seen the most improved pattern of hydrants and long ranges of buckets filled with water, hanging breast-high, ready for instant use. In some instances in the town, such as at the large drapers' shops and places where the first outbreak of fire, if not immediately checked, might rage with disastrous effects to both life and property, I have myself noticed that the proprietors have furnished the most recently invented and approved appliances, those most largely adopted being a sort of chemical fire-engine specially adapted for quickly putting out the beginning of a fire. In this town the corporation have a modern fire-escape, the usual London (Merryweather) pattern, with fire-engine (pumps), hose, reels, &c., administered by the police force, but recently a volunteer fire-brigade of fifty members has been formed in addition. There is no such system here as there is in America of telegraph fire-alarms. Our large railway companies, notably the Great Western, have a widows' and orphans' fund, a provident society, and a servants' pension fund. The first named is contributed to very largely by the nobility and gentry resident upon the line, and by the traveling public generally. The number of widows and children in receipt of allowances varying from \$48.60 to \$97.20 (£10 to £20) per annum is, widows, 619; children, 500.

The report for this year states the fund was established in 1880. This year, 1884, the amount actually paid in allowances has been £7,458 11s. 11d., or \$36,248.77575, which was made up as follows:

Contributions from resident members	£3,349	12s.	7d.
Contributions from non-resident members	236	0	5
Special contribution from the Great Western Railway Company	1,497	0	0
Annual subscriptions of directors, shareholders, and officers of the company, and of passengers, manufacturers, merchants, and others using the railway	958	11	6
Donations from ditto	729	4	10
Concerts, entertainments, &c.	715	16	4
Fines, &c., from Great Western Railway Company	74	4	11
Collecting-boxes at stations	26	0	11
Entrance and registration fees	37	6	0
	<hr/>		
Leaving for stationery, stamps, &c., as the working expenses of the fund	7,624	9	0
	165	16	13
	<hr/>		
Balance in hand	7,458	11	11

Towards this fund a concert held at Newport contributed £64 9s. 6d. There were fourteen towns where such was held, the largest amount being derived from Bristol—£160 18s. The employés of the company them-

selves also contribute to this and the other two funds mentioned in the following manner: Servants of the company in the receipt of 18 shillings (\$4.374) to 25 shillings (\$6.075) per week contribute 11 pence weekly (22.275 cents), and those in the receipt of 25 shillings to 30 shillings contribute 1 shilling (24.3 cents) weekly. These amounts are kept back every week out of the men's wages. Taking the first case of 11 pence per week, this would mean 3s. 8d. (95.11 cents) per month, which is disposed of as follows: 24.3 cents goes to the servants' pension fund; 16.2 cents goes to the widows' and orphans' fund, and 48.6 cents goes to the provident society designed for the maintenance of the company's servants in old age. There are certain benefits arising from these funds, the most important being an allowance of 12 shillings per week (\$2.916) or more for six months in case of sickness, &c., so that it will be seen relief is available in case of mutilation or death from accident on the line. If a man should lose an arm or leg and he is not otherwise incapacitated he is generally allotted some easy berth, such as opening a door, sweeping a yard, platform, &c., lavatory cleaner, or other perfectly light employment, where no further risk or responsibility can ever be encountered again.

In the case of our large mechanical and manufacturing establishments, where a large number of work-people are employed, a medical man is always attached, and he is at the service of the men whenever required in case of accident or sickness. This officer is remunerated out of a fund subscribed to by all the hands in the establishment, who pay from 2 pence (4.05 cents) to 4 pence (8.1 cents) per £1 (\$4.86) wages received per week. This secures to the men attendance and medicine free in case of accident or sickness, but of course does not extend further, that is to any sort of maintenance during disability. Accidents happening from machinery are often such as to require instant attention in order to save life. For instance, lacerations resulting in great hemorrhage or fractures of limbs with incisions.

Considerations of humanity, as well as principles of economy and policy, would appear to dictate the necessity of having a properly qualified medical man instantly available, otherwise one would see, as has been the case here once or twice, a maimed and bleeding subject taken from one place to another till a doctor was found willing to take the individual in hand and run his chance of getting any pay for his services. Happily, however, the plan above referred to is largely followed, and it is only at small workshops, where the number of men is not, perhaps, more than ten or fifteen, that such a course has not yet been adopted. In the colliery districts a regular surgeon is appointed by the proprietors, the colliers contributing 3d. (6.075 cents) in the £1 (\$4.86) wages per week, but this only extends to medical services and medicine.

In Newport we have a somewhat small, though excellent, infirmary and dispensary, supported by voluntary contributions. This institution has proved very beneficial to the sick poor, as the few following statistics will show: The report for 1883 states there were 147 in-patients, of whom 86 were discharged cured, 38 were relieved, and 7 died, leaving 16 still in the house. The number of days they were under treatment was 5,137. There were 2,610 out-patients during the same period, and of these 2,015 were cured, 363 relieved, 46 died, and there remained 186 under treatment. Large as these figures are, a better estimate of the work done will be gathered when it is stated that the attendances of patients at the infirmary during the year numbered 16,852; the visits to patients at their homes numbered 26,806. There were 215 casualties

attended to without notes of recommendation, and 14 major and 16 minor operations performed.

The system followed is this: Admission is by notes of recommendation, but cases of accident are attended to without such, as just above mentioned. Subscribers, according to the amount subscribed, are supplied with these notes, and these are distributed gratis, on application, where the subscriber is satisfied that the case is a suitable one for such relief to be granted. This institution is neither sectarian nor political in its aims or management, and the work in which it engages is far removed from party strife or clamor; but, as already indicated, it is not a very extensive establishment, and is frequently unable to meet the demands which are made upon its capacity and resources. Outside of all the foregoing instrumentalities, and excluding the railways, there does not appear to be any really legally organized system or channel for the maintenance of work-people disabled by accident, or the support of those left destitute, females and young persons, in the event of death as the result of accident. There is no system of national insurance compulsory upon all the wage-earning members of the state.

The friendly societies here are the following:

The Odd-Fellows. The Newport district consists of fourteen lodges, nine in the town and five in the suburbs within a radius of five or six miles, (say, Bassalley, Caerleon, Ponthei, Pontymister, and Risca), numbering 3,102 members.

The Foresters comprise in Newport nine courts (or lodges) and have over 1,000 members.

The Shepherds have six lodges here and 470 members.

The expenditure of the infirmary for 1882 was £1,256 18s. 3d. (\$6,108.60).

The subscriptions were as follows:

Balance in hand.....	£356	14s.	8d.
Annual subscriptions.....	628	15	6
Contributions from shipping.....	469	5	6
Contributions from churches and chapels.....	70	0	2
Donations.....	28	5	9
Collecting boxes.....	3	8	3
Rent.....	30	0	0
Interest on banking account.....	75	16	6
Bequest.....	15	0	0
Workingmen's donations.....	87	10	10
Sale of dripping.....	1	6	0
	1,409	8	6
Leaving a balance on hand of.....	509	4	11

W. E. HEARD,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Newport, June 15, 1884.

CORPORATION EMPLOYÉES.

Wages paid per year to the corporation employés in Newport.

Occupations.	Average wages.	Occupations.	Average wages.
Magistrate's clerk.....	\$2,916 00	Veterinary inspector.....	\$97 20
Town clerk, and clerk to urban sanitary board.....	1,458 00	Inspector of weights and measures.....	186 08
Borough treasurer (no salary).....	194 40	Collector of general district rates.....	1,701 00
Borough analyst.....	2,187 00	Borough auditor.....	71 44
Town surveyor.....	631 80	Hospital keeper.....	126 36
Assistant town surveyor.....	243 00	Hall cleaner.....	218 70
Medical officer to police.....	486 00	Slaughter-house manager.....	315 90
Urban medical officer of health.....	243 00	Inspector of building works.....	379 08
Port sanitary medical officer.....	218 70	Clerk of works.....	157 95
Port sanitary inspector.....	160 38	Scavengers..... per week..	4 86
Assistant urban sanitary inspector.....	379 08	Foremen (scavengers)..... do....	5 46
		Roadmen..... do....	4 61
		Foremen (roadmen)..... do....	5 46

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYÉES.

Wages paid per month to employés in Government departments and offices—exclusive of tradesmen and laborers—in Newport.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average..
Chief superintendent*..... per annum.....			\$2,041 20
Assistant superintendent (chief)..... do.....			1,263 60
Superintendent..... do.....			1,117 80
Superintendent of police..... do.....			874 80
Deputies:			
Class I..... do.....	\$874 80	\$1,215 00	1,044 90
Class II..... do.....	583 20	874 80	729 00
Class III..... do.....	388 80	583 20	486 00
Inspectors:			
Class I..... do.....	729 00	874 00	801 90
Class II..... do.....			10 93
Class III..... do.....			8 50
Constables:			
Class I..... do.....			7 29
Class II..... do.....			6 31
Class III..... do.....			5 34
Boy clerks†..... do.....			2 91
Men clerks†..... do.....	10 93	7 29	6 68
Porters..... do.....			4 86

* Traveling expenses allowed.

† With 24.3 cents per week per year rise till nineteen years of age.

‡ With 24.3 cents per week per year rise.

Wages paid per month to employes in Government departments, &c.—Continued.

POST-OFFICE AND TELEGRAPHS.

No. of persons engaged.	Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
1	Postmaster			\$1,778 76
38	Subpostmasters			70 85
1	Chief clerk	\$777 60	\$923 40	850 50
1	Clerk *	631 80	777 60	704 70
	Sorting clerks and telegraph operators:			
11	Class I	9 72	12 15	10 93
25	Class II	2 91	9 23	6 07
5	Females	2 43	4 13	3 28
17	Town postmen †	4 37	5 34	4 86
	Stripe allowances			3 64
	Allowances to postmaster for deliveries			73 85
5	Auxiliary postmen			1 70
	Extra allowances			2 91
1	Medical officer at \$2.0655 per head			68 04
10	Rural postmen			210 82
	Allowance to postmaster for rural delivery			8 99
	Provisional force			23 32
	Weekly allowance to subpostmasters and others for deliveries, &c., total per annum			4,932 90

* One of the present officers is in receipt of \$835.92 per annum, and rises by annual increments of \$29.16 to \$884.52.

† The postmen (including auxiliaries) are supplied with uniform clothing free.

CUSTOMS.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Surveyors:			
Class I	\$2,051 20	\$2,332 80	\$2,187 00
Class II	1,701 00	1,992 60	1,846 80
Class III	1,458 00	1,652 40	1,555 20
Clerks:			
Class I	1,069 20	1,944 00	1,506 60
Class II	340 20	972 00	656 10
Examining officers:			
Class I	1,069 20	1,458 00	1,263 60
Class II	534 60	972 00	753 30
Out-door officers:			
Class I	413 10	486 00	449 55
Class II	267 30	388 80	328 05
Boatmen:			
Class I	340 20	364 50	352 35
Class II	267 30	315 90	291 60

NOTE.—The salaries of the officers of the customs are the same for each class at all ports in the United Kingdom, London and Liverpool excepted; at some ports there are principal clerks and instructors, but there are none at this port, Newport.

Post-office and telegraphs.—Recapitulation.

Postmaster	\$1,778 76
Subpostmasters and town receivers	2,692 44
Clerks, telegraphists, and medical officers	5,618 16
Sorters, stampers, messengers, and town postmen, rural postmen, and allowances to postmasters for delivery, &c	14,273 82
Rent	486 00
Incidental expenses, including allowance for office expenses	505 44
Total	25,354 62

This amount (£25,217 in English currency) is that which appears in the estimates (official) revenue departments for the year ending March 31, 1883, as the total sum required for the post-office establishment at Newport for the year 1884-'85, two-thirds of which is the proportion provided for in the telegraph estimates (telegraph service).

Wages paid the trades and laborers in Government employ in telegraph construction and maintenance in Newport.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Linemen	\$4 37	\$9 23	\$7 80
Laborers	5 34	7 80	6 07
Batterymen	7 29	7 29	7 29
Inspectors	725 00	972 00	850 50
Constructionmen	5 84	9 72	7 53
Construction foreman	9 72	11 66	10 69

GENERAL TRADES—ENGLAND AND WALES.

Statement showing the average weekly wages paid to the general trades in the several consulates in England and Wales, and the total average for all England and Wales.

[Compiled at the consulate-general's from the reports of the several consuls.]

Occupations.	Birmingham.	Bradford.	Bristol.	Falmouth.	Gloucester.	Hull.	Leeds.	Liverpool.	London.	Manchester.	Newcastle.	Nottingham.	Plymouth.	Sheffield.	Tunstall.	Cardiff.	Average for England and Wales.
Brick-layers	\$8 32	\$7 05	\$9 24	\$4 98	\$8 52	\$7 42	\$7 80	\$8 32	\$8 40	\$9 38	\$8 10	\$8 00	\$5 00	\$5 00	\$7 65	\$8 12	\$7 56
Hod-carriers	5 20		4 16	3 40	4 38	5 91	5 72	5 40	4 60	5 52	5 50	6 25	3 60	5 10	4 38		4 94
Masons	8 84	7 29	6 24	4 98	8 52	7 95	8 32	8 10	8 40	8 02	8 10	9 50	5 00	5 00	7 65	8 16	7 68
Tenders	6 26		4 16	3 40	4 38	4 80	6 24	5 32	4 60	5 52	5 54	6 25	5 00	5 10	4 38		5 07
Plasterers	8 32	7 53	6 70	4 98	8 52	7 42	8 64	8 32	7 50	8 83	8 72	9 50	5 00	8 00	8 20	8 10	7 80
Tenders	5 20		4 16	3 48	4 38	7 90	8 32	6 34	4 60	8 83	8 72	7 00	5 00	5 10	4 93		5 27
Slaters	9 36		6 24	4 98	7 30	7 68	8 32	8 32	7 50	8 83	7 77	9 18	5 00	5 00	7 65	7 90	7 10
Roofers	9 36		6 24	4 98	7 30	7 68	8 32	8 32	7 50	8 83	7 77	9 18	5 00	5 00	7 65	7 90	7 35
Tenders			4 16	3 40	4 38		6 24	5 32	4 60		2 43	6 40	5 00		4 38		4 24
Plumbers	8 84	7 53	6 76	5 77	8 52	7 68	6 24	8 15	8 10	8 35	7 40	9 72	4 75	8 00	7 65	7 75	7 90
Assistants	5 20		3 64	4 38	5 10	7 44	5 72		4 60	5 26	5 00	6 50	3 50	5 10	2 19		4 69
Carpenters	8 32		6 24	5 34	7 30	7 44	8 32		8 00	8 83	8 40	8 50	7 00	7 65	7 65	8 25	7 66
Gas-fitters	9 36	7 53	6 24	6 32	8 52	7 68	8 32	8 15	8 00	5 26	8 02	9 72	7 00	7 65	7 65	7 25	7 66
Bakers			4 86	4 78	8 03	6 12		7 41	6 50	5 70	7 00	6 25	6 00		4 86	6 50	6 17
Blacksmiths	9 36	7 53	6 76	4 62	7 30	8 40		7 41	7 80	5 70	7 78	8 00	5 00	7 90	6 81	8 12	7 37
Strikers		4 86	3 64	3 71	5 34	4 80		5 83	6 00		6 07	6 08	5 00	5 10	4 86		5 30
Book-binders			6 80	4 86	8 52	6 12		8 26	7 00		7 30	5 00	6 00	6 00			6 77
Brick-makers			2 88*	4 38	14 00†			4 29*	6 00		7 00	5 00	5 40	6 07	8 51	7 83	7 00
Brewers		5 83	6 06	3 89	9 78	9 12		8 51	7 00	5 70	6 07	5 40	6 00	6 00			6 85
Butchers				4 62	7 30	6 12		7 29	4 38	6 68	4 86	4 50	5 00	5 00	4 86	7 23	5 50
Brass-founders	3 00†			5 34	12 16	7 44		8 10	8 10	8 40			5 00	8 51	7 29	7 40	7 47
Cabinet-makers		7 29	6 06	6 76	6 01	6 72		8 80	8 80	9 12	7 50	9 00	5 00	8 51	7 29	7 70	7 68
Confectioners		7 78	4 86	6 70	8 52	6 00		8 51	6 80	8 00	7 00	9 00	6 00	8 00			6 84
Cigar-makers		5 34							6 80			3 00†	6 00	6 00			6 84
Coopers		6 07	8 32	6 56	7 30	7 20		8 75	6 80		7 00	9 50	5 00	9 25	7 29	7 30	6 07
Cutlers		6 80				6 12			8 00								7 00
Distillers																	
Draymen, teamsters		5 34	4 86	4 50	5 10	5 28		6 56	6 00	6 08	6 08	5 50	5 00	5 10	4 38		5 37
Cab and carriage		4 86	4 86	6 07	6 07	5 28		5 83	5 00	6 08	6 08	4 75	5 00	5 10	4 38		5 15
Street railways		7 29	6 68	6 07	5 48	5 04		7 29	7 50	6 08	6 08	6 25	5 00	6 07	4 38		6 09
Dyers			6 07		7 30	6 12			7 50	6 00	8 00		5 00	5 00			6 18
Engravers					12 10	5 52		9 73	8 50	8 75	8 00		5 00	5 00		9 72	8 38
Furriers					6 32	5 52			8 50	8 75							8 52
Gardeners	\$ 50	6 78	\$ 50	4 98	7 29	5 52		7 29	6 50	4 38	6 08	6 00	6 50	6 00	4 86		5 80

SCOTLAND.

DUNDEE.

REPORT BY CONSUL WELLS.

I have now the honor to reply to your "labor circular," dated February 15, 1884, and I do so in the order suggested therein, viz:

MALE LABOR.

1. THE RATES OF WAGES PAID TO LABORERS OF EVERY CLASS.

These details will be seen from the following forms which accompanied said circular. The rates of wages have been calculated on the basis of \$4.86 per £1 sterling, as directed.

GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid the general trades per week of undernoted hours in the consular district of Dundee.

Occupations.	Hours.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
BUILDING TRADES.				
Brick-layers	51	\$7 53	\$8 01	\$7 50
Hodocarriers	51	4 65	4 86	4 65
Masons	51	7 53	8 01	7 53
Tenders	51	4 65	4 86	4 65
Plasterers	51	6 72	6 72	6 72
Tenders	51	4 65	4 65	4 65
Slaters	51	7 23	7 23	7 23
Plumbers	51	7 23	7 23	7 23
Assistants	51	4 38	5 34	4 86
Carpenters	51	7 73	7 73	7 73
Gas-fitters	51	6 08	6 72	6 44
OTHER TRADES.				
Bakers	56	5 34	8 26	6 32
Blacksmiths	54	4 86	7 29	6 32
Strikers	54	4 12	4 86	4 63
Book-binders	56	7 04	7 53	7 29
Brick-makers	60	3 88	6 32	5 83
Brewers	57	4 38	7 77	5 94
Butchers	72	4 86	7 29	6 08
Brass-founders	51	6 72	6 72	6 72
Cabinet-makers	51	4 86	6 80	6 08
Confectioners	57	6 32	7 29	6 80
Coopers	56	5 83	6 92	6 08
Cutlers	57	5 34	7 29	6 32
Drivers:				
Draymen and teamsters	60	4 12	4 86	4 49
Cab, carriage	72	4 86	4 86	4 86
Street railways	77	4 86	5 58	5 10
Dyers	56	4 86	8 01	6 50
Engravers	56	7 29	7 29	7 29
Furriers	56	7 29	8 40	7 50
Gardeners	60	4 12	6 32	4 86
Hatters	54	4 86	9 72	7 29
Horseshoers	51	6 32	7 77	6 80
Jewelers	56	4 86	7 29	6 50
Laborers, porters, &c.	56	2 43	6 08	4 11
Lithographers	54	6 80	8 01	7 50
Millwrights	56	7 04	7 77	7 40
Printers	56	6 32	12 15	7 80
Teachers, public schools	40	6 55	42 06	18 00
Saddle and harness-makers	56	5 34	7 29	5 50
Sail-makers	56	6 08	6 08	6 00
Stevedores	56	2 01	6 08	4 11
Tanners	54	6 32	7 29	6 80
Tailors	56	4 38	13 12	7 77
Telegraph operators, males, first class	54	10 94	13 97	13 00
Tinsmiths	54	6 32	6 80	6 50
Weavers (outside of mills)	60	2 18	3 40	2 60

FACTORIES AND MILLS.

Average wages (per week of fifty-six hours) in the Dundee jute mills.

Occupations.	Average wages.	Occupations.	Average wages.
<i>Jute-preparing department.</i>		<i>Jute-weaving department.</i>	
Pickers of jute, men	\$4 18	Single-loom weavers, piecework, women	\$2 57.
Pickers-up, piece-work, women	3 28	Double-loom weavers, piecework, women	4 06
Hand at softeners, young men	3 40	Tenters, men	6 20
Preparers, women	2 24	Dressers, men	6 44
Boys 14 to 15 years of age, jute-workers.	2 13	Foremen or overseers over all these workers, men	7 29
Foremen or overseers over all these workers, men	6 44		
<i>Jute-spinning department.</i>		<i>Finishing department.</i>	
Coarse spinners of jute, women	2 30	Croppers, men	3 88
Fine spinners of jute, women	2 18	Calenderers, men	4 80
Pickers, girls 14 to 15 years of age, jute-workers, girls	1 74	Measurers, men	4 44
Shifters, girls 14 to 15 years of age, jute-workers, girls	1 45	Lappers, men	4 24
Half-timers, boys and girls, 10 to 14 years of age, jute-workers, boys and girls	70	Packers, men	5 04
Reelers, piecework, women	2 91	Foremen or overseers over all these workmen, men	7 89
Bobbin winders, piecework, women	3 75	<i>Mechanical department.</i>	
Cop winders, piecework, women	3 65	Mechanics (iron fitters and turners), men	7 04
Warpers, piecework, women	3 65	Millwrights, men	7 41
Foremen or overseers over all these workers, men	5 83	Joiners, men	6 80
		Other tradesmen employed in these works, men	7 04
		Foremen or overseers over all these tradesmen, men	8 51

NOTE.—Above noted wages are also a fair average of what is paid in the linen factories or mills within this consular district.

SHOPS AND IRON WORKS.

Wages paid per week of fifty-four hours in foundries, machine-shops, and iron works in the consular district of Dundee.

Occupations.	Average wages.	Occupations.	Average wages.
Pattern-makers	\$7 41	Drillers	\$5 54
Joiners	6 68	Screwers	4 66
Brass molders	8 26	Finishers and fitters	7 14
Iron molders	8 34	Assistants	3 96
Dressers	4 86	Coppersmiths	7 83
Assistants	4 66	Assistants	3 76
Blacksmiths	7 29	Boiler-makers:	
Hammermen	4 88	Platers	8 57
Turners	7 29	Riveters and calkers	8 01
Planers	6 38	Assistants	4 71
Slotters	5 18		

GLASS WORKS.

Wages paid per week of fifty-six hours to glass-workers in the consular district of Dundee.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Gauge glasses:			
Men, piecework	\$7 04	\$12 39	\$8 38
Boys, time wages	1 46	1 94	1 67
Bottles:			
Men, piecework	7 29	9 72	8 51
Apprentices, piecework	4 02	7 77	5 42
Boys, time wages	1 09	1 82	1 21
Firemen for above	2 18	4 62	3 48

RAILWAY EMPLOYÉES.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours to railway employées (those engaged about stations, as well as those engaged on the engines and cars, linemen, railroad laborers, &c.) in the consular district of Dundee.

Occupations.	Average.	Occupations.	Average.
Station-masters	\$8 38	Yardsmen	\$5 58
Goods agents	10 20	Goods checkers	3 46
Inspectors	8 30	Goods porters	4 51
Engine-drivers	8 30	Masons	5 70
Engine-stokers	5 58	Joiners	6 08
Booking agents and clerks	3 40	Plumbers	6 32
Guards or conductors	6 08	Painters	5 83
Goods cashiers and clerks	4 00	Blacksmiths	6 08
Parcels clerks	4 02	Signal-fitters	5 83
Ticket examiners and collectors	4 49	Plate-layers	4 64
Signalmen	4 98	Laborers	3 83
Gate-keepers	4 02	Passenger porters	3 89

SHIP-YARDS.

Wages paid per week of fifty-four hours in ship-yards (distinguishing between iron and wood ship-building) in the consular district of Dundee.

Description of employment.	Extra per week when on old work.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
IRON.				
Carpenters	\$0 54	\$7 65	\$8 13	\$8 00
Joiners	48	7 37	7 65	7 51
Laborers in ship-yard		4 00	4 50	4 24
Blacksmiths		6 56	8 01	7 29
Blacksmiths' hammermen		4 62	4 86	4 84
Platers and fitters	97	7 41	28 54	17 98
Platers and fitters' laborers	73	3 88	6 08	5 04
Painters :				
Grainers		7 65	7 65	7 65
Ordinary		7 10	7 10	7 10
Laborers		4 86	5 70	5 28
Riveters	97	7 04	18 12	12 63
Heaters	48	2 18	4 12	3 15
Holders-up	73	5 00	13 60	9 41
Hole borers	73	5 00	8 00	6 44
Calkers	97	7 04	12 15	9 60
Fitters, benchmen, and vertical drillers		5 58	6 32	5 95
WOOD.				
Carpenters		7 65	7 65	7 65
Joiners		5 58	7 38	7 00
Blacksmiths		4 86	8 26	6 87
Laborers to blacksmiths—hammermen		3 15	4 86	4 50
Laborers in ship-yard		4 12	4 12	4 12

SEAMEN'S WAGES.

Wages paid per month to seamen (officers and men) distinguishing between ocean, coast, and river navigation, and between sail and steam, in the consular district of Dundee.

Occupations.	Average.	Occupations.	Average.
RAIL.		STEAM—Continued.	
Captain	\$97 20	Mate	\$41 31
Mate	38 88	Second mate	29 16
Second mate	30 71	Carpenter	30 71
Carpenter	29 16	Boatswain	18 82
Sailmaker	25 51	Steward	24 80
Boatswain	20 60	Cook	21 83
Steward	23 04	Able bodied seaman	17 01
Cook	20 61	First engineer	72 76
Able bodied seaman	14 58	Second engineer	43 74
STEAM.		Third engineer	29 10
Captain	97 20	Donkeyman	18 22
		Fireman	17 01

SHOP AND STORE WAGES.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in grocery, dry-goods, and other general stores, wholesale or retail, to males and females, in Dundee.

Occupations.	Lowest.		Highest.		Average.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Grocery stores	\$5 34	\$2 18	\$7 77	\$3 65	\$6 08	\$2 91
Dry-goods stores	6 08	2 18	10 94	3 65	7 27	2 91
Other general stores	6 08	2 18	8 51	3 65	7 29	2 91

HOUSEHOLD WAGES.

Wages paid per year to household servants (towns and cities) in Dundee.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Kitchen or general servant (that can cook or wash)*	\$48 60	\$68 04	\$58 32
Cook (to do a little house-work)*	68 04	87 48	77 76
Cook, high class*	116 64	145 80	126 36
House and table maid*	68 04	77 76	72 90
Nursery maids*	58 32	77 76	68 00
Butlers*	145 80	437 40	194 40
Butlers' assistants, boys*	68 04	77 76	72 90
Coachman†	145 80	340 20	243 00
Gardeners†	145 80	486 00	243 00

* Found, i. e., including board and lodging.

† With house, small garden, light, and coal.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Wages paid to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants in the consular district of Dundee.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Foremen (generally married)*.....per year..	\$155 52	\$174 96	\$165 24
Second and third hands (generally single)†.....do....	106 92	136 08	121 50
Ordinary hands‡.....per day.....	81	73	87
Ordinary hands during harvest§.....per week.....	5 83	6 07	5 87
Ordinary hands, if engaged||.....per month.....	21 87	26 73	24 30
Housemaids¶.....per year.....	58 32	87 48	72 90
Outworkers:			
Female.....per day.....	25	41	33
Same, during harvest.....do.....	85	90	87
Same, during potato lifting.....do.....	49	49	49

* Including free house, garden, one-half gallon milk, two and one-half pounds oat-meal, and from six to seven pounds potatoes per day.

† With milk and meal as above, sleeping accommodation, bedding and fire in "Bothy." N. B.—They usually sell half their allowance of meal, value, \$14.58.

‡ Weekly and monthly in proportion.

§ With lunch twice a day, value about 8 cents. N. B.—This custom is, however, dying out.

|| No board in the case of ordinary agricultural laborers.

¶ Including board and lodging.

N. B.—In all cases ten hours constitute a day's work; commencing at 6 a. m., two hours' interval from 11 to 1 forenoon, and finishing at 6 p. m.

CORPORATION EMPLOYÉES.

Wages paid per week of under-noted hours to the corporation employés in the town of Dundee, within the consular district of Dundee.

Description of employment.	Hours of labor.	Average.	Description of employment.	Hours of labor.	Average.
Police constables.....	(*)	\$5 83	Joiners or carpenters.....	60	\$7 04
Masons.....	51	7 22	Laborers.....	51	4 86
Pavers.....	51	7 04	Carters.....	51 and 60	5 22
Blacksmiths.....	60	7 29	Scavengers.....	60	4 62

* Sixty-three and seventy hours per week, and one day off every three weeks.

XIII. GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.

Wages paid per month of four weeks, two hundred hours, to employés in Government departments and offices, exclusive of tradesmen and laborers, in the consular district of Dundee.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Customs:			
Collector of customs.....	\$202 50	\$202 50	\$202 50
Clerks.....	36 45	129 60	70 47
Inland revenue:			
Collector of inland revenue.....	170 10	202 50	184 68
Clerks.....	32 40	129 60	70 47
Post office:			
Postmaster.....	202 50	303 75	257 58
Chief clerk.....	67 30	82 24	74 71
Superintendent of instrument room.....	56 07	67 30	61 68
Clerks.....	48 60	56 07	52 32
Sorting clerks and telegraphers, first class.....	38 88	48 60	43 74
Sorting clerks and telegraphers, second class.....	15 55	37 93	26 24

XIV. TRADES AND LABOR IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOY.

Wages paid by the week, of fifty hours, to the trades and laborers in Government employ in the consular district of Dundee.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Post office:			
Town postmen	\$4 38	\$5 83	\$5 10
Village postmen	3 88	4 86	4 38
Country postmen	3 88	3 88	3 88

XV. PRINTERS AND PRINTING OFFICES.

Statement showing the wages paid per week of fifty-one hours to printers (compositors, press-men, proof-readers, &c.), in the consular district of Dundee.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Newspapers—daily (morning):			
Minion to bourgeois per 1,000 ens*			\$0 15
Nonpareil do			16
Ruby do			16½
Newspapers—daily (evening):			
Minion to bourgeois do			13
Nonpareil do			14
Ruby do			14½
Newspapers—weeklies:			
Minion to bourgeois o			\$0 12 to 12½
Nonpareil o			13 to 14
Ruby do			13 to 15
ESTABLISHED WAGES.			
Compositors:			
Daily newspapers	\$9 72	\$12 15	\$10 00
Evening newspapers	7 89	9 72	8 50
Weekly newspapers	6 32	9 72	7 29
Machine-men (daily newspapers)	9 72	14 58	10 00
Jobbing compositors	6 32	9 23	7 20
Jobbing machine or press	6 32	9 23	7 00
Proof-readers	6 32	10 69	8 00

* In Scotland matter is cast up by the *en quad*, not by the *em*, as in the United States.

2. COST OF LIVING TO THE LABORING CLASSES.

The cost of living to the laboring classes—viz, the prices paid for the necessities of life, is as follows:

(1) *Cost of the necessities of life.*—For fairly superior qualities is for a 4-pound loaf of wheaten bread 14 cents. In cents the value of the pound of butter is 30; of sugar, 7; tea, 75; coffee, 40; ham, 24; oatmeal, 3½; American flour, 4; European flour, 3¾; fresh beef, home fed, 24; American fresh beef, 16; mutton, home-fed, 20; rice, 4; cheese, American and European, 14; codfish, salted, 5; potatoes, 1; pork, salted, 12; American canned meat or beef, 19; milk per pint, 4; and eggs per dozen, 26.

(2) *Clothing.*—The price here for a good well made ordinary suit of tweed clothes usually worn by workmen—when dressed—is \$17. Coats can be bought for, say \$9; waistcoats, \$3.50; trousers, \$4.50, and strong boots for \$4.

(3) *Rent.*—The houses of the working classes are all built in flats. The rent per year of a house of three rooms, including all taxes and convenience of water therein, but not gas, is \$77.50, and for one of

two rooms \$48. These houses are engaged for the year and rents are payable half yearly. Rents for single-roomed houses are from 60 to 75 cents per week and payable weekly. The food of the working classes is simple and homely, consisting of, for breakfast, porridge made with half a pound of oatmeal and supped with half a pint of milk, or tea, or coffee, and bread and butter, with, perhaps, either an egg, a small bit of bacon, or a herring. Dinner is frequently Scotch broth cooked with cabbage; other vegetables and beef, from 3 to 6 ounces of the latter, is what falls to the share of the head of a family. Supper consists of tea or coffee, with bread and butter, sometimes accompanied with a little delicacy. Mill and factory girls, and others who do not reside at home but in lodgings or rooms, are compelled to live more plainly, their wages being insufficient to pay rent, clothe themselves, and procure to the full extent the kind of fare specified.

3. PAST AND PRESENT RATES OF WAGES.

Wages in the different spheres of labor in this consular district are about the same as in 1878, with the exception of some branches of the building trades, and all branches of the ship-building trades, which are lower paid from 5 to 15 per cent. than in 1878. The conditions of labor which prevailed in 1878 are what now prevail.

4. THE HABITS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

The working people, on the whole, are but poorly provided for in the way of house accommodation. There are in Dundee 8,620 houses of only one room each, in which there is a population of 23,670, and 16,187 houses of two rooms, into which are crowded 74,374 men, women, and children. If to these be added the three-roomed houses with the people living in them, it shows that 118,000 of the 140,000 inhabitants of this community live in houses of one to three rooms. As thus shown, a large proportion of the population of this manufacturing center live in houses of one room and two rooms, and especially upon these denizens the devastation of infectious diseases almost entirely falls, statistics proving that amongst them nine-tenths of the deaths from fever in this town take place. Of the whole population in 1883, 157 per 10,000 were attacked by infectious diseases, of whom rather more than 12 per 10,000 died. But among the population living in one and two rooms, 183 persons per 10,000 were smitten, and rather more than 16 per 10,000 died, while among the whole of the rest of the population, including the people in the three-roomed houses, 101 per 10,000 were attacked, and only 4 per 10,000 died, showing clearly that the one and two roomed houses (in which the largest proportion of the working classes live) are great nurseries of disease. Many of these single roomed habitations are wretched in the extreme, containing little furniture, and occasionally are without even a bed. In some of these hovels five or six human beings are sheltered, with nothing to lie on but the floor, and covering themselves, when they have the opportunity, with jute burlaps, which they take in to make into hand sewed-bags. The sanitary authorities of the town do a great deal to cleanse and purify the entrances to and vicinity of these vile dens so that they may be kept healthy, but without success, as they continually prove to be prolific sources of all sorts of contagion, which sometimes spreads with virulence throughout the whole community. There are here and there in Dundee large and well-constructed tenements, erected in airy localities, in which working people can live

with some degree of comfort. Such houses are, however, not so numerous as is desirable, and the general appearance of many of the dwellings are cheerless and squalid with no bright surroundings and wanting in ventilation and proper sanitary convenience. It is surprising, considering the way human beings are thus huddled together without anything like an adequate supply of fresh air and often light, and in the midst of a polluted atmosphere, that these poor creatures continue so vigorous physically and cheerful as they are. This melancholy state of matters, it must be admitted, is not due altogether to the dire poverty of the people, but is undoubtedly in a great measure the result of improvidence in spending much money for intoxicating liquors.

It is stated that \$1,500,000 worth of spirits and beer are annually consumed in this town, too much of which sum it is said is contributed by the toiling masses who ought to be more careful of their scanty earnings.

Apart from the incalculable amount of degradation, misery, and vice that intemperance entails on many of these poor people, they cannot afford thus to squander their hard-won money, but should rather devote it to procuring that which would render their homes more pleasant and habitable.

Although habits which are not commendable characterize a portion of the working classes of Dundee, yet it is satisfactory to have to report that there is a large section of them which is prudent, economical, and thrifty, and who manage to save money, as shown by the figures of the Dundee Savings Bank, chiefly resorted to by them. In 1882 this institution, the funds of which are guaranteed by Government, had 22,544 depositors, having at their credit \$3,232,815. That year there was paid in \$1,408,220, and paid out \$1,259,820, showing a gain of \$148,400. A few of these workingmen have sufficient means to purchase a house for themselves instead of renting one, but this is seldom done. Scarcely any working tradesmen in Dundee possess a home of their own on account of ground being so expensive within the town's boundary, and to build in the suburbs would be inconvenient, as being too far removed from the workshops. Young people of both sexes can readily obtain employment in the jute and linen manufactories here. Dundee therefore attracts workingmen with families from surrounding small towns and rural districts. Boys and girls under fourteen years of age are engaged in the mills as half-timers, getting from 60 to 70 cents per week for twenty-eight hours' work, and education for two hours daily in the schools connected with the works. Those above that age are eligible for full timers, and so make the average wages already given. Thus the joint earnings of a family enable them to live pretty comfortably and to be well clothed. Indeed, it is noticeable that these respectable working people are nicely and warmly clad. Many of the factory girls overstep this medium, and are expensively and fashionably dressed on Sundays or holidays.

That which principally tends to affect the people for good is the ample facilities for education and self-improvement that exist in Dundee. Schools, day and evening, ably conducted, are numerous, and provided with everything appertaining to the imparting of instruction in all branches of knowledge, and the fees charged are small, being from 8 to 12 cents per week. Still a large number of the rising generation are growing up in ignorance and crime through not attending these institutions for elementary learning. Parents are occasionally summoned before the sheriff court and punished by fine or imprisonment for neglecting the education of their children.

The invariable excuse of these delinquents is that they are so poor that they do not have the wherewithal to pay the fees, or are unable to furnish their children with clothes to properly appear in school. In some cases these pleas are too true, especially with widows and those in distress. The school board try to alleviate these unfortunate people as far as is possible by collecting clothes or money with the object of dressing the children. This, however, is only but a partial remedy for the evil. Free education as in the United States is what is required as a means of reaching the children of the whole mass of the population, so that every child may have a chance to be taught to read and write, and thereby be more likely to become worthy citizens and responsible members of the body-politic.

The inhabitants of Dundee are much benefited morally and intellectually by having an extensive free circulating and reference library and reading-room in which are upwards of 30,000 volumes. The advantages of such a boon are fully appreciated by all. It is true that the kind of literature mostly read is of a light nature, such as novels, books on travel, magazines, &c. Works of a higher literary character and of a scientific and educative tendency which abound in this collection are, however, becoming yearly more sought after and taken out by the general readers, which is an evidence of a higher tone and taste prevailing.

The wealthy in this community show praiseworthy public spirit and generosity in giving freely of their means for recreation parks, educational and general philanthropic purposes to benefit their less fortunate citizens. A rich lady, still living, has munificently gifted \$650,000 to build and endow a university college in Dundee, which was opened last year with great éclat. Also a gentleman, recently dead, donated during his life-time upwards of \$250,000 for educational and benevolent schemes.

Churches of all denominations, temperance societies, friendly and benefit societies, and various other organizations, such as swimming, cricket, and foot-ball associations are all striving and working to elevate and ameliorate the condition of the working classes morally, socially, and physically.

5. FEELING BETWEEN EMPLOYÉ AND EMPLOYER.

On the whole, the feeling which prevails between employé and employer in Dundee and district is harmonious; thus the general and particular prosperity of the community is affected favorably. A pleasing feature which falls to be mentioned is the large number of old, tried, and faithful employés which are numerous among these working people. Men (and women as well) who have been in the same employment for twenty or thirty years are not uncommon in Dundee. Sober, intelligent, reliable, and decent servants are respected, esteemed, and their worth duly appreciated by employers here, who exert themselves to provide abundant and steady labor for such.

6. ORGANIZED CONDITION OF LABOR.

The different trades in this locality have trades unions, and associated with them are benefit or friendly departments that afford pecuniary relief in case of sickness of a member, and from \$25 to \$40 to his widow or family in case of death. These associations have a stronger membership in some trades than others, notably the iron ship-builders, engineers, boiler-makers, and some branches of the building trades. These

unions are considered by the workmen helpful to them in maintaining and asserting their rights, and assisting them through periods of ill health, caused by accidents or otherwise. There are no registered counter organizations of capital here. Employers only in emergencies meet together and unite for their common protection against their workers. No special local laws exist bearing on such organizations, and they are only subject to the common law and special acts of Parliament referring to such organizations.

7. PREVALENCY OF STRIKES.

There are occasionally strikes here, but they are not frequent or prolonged. Arbitration very seldom is the means that enters into the settlement of disagreements between the employers and employes; generally a compromise is arrived at by both parties; if not, the workers have, as a rule, to submit to the employers' terms. One of the most bitter and continued of these misunderstandings between capital and labor took place this year in Dundee, when the iron ship-builders refused to accept a reduction of wages, and went idle for about three months, after which time they resumed work at the reduced rate. Comparatively little hardship was borne by these skilled workmen (and their families), as they were all mostly members of a trades union, which allowed them almost \$3.50 weekly, but their laborers, who had no such society to assist them, endured with their families considerable suffering and privation. The employers, it is stated, were not much inconvenienced by the strike, as business was dull and contracts not pressing. The effects of strikes here cannot be said to have tended to the advancement of labor, and their general effect on the industrial interests affected thereby have not, so far as gone, been very detrimental.

8. PURCHASE OF THE NECESSARIES OF LIFE—KIND OF CURRENCY PAID, ETC.

The working people are entirely free to purchase the necessities of life wherever they choose. The employers impose no conditions in this regard. The laboring classes are paid in this district weekly in gold or silver sterling coin.

9. CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

Workingmen's co-operative societies have not been a success in Dundee. They have all failed, either through bad management or because there was not a field for them in the midst of the numerous competing stores here; they have, therefore, not fulfilled the promises held out at their formation of enabling the work-people to purchase the necessities of life at less cost than through the regular and usual business channels, and they have had no effect whatever on general trade.

10. GENERAL CONDITION OF THE WORKING PEOPLE.

A sketch of the general condition of the working people; how they live, their homes, their food, their clothes, &c., has been very fully given in answer to former interrogatories, especially under Nos. 2 and 4. It will be gathered from what has already been stated that there are few chances or opportunities that the working people have here for bettering their condition, hence the desire of many of them to emigrate to the

United States. Their ability to lay up something for old age or sickness is also small, owing to the comparatively low wages they earn, combined with the high prices charged for the necessities of life, but more especially on account of the improvident habits of many of them in wasting much of their earnings in intoxicating liquors. Their moral and physical condition in this large town, are, if not deteriorating, certainly not improving much; physically it is allowed they are rather (on the average) inclined to fail than get stronger, by reason of the vices and habits incidental to city life. They are surrounded by many good influences, but these are more than counter-balanced by the liquor stores or saloons, which are numerous, and the fertile sources of terrible misery, wretchedness, poverty, disease, vice, and crime to all sections of society, but more especially amongst the working people, who are great sufferers through the pernicious drinking customs of this country. The information given in this report has been obtained by directly interviewing the working people themselves, as suggested, and the wages, &c., are calculated at the rate of \$4.86 per £1 sterling, as required.

11. MEANS FURNISHED FOR THE SAFETY OF EMPLOYÉS.

Details cannot be given of the means furnished for the safety of employés in factories, mines, mills, or railroads, &c.; but they are on the whole very complete, and are being continually added to by legislative enactments. Provisions are made for the work-people in case of accident by an act of Parliament entitled "the employers' liability act," which holds an employer liable for injury received by a workman through defective machinery, &c.

Employers as a rule do not take any special consideration of the moral and physical well-being of their employés beyond what the law compels or their natural kindness dictates. The general relations which prevail between the employer and employed are harmonious.

12. POLITICAL RIGHTS ENJOYED BY WORKINGMEN, ETC.

Workingmen are entitled to vote for municipal councilmen, members of school boards, and members of Parliament, if they pay their taxes; if not they are debarred from this privilege. As it is only a few years ago since workingmen got the power to vote in this country, their influence on legislation is only beginning to be felt, but it has hitherto been all in the right direction, viz, in favor of abolishing unjust and obsolete laws and in supporting measures of public utility and benefit to the nation at large. The working people bear their full proportionate share of the local and general taxation; indeed, these burdens are rather proportionately heavier on them than on the middle classes, and certainly much more so than on the very wealthy, land-owning, and aristocratic classes. The tendency of legislation is mostly now in favor of the working people.

13. CAUSES LEADING TO THE EMIGRATION.

The causes which lead to the emigration of the working people are principally want of employment here, or a desire to better their condition. That which influences their selection of their new homes is to go where the English language is the common tongue of a country, and where the general habits and characteristics of the people are similar to those of their old homes. Hence the reason that the United States

is so favorite a field for Scotchmen to emigrate to. The principal occupations of those emigrants are farmers, agricultural laborers, stonemasons, brick-layers, carpenters, and building tradesmen generally.

FEMALE LABOR.

1. NUMBER OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN EMPLOYED, ETC.

State the number of women and children, or the closest possible approximation thereto, employed in your district in industrial pursuits, not including ordinary household duties or domestic servants, classifying the same somewhat as follows: (a) Manufacturing and mechanical; (b) commercial including transportation; (c) professional and personal, including Government officials and clerks, teachers, artists, chemists, hotel and boarding-house keepers, journalists, laundresses, musicians, inventors, bankers, brokers, lecturers, public speakers, &c.; (d) agriculture; (e) mining; (f) all other pursuits.

There are between 50,000 and 60,000 women and children—the latter above ten years of age—employed in this consular district in the jute and linen works, and they may be put under classification (a). Under (b) and (c) very few women find employment. Under (d) a small proportion in the agricultural districts, and under (f) a comparatively small number, such as milliners, dressmakers, &c.

2. THE MINIMUM, MAXIMUM, AND AVERAGE WAGES PAID TO FEMALE ADULTS.

In the jute and linen works the wages of women are, minimum, \$2.25; maximum, \$4.38; average, \$2.50, and that of other pursuits, such as milliners, dressmakers, &c., are, minimum, \$1.50; maximum, \$5; average, \$2.50 per week.

3. HOURS OF LABOR.

Average, fifty-four hours per week.

4. MORAL AND PHYSICAL CONDITION.

Taking all circumstances into account, the moral and physical condition of such employes is satisfactory. This may be attributed in a great measure to the efforts of churches of all denominations, schools, temperance societies, and other philanthropic organizations, together with the well-ventilated manufactories for jute and linen, in which the bulk of the females in this consular district are employed, the simple food they consume, and the natural healthiness of this climate.

5. THE MEANS PROVIDED, AND BY WHOM, FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THESE EMPLOYEES.

Evening schools at low fees—from 6 to 12 cents per week—for education and self-improvement of these employes are provided by school boards, and philanthropic ladies and gentlemen have instituted a Young Women's Christian Association, together with missions and other organizations of various kinds, &c., for the moral well-being of the young working women of this community.

6. THE MEANS PROVIDED IN CASE OF FIRE OR OTHER DANGERS.

There are no very special means provided, as in America, in case of fire or other dangers, for the safety of women employed in this locality,

beyond sets of hose, which belong to mostly all jute and linen works, and which can at once be connected with pipes capable of supplying a large volume of water any height.

There is also a most efficient fire-brigade, furnished with fire-escapes, &c., supported by this town for the purpose of extinguishing fires. The mills, factories, &c., in Dundee and district are, as a rule, well built, strong stone structures, with substantial stone stairs fitted also into stone walls, and many of these works are entirely fire-proof; consequently loss of life by fire is of rare occurrence.

7. PROVISIONS MADE BY THE EMPLOYERS IN REGARD TO SANITARY MEASURES AND FOR CARE OF THE SICK AND DISABLED.

The provisions made by employers in regard to sanitary measures in their works are very complete. For the care of the sick and disabled there is a magnificent hospital or infirmary in Dundee, built in one of the best and most airy situations in the town, and surrounded by large and well-kept grounds.

In this institution the best surgical and medical skill of this town can be obtained free by those who cannot afford to pay, and it is replete with all the best appliances appertaining to the science of healing. It is maintained by subscriptions from employers of labor, employés, and the general public.

8. WAGES PAID DURING PAST FIVE YEARS—EFFECT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN, ETC.

Has there been any increase during the past five years in the wages paid women, and in the price of the necessities of life, or otherwise? What are the effects of employment of women on the wages of men, and on general, social, and industrial conditions?

There has been an increase in the wages paid to women during the past five years of about 5 per cent. The necessities of life have fallen somewhat in price during that time, say from 3 to 5 per cent. Women being specially adapted for mill and factory labor in this locality, their employment has had no marked effect on the wages of men, and on general, social, and industrial conditions.

9. STATE OF EDUCATION, ETC.

What is the state of education among the women employed, and among their children, and what are the general effects of employment (in factories, mills, stores, &c.) on the family circles, especially as concerns the children of such employés, and on their moral and physical condition, and on their children?

The state of education among the women employed and among their children is very fair. A large proportion of them can read, write, and do simple arithmetic. The general effects of employment in factories and mills, on the family circles, especially as concerns the children of such employés, and on their moral and physical condition, and on their children, are not altogether satisfactory. The close confinement in the warm and dusty atmosphere of the mills and factories, together with the constant application to the machinery by the workers, has a deteriorating effect on their physique, and the mingling together of so many young women of all grades of character cannot be said to be conducive to attaining a high standard of manners and morals. Stores, &c., are somewhat better favored in these respects.

In conclusion it may be stated that, although all the jute and linen works in this consular district are presently running full time, with the exception of some of the works engaged in making sail cloth in a small town (Arbroath), yet the condition of these industries is far from satisfactory, as prices for jute, burlaps, and all classes of linens are exceptionally low and unremunerative. It is believed that this state of matters is principally due to overproduction, as there is a fair demand for an average output of these goods. Accordingly there are rumors that if business does not improve somewhat that there will possibly be a curtailment of the hours of labor and perhaps a reduction of the wages of workers. Every other branch of business is also dull and stagnant, notably the iron and wooden ship-building and the building trades; consequently a good many skilled workmen and laborers are now going idle and feeling the pinch of hard times. The prospects of a revival soon of trade and business generally are not encouraging. Indeed gloomy views are entertained by business men and the press about the immediate future of the commercial and industrial interests identified with this locality. It is to be hoped, for the sake of all concerned, particularly the poor working people that a better state of business may in a short time prevail.

WILLARD B. WELLS,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Dundee, May 24, 1884.

GLASGOW.

REPORT BY CONSUL HARTE.

In reply to labor circular from the Department, under date February 15, 1884, I have the honor to submit the following report :

PART I.—MALE LABOR.

RATES OF WAGES.

The annexed tabular statements give information as to the rates of wages paid to workmen of every class employed in this district, with their hours of labor. I may mention here that at present trade generally is dull, and that since June last year, laborers' wages have been reduced in nearly every branch of industry. In some cases I have thought it advisable to give the rate per hour instead of per week, as there is a great disparity among various classes of operatives in the number of hours per week during which they work. In the Clyde ship-building trade, for instance, fifty-four hours per week is the rule; in the house-building trades, fifty-one hours; bread bakers, sixty-five to fifty-six hours; shop-keepers, sixty-six to forty-nine; printers, fifty-one to fifty-four (morning and evening newspapers, jobbing houses, &c.); railway employés, from fifty to seventy; mill hands (females), fifty-six; and other trades from fifty to sixty-five hours per week. As some of the operatives are engaged by piecework, where much higher wages are earned, I have given representative piece prices where obtainable.

COST OF LIVING.

The average cost of living to the laboring classes is much the same as it was in 1878. No doubt the large importation of American fresh and canned meats have prevented prices from rising, and I find that no fewer than four thousand head of live cattle came to this city during May of this year, and three thousand were from the United States. The following are the prices of the principal articles considered necessary by the laboring classes in Glasgow :

	Cents.
Bread.....per 4-pound loaf..	12 to 1
Oatmeal.....per stone..	47 ½
Flour.....do.....	45 4
Bacon:	
British.....per pound..	18 ½
American.....do.....	08 1
Tea.....do.....	32 7
Sugar.....do.....	03 6
Cheese:	
British.....do.....	15 1
American.....do.....	08 1
Beef for soup and boiling.....do.....	16 ½
Mutton.....do.....	16 ½
Steaks and chops.....do.....	24 ½
Butter.....do.....	½
Eggs.....per dozen.....	½
Milk.....per pint.....	1
Barley.....per pound.....	6
Rice.....do.....	6

The workmen in Glasgow, as a rule, occupy houses of one and two apartments. A house of one apartment, inclusive of taxes, costs from \$2.20 to \$2.50 per month, and one of two apartments about \$4 per month. Clothing cannot be put down at less than \$4 per month for an average workman with a wife and, say, four children. A common serge suit of clothes for use at work costs about \$10, and a holiday suit about \$17.50. The weekly expenditure of such a family may be estimated somewhat as follows: Rent and taxes, \$1; school fees, 6 cents; gas, 1 cent; coal, 34 cents; provisions, \$4.50; clothes, \$1; equal to a total weekly expenditure of \$7. The provisions under this estimate will not by any means be extravagant, and will not include any of the finer qualities of meat. Those unskilled workmen whose wages cannot allow them to spend so much must be satisfied with the plainest diet, and cannot indulge in any of the more expensive articles.

PAST AND PRESENT WAGES.

Since the last labor circular was issued several branches of trade in the Glasgow district have fluctuated a good deal. While not a few of them attained to a very high point of activity others again have dwindled away. It might, however, be well to point out that immediately after the circular of 1878 was issued a circumstance occurred in this district which, for some time at least, had a remarkable effect on the general condition of some of the branches of labor. I refer to the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank. This event occurred in the month of October in that year, and caused a great many failures among land speculators, house-builders, and shop-keepers, and those holding City of Glasgow Bank shares, and even depositors, for they were obliged to wait for their money until the official liquidators had declared dividend. For at least a year afterwards trade received a temporary check, and house-building may be said to have all that time been at a stand-still.

People too who had money to spare were chary about speculating, and for a time confidence in the Scotch-banking system was considerably shaken. The general condition of trade in the Glasgow district since 1880 has been one of great activity in most branches, although the house-building trade forms a remarkable exception. The failure of the City of Glasgow Bank affected this branch of industry more than any other in consequence of several heavy loans given by the bank to building speculators and property syndicates. In September, 1878, masons, brick-layers, plasterers, and house carpenters were receiving a wage of 16 cents, 20 cents, and 15 cents, and in order to get a job completed several squads of plasterers were known to have received 30 cents per hour, brick-layers 22 cents to 24 cents, and masons 20 cents. At present, as will be noticed from the wages statistics annexed, these tradesmen's wages have fallen 5 to 20 per cent.

The ship-building trade, which is the principal industry in this district, was depressed in 1878 and 1879. In 1880 it began to revive, and during 1881, 1882, and 1883 it was characterized by the greatest amount of activity that has ever been experienced in the history of the industry. At the beginning of 1884 a severe depression set in, and at the present time the position and prospects of the trade are of the gloomiest description. During the month of December last, four thousand workmen were discharged from the various yards on the Clyde, and at present it is estimated that about fifteen hundred operative ship-builders are out of work.

The following rates were paid during the busy season which came to a close at the end of 1883, when the price of labor reached its highest point:

	Per week of 54 hours
Shipwrights.....	\$8 75
Ship-joiners.....	\$7 66 to 8 20
Blacksmiths.....	8 20 8 75
Engineers (all classes).....	7 66 8 46
Ship-painters.....	8 75
Ship-plumbers.....	9 31
Riggers.....	8 20
Machine-men.....	8 20
Hammer-men.....	6 56
Laborers.....	4 86
Riveters.....	24 33
Fitters.....	29 19
Calkers.....	29 19

Earnings of British operatives (riveters, fitters, and calkers excepted) range from 12 cents to 16 cents per hour.

The following rates, which are paid on the Clyde at present, are those which are enforced in times of depression:

	Per week of 54 hours.
Shipwrights.....	\$7 66
Ship-joiners.....	7 11
Blacksmiths.....	\$6 56 to 7 38
Engineers (all classes).....	6 08 7 11
Ship-painters.....	7 66
Ship-plumbers.....	8 75
Riggers.....	6 85
Machine-men.....	6 56
Hammer-men.....	4 65
Laborers.....	3 89
Riveters*.....	12 16
Fitters*.....	13 38
Calkers*.....	17 00

* Paid by piecework rates. The figures given show what the most skillful can earn.

HABITS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

The working classes have, as a general rule, a struggle to make both ends meet, and it is only by steady and careful habits that they can succeed in having a balance on the right side. That a fair proportion of them are steady and trustworthy is certain, but it has been demonstrated on the Clyde that large wages thoroughly demoralize workmen. During the spurt of activity which came to a close in December last iron-workers, riveters, fitters, and calkers, who constitute a majority of the operative ship-builders, made enormous wages, but taken as a whole they did not benefit by them. On the contrary, being able to make a large wage in a short time, the men absented themselves from work and spent their money in drink. To a great extent their earnings went to police courts and public houses. Several of the Clyde ship-builders stated publicly that their workmen, chiefly the iron-workers, lost a large amount of time; that it was a common practice for men to remain away from work until their money was exhausted. The result is that when ship-building is depressed the iron-workers, who ought to have been well prepared for a reverse, are, on the contrary, in destitute circumstances. These remarks do not apply to the lower-paid operatives, although the experience of those prosperous times would show that the working classes generally appear to be somewhat deficient in self-restraint and unable to make the best use of high wages.

FEELING BETWEEN EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYÉ.

The feeling which exists in Glasgow between employer and employé varies a good deal, owing to existing circumstances, but on the whole a pretty fair relationship is maintained. In the natural course of events when a certain branch of trade is busy, the workmen demand higher wages, but when it is inactive the employer demands a reduction in wages. A rupture in the relation of capital and labor, however, affects the whole community and trade of the district, and causes heavy losses to both employer and employé. Last year petty strikes were frequent among the Clyde iron-workers for higher wages, and the men in many cases were successful.

ORGANIZED CONDITION OF LABOR.

During the past twenty years there has been an immense improvement in the working of trade organizations all over Scotland, and nowhere has greater development been shown in that direction than in Glasgow and its districts.

Some dozen years since what is known as the Glasgow United Trades' Council was instituted, and is itself a powerful trade organization. It consists of trades-union delegates elected by every trade society in the district to attend weekly meetings, at which all proposed reductions of wages, increase in hours of labor, and other matters affecting trade are at once reported, and, in the event of a strike in any given branch, the delegates make a statement as to the cause, and very often pecuniary assistance is at once voted by the other trades, and notification of said strike made over the length and breadth of the land.

Every trade of any consequence in the district has a separate union of its own for trade purposes, and since these were instituted they have been the means of raising wages and reducing the hours of labor. Among shop-keepers and general clerks there are no trades unions, and the effects are seen in smaller wages and long hours. The employers

too, in order to counteract the effect of the men's organization have in several instances formed very powerful unions among themselves, the most powerful in Glasgow at present being the "Clyde Ship-builders and Engineers' Association," the "West of Scotland Coal-masters' Association," the "Glasgow Iron-masters' Association," "Clyde Ship-owners' Association," and many others.

In connection with the workmen's trades unions sums ranging from 2 cents up to 24 cents per week are paid as subscriptions, and in the case of the employers some of the associations exact from \$48 to \$97.

The statute relating to trades unions and organizations enacts that the purposes of a trades union shall not, by reason merely that they are in restraint of trade, be deemed to be unlawful, so as to render any member of such trades union liable to criminal prosecution for conspiracy or otherwise; and any agreement or trust is not to be void or voidable.

But no court can entertain a proceeding for enforcing or recovering damages for the breach of any of the following agreements, namely:

(1) Any agreement between members of a trades union, as such, concerning the conditions on which any members, for the time being, of such trades union shall or shall not sell their goods, transact business, employ or be employed.

(2) Any agreement for the payment by any person of any subscription or penalty to a trades union.

(3) Any agreement for the application of the funds of a trades union: (a) To provide benefits to members; or (b) to furnish contributions to any employer or workman not a member of such trades union in consideration of such employer or workman acting in conformity with the rules or resolution of such trade union, or (c) to discharge any fine imposed upon any person by sentence of any court.

(4) Any agreement made between one trades union and another.

(5) Any bond to secure the performance of any of the above-mentioned agreements.

But it is declared that nothing in the section shall be deemed to constitute any of these agreements unlawful.

A registry of trades unions is provided by the statute; and every union must have a registered office, to which all communications and notices must be addressed. Every year a general statement of the receipts, funds, effects, and expenditure of every trades union must be transmitted to the registrar before the 1st June. This statement must show, separately, the expenditure in respect of the several objects of the union. It must also state alterations of rules and new rules and changes of officers.

The rules of the trades union must state the name of the trades union and place of meeting, the object for which it is established, the purposes for which the funds shall be applicable, the conditions upon which any member may become entitled to any benefit, the fines and forfeitures, the manner of making, altering, amending, and rescinding rules; a provision for the appointment and removal of a general committee.

PREVALENCE OF STRIKES.

During the past three years strikes have not been numerous. As a means of settling disagreements, arbitration is not much resorted to in the United Kingdom, although there can be little doubt that there is a growing opinion amongst employers and employed in favor of arbitration. On the Clyde arbitration has only been adopted once, namely, in 1877, when a claim by the Clyde shipwrights for an advance of wages was settled by an appeal to two arbitrators and an umpire. The employers and the workmen nominated an arbiter each, while the two selected an umpire. Representatives selected by the employers and

workmen stated their respective cases to the three gentlemen nominated, and the process of giving evidence lasted several days. At the close of the arbitration the two arbitrators were unable to agree and an appeal was made to the umpire, who decided that the state of trade, as disclosed by the evidence of masters and workmen, did not warrant the shipwrights in claiming an advance of wages. The shipwrights accepted the decision. Prior to the dispute being referred to arbitration the shipwrights were out "on strike" for six months. About twelve thousand men were idle, as, in addition to the shipwrights, the iron-workers, ship-joiners, blacksmiths, riggers, painters, and in fact every class of workmen employed in ship construction, with the exception of engineers, were locked out. Including the various classes of operatives affected by the strike, nearly all of whom received what is known as "strike allowance," namely, from \$1.82 to \$3.04 per week, it was estimated at the time that the workmen lost in wages and trade funds about \$973,300, and the employers double that amount, through loss of work and otherwise. After this the iron-workers had a strike lasting over three months about an improved scale of prices, and in the end a compromise was arrived at. Within the last few years there have been several miscellaneous trade strikes, but none of them of very long duration. These included the strike of the engine-drivers and guards on the Caledonian Railway for a reduction of Sunday labor, which was to some extent successful. The molders' strike ended against the men; the house-joiners' strike concluded generally in favor of the operatives.

A common practice exists of workmen sending a deputation of their numbers to meet their employers with a view to discussing trade matters. In cases where ship-builders have intimated reductions of wages the workmen have sent deputations to the employers for the purpose of demonstrating that the reduction should be modified; and, in one or two instances, these deputations have succeeded in their aim. Still there is a general feeling that the relations between employers and employed are not what they should be, and that boards of arbitration are much wanted.

FOOD PURCHASES.

In consequence of the numerous frauds by which the employers of artificers and manufacturers endeavored to get rid of their obligation to pay the full wages stipulated the legislature at last found itself under the necessity of interfering. A common mode of cheating the workman was by the master keeping a store at which he sold those necessities which workmen use, and which he distributed to them at a high profit, though of a low quality, in payment of their wages. To check this and the evil of unlimited credit which attended such transactions leading the workmen into liabilities which more effectually subjected them to the masters than the more rigid written agreement was the object of the legislature in passing the acts known as the truck acts, but which are, in practice, very generally violated in this country by the masters. In consequence of the systematic violation of the law the legislature, in the year 1870, passed an act of Parliament nominating commissioners to inquire into the working of the existing law. These commissioners accordingly proceeded to take evidence upon oath, the import of which is to establish clearly a very general evasion of the truck acts. No legislation has, however, followed on the report.

Wages, as a rule, are payable fortnightly, but, in a great many instances, weekly payments are made. The currency is either silver or notes of the Scotch banks, which are readily accepted.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

Co-operative societies are of two kinds: First, those which are based on what is called the Rochdale principle, of selling goods at the common market prices and dividing the profits among the members; and, second, those conducted on the civil-service principle, of selling goods at cost price after allowing for working expenses. All co-operative societies with which the working classes are connected are conducted on the Rochdale principle. The working class co-operative societies do not profess to sell goods cheaper than the regular shops, but they divide the profits. In Glasgow and the surrounding districts there are in all ten co-operative societies, all of which are worked on the Rochdale principle, and all managed in the same way. The members appoint a committee, which has full control over the society's affairs. The salesmen and all paid officials are under the supervision of the committee, which sanctions the ordering of goods, receives the drawings, and pays the accounts. As a rule the committee meets once a week. One of their number is appointed secretary and another one treasurer. These two devote more time to the business than the other members of the committee, and in consequence they are allowed some remuneration. The Glasgow societies paid last year to their members dividends ranging from 28 cents to 99 cents per pound (\$4.86) on the "turn over." In some parts of the country this co-operation has assumed such dimensions as to have a very appreciable effect on general trade, but in Glasgow, and, indeed, throughout the United Kingdom generally, co-operation is not sufficiently supported by the working people as to have any effect upon shopkeepers. Still, the societies are prosperous, and, although comparatively small now, are on the increase. In 1883 there were, according to Mr. Fawcett, 782 of these societies in England, whose sales amounted to close upon \$68,131,000. Although the returns for Wales and Scotland seem to be not yet complete, the total for the United Kingdom cannot now be short of 1,400 societies, for in 1882 there were in the United Kingdom 1,346 active societies, numbering 661,317 members, with a capital of \$36,170,694.36 in shares, and \$7,762,067.50 in loans, selling to the extent of \$129,526,764, and earning profits to the amount of \$10,279,726.94 per annum.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

There has certainly been an improvement in the condition of the working classes in Glasgow during the last twenty years; but much yet requires to be done, both morally and socially, to better their condition. Among the coal and ironstone miners, many of whom reside in the outskirts of the city, although the mineral fields are situated several miles away, that improvement is very marked. Twenty years ago coal and ironstone miners received little more than 61 cents per day, and even a little less for ten hours' work; but now wages range from 97 cents to \$1.22 per eight hours; and since the acts of Parliament known as the "mines regulation act," the "abolition of truck (Scotland) act," and the "education (Scotland) act" (which contains a compulsory clause), their general condition has greatly improved. In connection with other branches of labor, again, remarkable disparities exist even at the present time. But generally, all over wages have increased at least from 25 per cent. since 1850; but even with this increase, operatives with large families find it difficult to live respectably on their earnings. The representative workman receives wages ranging from \$6.56 per

week, and lives in a house of two apartments, known in Glasgow and all over Scotland as "room and kitchen." These houses are built together in certain localities near public works or factories, for convenience, and go by the name of "tenements." One tenement built to a height of four stories generally contains as many as sixteen "dwellings," as these combined apartments are called. The rooms are, as a rule, well ventilated, and are provided with good water and gas. There are other classes of workmen, however, who live in houses of only one apartment, built in tenements similar to those already alluded to; and these single apartments are generally let by the month. The lower order of the workingmen, such as general laborers, carters, stone-breakers, quarrymen, surfacemen, &c., live in such houses, and in many cases not a few of them fail to pay their rents and have to be evicted. Not a few of the higher paid workmen, such as riveters in ship-yards, whose habits are very intemperate, live in these houses, although earning high wages, the bulk of which they spend in drink.

The clothes worn by the working classes in Glasgow are of a very miscellaneous kind, while in the work-shop, yard, or foundry, they are of equal quality, being usually of coarse tweed or serge. But on Sundays and holidays they wear a cloth coat, tweed trousers, and felt hat. This, of course, refers to the respectable workingmen. There are others who have only one dirty suit for Sundays and Saturdays, and who would on no account forego their liquor for the sake of wearing fine clothes.

The chances which the workingmen of Glasgow have of bettering their condition, where labor seems so plentiful, are very remote indeed. Instances have certainly been known of men saving sufficient from their scanty earnings to start business in a small scale, but these are very rare. To lay up something for old age is next to impossible, and only one in a thousand unencumbered by a large family can do anything in that direction at all. In the case of sickness or accident, however, the workingman is thoroughly provided for by weekly subscriptions of 4 cents, 8 cents, 12 cents, and even 16 cents to a sick benefit fund, with one of which every branch of labor in the city is connected.

The moral condition of the workingmen varies a good deal and is much regulated by local influences. As church-goers they are quite equal to classes higher in the social scale. Their average physical condition is good. The greatest enemy the working classes have to contend with is strong drink, and of this they consume inordinate quantities. Liquor-stores are planted near public works, dwelling-houses, and, indeed, at every conceivable spot in Glasgow, and there workmen congregate, more particularly on pay-days, and spend half of their earnings on whisky. To counteract the effect which these whisky dens produce social reformers have been at work for several years, but, to outward appearance at least, their efforts have, to a large extent, been unsuccessful. There are numerous temperance organizations, any number of church "Gospel halls," and the like, but they do not seem to materially affect the general condition.

A SHIP-JOINER'S STATEMENT.

The following is substantially the report of an interview with a Clyde operative, a fair representative of his class:

Q. How old are you?—A. I am thirty-five years old.

Q. What is your business?—A. I am a ship-joiner.

Q. Have you a family?—A. I have a wife and four children. The oldest is fifteen and the youngest five years old.

Q. What wages do you receive per day?—A. I receive, while working full time, \$1.17. (The average wages paid to ship-joiners is from \$1.17 to \$1.30.)

Q. How many hours per day are you required to work for such wages?—A. During the entire year we work nine and a half hours five days per week and six and a half hours on Saturdays. In winter we work by oil lamps and electric light.

Q. How much time are you allowed for your meals?—A. We have three quarters of an hour for breakfast at 9 o'clock in the morning, and the same interval for dinner at 1 o'clock. We take our supper after our day's work is done.

Q. Can you support your family on such wages?—A. Yes; pretty fairly. My boy, aged thirteen, receives 61 cents per week as a message boy in a store.

Q. What do the united earnings of yourself and boy amount to in a year?—A. With general good health we earn about \$340.65 per year.

Q. Will you explain in detail the uses you make of this money?—A. I might give you a fair estimate. I pay per annum for rent of room and kitchen in second story, \$51.09; for clothing for self and family, \$50.99; for food and fuel per day, 51 cents, or per year, \$186.14. This makes an average for each member of my family of 8 cents per day fully. For water rates, gas, police money, poor rates, \$9.73; for school-tax and fees for two children, \$7.29; for dues to mechanics' aid society, \$7.37; for expenses at Glasgow fair and new year holidays, \$5.99; leaving for school-books, church seat, doctor's bill, and incidentals, \$14.59 per annum.

Q. Of what kind of food do your daily meals consist?—A. For breakfast, oatmeal-porridge, and sometimes bread and milk; for dinner, broth made with a bone, and sometimes rice and milk and potato soup; for supper, tea, bread, and butter.

Q. Are you able to save any portion of your earnings for days of sickness or old age?—A. No, but I expect that as my family grow up they will be able to help me. In case I am myself sick or meet with accident, I receive \$2.43 per week from the ship-joiners' society, of which I am a member. I cannot, however, lay by anything for old age.

SAFETY OF EMPLOYÉES.

Of recent years the legislature has passed very stringent acts intended mainly for the protection of women and young persons in certain manufactures, but also intended for the benefit of the adult males, so far as regards cleanliness, ventilation, non-crowding of workshops, and the use of means for the prevention of disease incident to particular trades, and for the safety of the employées in such trades. This legislation was the result of royal commissions appointed to inquire into the mode and hours of labor, more particularly of females and young persons, the commissions being called for in consequence of the belief entertained of deplorable and quite preventible hardships which these persons, especially in cotton-mills, suffered. The report of the commissions showed that many of the statements, which found ready credence with the public, were exaggerated, and that children were seldom admitted into factories until they were nine years old. The result of the agitation, however, was the passing of a series of acts of Parliament, which have now been consolidated and amended by the factory and workshops act, 1878. A copy of this is printed in the appendix to the 1878 Report on the State of Labor in Europe. Nearly every workman is connected with some society from which, by the payment of a small sum weekly, he becomes entitled to draw an allowance, if disabled as already stated, but previous to January 1, 1881, an employer was not liable to a workman for injuries the latter might sustain in the course of his employment. By the "employer's liability act," which came into operation on that date, it is enacted that where personal injury is caused to a workman—

(1) By reason of any defect in the condition of the ways, works, machinery, or plant connected with or used in the business of the employer; or

(2) By reason of the negligence of any person in the service of the employer, who has any superintendence intrusted to him whilst in the exercise of such superintendence; or

(3) By reason of the negligence of any person in the service of the employer, to whose orders or directions the workman, at the time of the injury, was bound to conform, and did conform, where such injury resulted from his having so conformed; or

(4) By reason of the act or omission of any person in the service of the employer done or made in obedience to the rules or by-laws of the employer, or in obedience to particular instructions given by any person delegated with the authority of the employer on that behalf; or

(5) By reason of the negligence of any person in the service of the employer, who has the charge or control of any signal points, locomotive engine, or train upon a railway—the workman, or in case the injury results in death, the legal personal representatives of the workman, and any persons entitled in case of death, shall have the same right of compensation and remedies against the employer as if the workman had not been a workman of nor in the service of the employer, nor engaged in his work.

The amount of compensation recoverable under this act shall not exceed such sum as may be found to be equivalent to the estimated earnings during the three years preceding the injury of a person in the same grade employed during those years in the like employment and in the district in which the workman is employed at the time of the injury.

In Glasgow employer and employé preserve a very independent attitude toward each other, and an employer rarely, so far as I can ascertain, takes any direct interest in the moral and physical well-being of his employés. There are, however, numerous agencies in the city designed to improve the moral and physical condition of the working classes. To these agencies employers are large contributors.

POLITICAL RIGHTS.

Prior to 1868, workingmen had really no political privileges, as the qualification necessary to entitle a citizen to vote, either at a municipal or parliamentary election, was occupancy of a dwelling-house or premises for which a rent of not less than \$48.66 per annum was paid. This applied to burghs. In the country district the qualification was much higher. In 1868 household suffrage in burghs was established. No person, however, is entitled to vote if he has during the year been exempted from payment of poor rates, on the ground of his inability to pay, or has failed to pay the poor rates payable by him in respect of his house or premises. Since the workingmen of Scotland attained this political privilege, they have exercised considerable influence on legislation. Laws have been passed abolishing imprisonment for debt, making it illegal to arrest a workman's wages unless in so far as they exceed \$4.86 weekly; establishing a commission to inquire into the working of the act abolishing payment of wages in any other way than by the current coin of the realm; making masters liable for injuries sustained by workmen in the course of their employment, and various other measures giving important rights and privileges to the laboring classes. The tendency of legislation at the present time is decidedly to improve and elevate the position of the working people.

The principle on which our local taxation is based is the rental or annual value of houses and buildings, and on houses of less than \$48.66 of rental the rate per pound is fixed at one-half of what the occupants of houses of over \$48.66 rental pay. Poor-rates and school-rates fall equally on all classes levied also according to rental. The working classes practically pay no direct imperial taxes.

CAUSES OF EMIGRATION.

The principal causes which induce the working people to emigrate from this district are the lowness of the wages earned in the great majority of occupations and the small chance which the mechanic or laborer has of bettering his condition. Those engaged in agricultural pursuits again know that it is almost impossible for them in this coun-

try, even by rigid economy and hard work, ever to acquire a farm of their own, while the facilities which a new country offers in that direction is a tempting inducement to them to break their connection with the old.

In selecting a new home, various circumstances influence the emigrant. In a great many cases, however, he has friends already settled with whom he has been in correspondence, and on the faith of whose statements he resolves to go to the same place. Of course a preference is given to a prosperous country, where there is a possibility of a mechanic or laborer obtaining a good wage and ultimately acquiring property and bettering his condition.

It is difficult to get reliable information as to the occupations of the emigrants, but it is understood that the majority of them from Scotland follow agricultural pursuits.

PART II.—FEMALE LABOR.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉES IN DISTRICT.

Of the total population of Scotland, which amounts to 3,735,573, there are 1,799,475 males and 1,936,098 females. The female workers are given at 498,271, so that 25.736 per cent. of the whole number of females in Scotland are engaged in some occupation.

The following figures apply to this consular district and include all females employed in industrial pursuits with the exception of those engaged in ordinary household duties and domestic servants:

Occupations.	Total of all ages.	Under twenty years.	Above twenty years.
Manufacturing and mechanical	71, 583	24, 409	47, 174
Commercial, including transportation	2, 192	1, 625	567
Professional and personal, including Government officials and clerks, teachers, artists, chemists, hotel and boarding-house keepers, journalists, laundresses, musicians, inventors, bankers, brokers, lecturers, public speakers, &c.	4, 827	2, 489	2, 338
Agriculture	448	71	377
	79, 050	28, 594	50, 456

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.

In the tabulated statements annexed all information attainable is given as to the wages and hours of labor of females. The minimum wage payable in this district may be given at \$1.46, the maximum at \$4.14, and the average at \$2.68 per week.

MORAL AND PHYSICAL CONDITION OF FEMALE EMPLOYÉES.

As a rule, the female employées in this district are healthy and their moral condition good. There has been a marked improvement in this respect of late years, and not a little of this has been brought about by the operations of the factory and workshop's act, to which I have already referred.

VARIOUS PROVISIONS FOR FEMALE EMPLOYÉES.

The factory and workshop's act, already referred to, makes provision for the improvement of women and young persons, and also provides

measures intended to secure their safety. Employers are also bound to adopt the sanitary measures therein specified. I cannot learn, however, that any special provision, beyond what the law compels, is made by employers for the improvement of women and young persons employed by them, or for the care of such employes when sick or disabled.

WAGES, PAST AND PRESENT.

In several branches of trade there has been a marked increase of wages paid to women during the past five years; but, in others, where their employment, like that of male labor, is largely influenced by local considerations, the wages have not increased. In mills and factories, for example, they have slightly decreased; but in the case of milliners, dress-makers, clerks, and telegraph operators, their remuneration is better. Shop women, connected with drapery establishments, receive wages ranging from \$2.43 to \$4.86 per week; and clerks from \$1.70 to \$3.65. A few heads of departments in millinery and dress-making establishments have as high as \$194.66 to \$389.32 per annum. The average wage of young women engaged in a thread or wincey mill is \$2.92, but among finer woolen goods about 49 cents more. So far as the necessities of life are concerned, on the whole, they have not been cheaper in Glasgow for fifteen years, and this is principally on account of the great food supply from other countries, more particularly the United States, from which immense quantities of grain, beef, and other articles of consumption come to Glasgow. The effects of female labor on the employment of men is comparatively insignificant in Glasgow, and is only felt at all in a few warehouses and offices.

MORAL AND PHYSICAL EFFECTS OF FEMALE EMPLOYMENT.

As a rule, the women employed have all a good elementary education, the parochial system of education in Scotland, founded in the days of John Knox, having given facilities to the poorest to learn reading, writing, and arithmetic. Education has, since 1878, been compulsory in Scotland; and employment of children is prohibited until a certificate of the child having obtained a prescribed standard of proficiency in the elementary branches of education is procured. In Glasgow, and all over Scotland, the proportion of married women employed in factories, mills, and general stores is comparatively small. The ordinary female mill and factory employes are daughters of workmen who have large families, and are glad to get their children out to some kind of employment to eke out scanty earnings. The young women, however, engaged in telegraph service, dress-making, millinery, and warehouses in the city, are generally daughters of well-to-do mechanics, railway servants, house-joiners, masons, &c.; but, although they have to keep up a much more respectable appearance in dress, their earnings are scarcely so good as those of their sisters employed at the mill. There has been some improvement recently in the moral and physical condition of female mill-workers, brought about by the local authorities insisting on certain regulations of a sanitary nature being enforced in all the mills and factories under their control, together with additional enactments in the same direction by the latest factory act.

BRET HARTE,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Glasgow, June 17, 1884.

GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid the general trades per hour (fifty-one per week) in Glasgow.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
BUILDING TRADES.			
Brick-layers	<i>Cents.</i> 15	<i>Cents.</i> 17	<i>Cents.</i> 16
Hod-carriers	8	12	11
Masons	14	14	14
Tenders	8	10	9
Plasterers	12	14	12
Tenders	10	10	10
Slaters	14	14	14
Roofers	14	14	14
Tenders	10	10	10
Plumbers	14	14	14
Assistants	10	10	10
House carpenters	13	15	14
Gas-fitters	14	14	14
OTHER TRADES.			
Bakers*	11	12	12
Blacksmiths	12	14	13½
Strikers	9	9	9
Book-binders	12	12	12
Brick-makers	12	12	12
Brewers	18	18	18
Butchers	10	12	11
Brass-founders	12	14	13
Cabinet-makers†	14	14	14
Confectioners	10	14	12
Cigar-makers	12	12	12
Coopers	12	14	13
Cutlers	12	10	14
Distillers	10	14	12
Drivers	10	15	12½
Draymen and teamsters	10	10	10
Cab. carriage	8	12	10
Street railways	9	11	10
Dyers	10	12	11
Engravers	12	16	14
Furriers	12	14	13
Gardeners	8	12	10
Hatters	10	14	13
Horseshoers	12	16	14
Jewelers	14	14	14
Laborers, porters, &c.	8	10	9
Lithographers	12	16	14
Millwrights	11	13	12
Potters	10	17	13
Printers	15	18	16
Teachers (public schools)	per annum. \$243 30	\$2,433 24	.....
Saddle and harness makers	10	12	11
Sail-makers	10	14	12
Stevedores	8	12	10
Tanners	11	13	12
Tailors	9	11	10
Tinsmiths	12	14	13
Weavers (outside of mills)	6	10	10

* Bakers work from fifty-six to sixty-five hours per week.

† Cabinet-makers work fifty-two hours per week.

FACTORIES AND MILLS.

Wages paid per week of fifty-six hours in factories or mills in Glasgow.

Occupations.	Average.	Occupations.	Average.
FEMALES.*		MALES.*	
Woolen and wincey factory weavers	\$3 04	Woolen and wincey factories :	
Cotton-factory weavers	2 55	Tapers	\$9 73
Woolen and wincey pilm winders	2 19	Tenters	10 21
Beam warpers	3 40	Mechanics	7 29
Cop-winders for bobbins	3 04	Drawers	6 32
Tenders and young girls (general)	1 94	Twisters	6 07
Packers, &c.	1 70	Beamers	3 02

* With very few exceptions all the above classes are on piecework, and the average earnings in a Glasgow mill are given.

FOUNDRIES AND MACHINE SHOPS.

Wages paid per hour (fifty-one hours per week) in foundries, machine-shops, and iron-works in Glasgow.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
Locomotive engineers.	11½	14½	13
Pattern-makers.	11½	14½	13
Molders.	14	16	15
Iron-dressers.	13	13	12
Blacksmiths and general smiths.	12	14	13
Forgers.	14	14	14
Puddlers.	12	18	15
Iron sorters.	10	10	10
Tenders or laborers.	9	10	8½
Wagon drivers.	9	10	8
Hutch couplers and laborers.	8	8	8
Iron-plate rollers.	12	16	14
Steel-plate rollers.	13	17	15
Adjusters and cutters.	12	14	13
Furnace brushers.	12	12	12
General tenders.	8	8	8
Sewing-machine makers.	10	14	12
Agricultural-machine makers.	11	15	12
Tube-makers.	12	12	12
File makers and sharpeners.	12	16	14
Saw-millers.	12	12	12
Brass finishers and cutters.	15	15	14
Tool sharpeners.	12	12	12
Ironstone sorters and breakers.	10	10	10
Oversmen at iron-works.	20	24	22
Clerks at iron-works.	8	18	13
General laborers.	8	10	9

NOTE.—Several of the above classes make higher rates while working on piece.

GLASS WORKS.

Wages paid per week to glass-workers (rough plate) in Glasgow.

Occupations.	Hours per week.	Average.	Occupations.	Hours per week.	Average.
Ladlers.	40	\$9 24	Blacksmiths.	60	\$5 88
Kilnmen.	40	8 75	Mixers.	60	5 88
Kiln assistants.	40	6 56	Glass-cutters.	60	8 01
Pullers-off.	40	6 81	Packers.	60	4 86
Rollermen.	40	5 83	Warehouse boys.	60	2 07
Boggie boys.	40	3 65	Furnace builder.	60	9 73
Founders.	96	9 73	Laborers.	60	4 38
Teasers.	72	7 29	Carters.	60	6 08
Caremen.	96	6 56	Watchmen.	72	5 10
Pot-makers.	60	8 51	Glass-pickers (women).	60	2 43
Joiners.	60	6 08	Manager.		24 38
Crate-makers.	60	4 38			

NOTE.—Only rough-plate glass is manufactured in Glasgow.

MINES AND MINING.

Wages paid per day of nine hours in and in connection with coal mines in Glasgow and district.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
<i>Under-ground men.</i>			
Firemen	\$0 85	\$0 97	\$0 91
Roadsmen	73	97	85
Drivers	48	93	64
Bottomers	77	91	81
Miners	85	1 09	97
<i>Above-ground men (per day of twelve hours).</i>			
Engineman	81	97	85
Pitheadman	77	97	83
Boiler fireman	81	85	81
Runners			64
Screenmen			65
Plate layers	73	93	81
Wagoners and brakemen			85
Blacksmiths	97	1 05	1 01
Joiners	97	1 05	1 01

NOTE.—The salaries of managers vary considerably, according to the extent of the mines; they range from \$730.15 to \$1,946.59 per annum.

RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per hour to railway employés (those engaged about stations, as well as those engaged on the engines and cars, linemen, railroad laborers, &c.) in Glasgow.

[Hours variable, from fifty-six to sixty-eight per week.]

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
Engine-drivers, passenger trains	12	16	13
Stokers, passenger trains	10	12	11
Engine-drivers, goods trains	09	11	10
Stokers, goods trains	08	10	09
Conductors, passenger trains	12	15	13
Conductors or guards, goods trains	08	10	09
Porters at stations	09	10	09
Lamp trimmers	09	10	09
Pointsmen	12	14	12
Station-masters *	12	48	18
Ticket collectors	12	14	12
Clerks at stations†	12	12	12
Clerks at railway head offices†	10	36	16
Shunters	09	10	09
Permanent way-laborers	10	12	10
Engineers, locomotive-makers	12	14	12
Joiners, truck-makers	12	12	12
Carriage-builders	12	15	12
Axle-makers	12	14	12
Van-men	10	12	10
Cart and forrie drivers	10	11	10
Inspectors	12	16	12
Attendants on Pullman cars	12	12	12
Blacksmiths	12	14	13
Chain-makers	12	14	13
Coal and iron stone-trimmers	08	10	10
Engine and carriage cleaners	08	10	09
General laborers	08	10	08

* From \$243.30 to \$1,946.59 per annum.

† From \$29.19 to \$48.65 per month.

NOTE.—London express-train men, to and from Glasgow, paid higher.

SHIP-YARDS.

Wages paid per hour in ship-yards, distinguishing between iron and wood ship-building, in Glasgow and district.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
Shipwrights	14	14	14
Ship-joiners	12	13	12½
Sawyers	10	12	11
Wood machinememen	10	12	11
Blacksmiths	12	14	13
Boiler-makers (on time)	13	15	14
Riveters (on time)	14	16	15
Calkers (on time)	14	16	15
Fitters (on time)	14	14	14
Frame-setters (on time)	14	16	15
Engineers:			
General	11	13	12
Iron-finishers	12	13	12
Brass-finishers	12	14	13
Pattern-makers	14	14	14
Painters	12	13	12½
Plumbers	14	14	14
Riggers	11	13	12
Red-leaders	09	10	09½
Iron-markers	09	10	09½
Hammermen	08	08	08
Small-boat builders	11	15	13
Blacksmiths' improvers	10	12	11
Iron-workers' helpers	11	13	12
Storemen	12	12	12
Team-drivers in yards	10	10	10
Ship-draftsmen *	12	\$1 20	-----
Ship-yard clerks †	11	48	-----
General laborers	08	09	08½

* From \$292.90 to \$3,406.54 per annum.

† From \$243.30 to \$973.29 per annum.

PIECEWORK RATES IN GLASGOW SHIP-BUILDING YARDS.

As a very large portion of the iron-workers (that is, riveters, calkers, platers, and frame-setters) are on piecework in ship-building yards, it will be necessary to give a fair average of the wages they are able to make at the present time. These wages, I may mention, have fallen very materially since the beginning of the present year. It is on record that last year, when the trade was very busy, that many riveters earned from \$14.59 to \$24.33 per week of five days; platers from \$9.73 to \$19.46; and calkers from \$17.02 to \$38.93 in the same time. Now those classes of operatives may be set down as follows:

Per week of fifty-four hours:

Riveters	\$9 73 to \$17 02
Platers	9 73 14 59
Calkers	12 16 18 24

Riveters are presently paid at rates ranging from \$2.19 to \$3.02 for each 100 seven-eighth inch rivets, and higher, according to the thickness of the plates worked upon. Platers or frame-setters about \$2.45 for setting an ordinary ship-plate, and calkers, who are the most highly paid workmen on the Clyde, so much per square foot. The exceptionally high wages mentioned above as having been paid last year were earned by the men working overtime.

The rates of wages given in the foregoing statement apply to operatives connected with iron-ship building. Very few wooden ships are now built on the Clyde, but the wages of the workmen engaged in building them will be about the same as already given.

SEAMEN'S WAGES.

Wages paid per month to seamen (officers and men), distinguishing between ocean, coast, and river navigation, and between sail and steam, in Glasgow.

Occupations.	Average.	Occupations.	Average.
<i>Ocean steamers, passenger service.</i>		<i>Ocean, sailing vessels—Continued.</i>	
Captain.....	\$155 72	First officer.....	\$38 93
First officer.....	82 73	Second officer.....	21 89
Second officer.....	68 13	Third officer.....	19 46
Third officer.....	58 39	Fourth officer.....	20 67
Fourth officer.....	41 36	Boatswain.....	27 98
Boatswain.....	24 33	Carpenter.....	17 02
Able-bodied seamen.....	20 67	Able-bodied seamen.....	24 33
Engineer.....	87 59	Cook.....	19 46
Second engineer.....	77 86	Steward.....	
Third engineer.....	60 82		
Fourth engineer.....	51 08		
Trimmers.....	25 54	<i>Coasting trade, steamers.</i>	
Firemen.....	15 80	Captain.....	51 08
Cook.....	48 65	First mate.....	26 76
Steward.....	29 19	Able-bodied seamen.....	15 80
		Carpenter.....	20 67
<i>Ocean, cargo steamers.</i>		First engineer.....	31 62
Captain.....	72 99	Second engineer.....	43 79
First officer.....	37 71	Firemen and trimmers.....	26 37
Second officer.....	27 98		
Boatswain.....	21 89	<i>Coasting trade, sailing.</i>	
Carpenter.....	24 33	Captain.....	34 66
Able-bodied seamen.....	17 02	First mate.....	18 24
Ordinary seamen.....	9 73	Able-bodied seamen.....	14 59
First engineer.....	68 13		
Second engineer.....	41 36	<i>Steam river navigation.</i>	
Third engineer.....	29 19	Captain.....	72 99
Firemen.....	19 46	First mate.....	31 62
Cook and steward.....	26 77	Able-bodied seamen.....	26 76
		Carpenter.....	31 62
<i>Ocean, sailing vessels.</i>		First engineer.....	51 08
Captain.....	87 59	Second engineer.....	38 93

STORE AND SHOP WAGES.

Wages paid per hour (fifty-four to sixty-four hours per week) in stores, wholesale or retail, to males and females, in Glasgow.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
Drapery salesmen.....	08	16	10
Drapery saleswomen.....	06	12	09
Milliners, women.....	06	10	08
Dressmakers, women.....	04	08	07
First-hand milliners.....	12	14	13
First-hand dressmakers.....	12	12	12
Commercial travelers.....	10	60	16
Leading salesmen.....	18	24	14
Heads of departments:			
Retail.....	20	48	24
Wholesale.....	24	60	30
Tailors in workshops.....	07	11	09
Tailoresses in workshops.....	04	10	07
Grocery salesmen, retail.....	06	16	10
First-hand salesmen, retail.....	12	14	12
General storemen, wholesale.....	12	12	12
Stationers' assistants:			
Retail.....	08	12	10
Wholesale.....	12	18	14
General soft goods, salesmen.....	10	12	10
General soft goods, wholesale.....	12	12	12
Liquor shop or store salesmen.....	08	16	12
Jewelers' shop assistant.....	10	18	14
Butchers' assistant.....	08	16	12
Ship-store warehousemen.....	12	12	12
Oil and color storemen.....	09	14	11
Fishmongers' assistants.....	10	14	12
Poulterers' assistants.....	10	14	12
Tobacconists and shoe-shop assistants.....	08	14	10
General store and shop keeper.....	06	12	10

HOUSEHOLD WAGES.

Wages paid per year to household servants in Glasgow.

Occupations.	Average.	Occupations.	Average.
FEMALES.		FEMALES—Continued.	
Cook, plain*	\$77 86	Stillroom-maid*	\$82 73
Cook, with washing*	97 33	Table-maid*	87 59
Cook and housekeeper*	199 52	Nurse, upper	119 79
Cook, having kitchen and scullery		Nurse, baby*	92 46
¶ maids under*	145 99	Nurse, walking*	77 86
General servant*	77 86		
General servant (young girl)*	43 79	MALES.	
Housekeeper*	97 33	Butler*	243 32
House-maid*	77 86	Footman*	145 99
Kitchen-maid*	68 13	Groom*	204 39
Laundry-maid*	92 46	Gardener†	253 05
Lady's maid*	107 06	Coachman†	253 05
Scullery-maid*	68 39		

*With board.

†Free house, coal, gas, &c.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Wages paid per day, week, month, quarter, half year, or year—as the case may be—to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants in Lanarkshire, Renfrewshire, and Ayrshire, with or without board and lodging.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Plowmen :			
Single, with board per half year ..	\$72 99	\$97 33	\$85 16
Married, with free house and potatoes per year ..	233 59	262 79	243 32
Laborers per day ..	73	85	81
Female field laborers do ..	44	73	63
Dairy-maids, with board per half year ..	38 93	58 39	43 79
Foresters :			
Foremen, with free house per year ..	389 32	486 65	437 98
Ordinary per week ..	4 86	5 85	5 10

CORPORATION EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid to the corporation employés in the city of Glasgow.

Occupations.	Time.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
POLICE FORCE.*				
Chief constable	Per year ..			\$3,893 20
Physician	do ..			1,946 60
District surgeons	do ..			243 32
Superintendents	do ..	\$194 66	\$729 97	1,459 95
Lieutenants	do ..	1,119 29	1,605 94	778 64
Pay clerk	do ..	535 31	875 97	1,119 29
Custodian	do ..			1,119 29
Registrar	do ..			1,119 29
Clerks to chief constable	do ..	340 65	875 97	
Female turnkeys	Per week of 84 hours ..			3 41
Inspectors	do ..	8 27	9 73	8 75
Sergeants	do ..	7 29	7 78	7 78
Constables	do ..	5 59	6 56	6 32
Powder-magazine-keeper, two	do ..	4 86	6 32	
Store-keeper and tailors, three	do ..	5 35	7 05	
Lamp-trimmers	do ..	2 43	6 56	
Waiters	do ..	5 10		
DETECTIVE DEPARTMENT.*				
Inspector	Per year ..			729 97
Subinspectors	Per week of 84 hours ..	8 75	10 22	8 75
Officers	do ..	7 29	8 27	8 27

*Superintendents, lieutenants, pay clerk, chief constable's clerks, and inspector, detective department, get clothing and £2 per year for boot money. Detective officers get £10 per year in lieu of clothing. Inspectors, sergeants, and constables get 6d. per week boot money. Powder-magazine-keepers get clothing and free houses and gardens.

Wages paid to the corporation employes, &c.—Continued.

Occupations.	Time.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
WEIGHING DEPARTMENT.				
Weighers.....	Per week of 68 hours.....	\$4 38	\$5 59	\$4 38
GAS TRUST.				
Stokers, leading (free houses).....	Per week of 84 hours.....			9 36
Stokers, ordinary.....	do.....			8 51
Retort laborers, helpers.....	do.....			5 87
Coal porters.....	Per week of 67 hours.....			4 62
Coke fillers.....	do.....			4 62
Engine drivers.....	do.....			6 68
Retort setters.....	Per week of 57 hours.....			9 97
Pipe-layers (mains).....	do.....			6 68
Service-layers.....	do.....			5 35
Meter-makers.....	Per week of 51 hours.....			7 23
Laborers.....	Per week of 57 hours.....			4 50
Managers, chiefs (free houses).....	Per year.....			4,866 50
Managers, subordinates.....	do.....	1,459 95	2,433 25	
WATER TRUST.				
District turncocks (free houses and taxes paid).....	Per week of 54 hours.....	5 59	6 08	5 59
Meter makers and repairers.....	do.....			7 78
Meter oilers.....	do.....			6 08
Inspectors.....	do.....			7 29
Pipe-layers.....	Per week of 60 hours.....	5 59	6 32	5 59
Laborers.....	do.....	4 86	5 10	4 86
Causeyers.....	Per week of 57 hours.....	4 86	5 59	4 86
Superintendents (free houses, gardens, and taxes paid).....	do.....	7 29	9 48	7 29
LIGHTING DEPARTMENT.				
Foreman (free clothing).....	Per week of 84 hours.....			7 29
Assistant foreman (free clothing).....	do.....			5 83
Street lamplighters (free clothing).....	do.....	4 86	5 35	
Stair lamplighters (free cap only).....	do.....	2 55	3 16	2 92
CLEANSING DEPARTMENT.				
Foremen and inspectors.....	Per week of 67 hours.....	6 08	9 75	6 08
Carters.....	do.....	5 59	*6 08	
Scavengers.....	do.....	3 89	14 14	
Laborers.....	do.....	4 14	14 38	
Manager.....	Per year.....			3,163 22
FIRE-BRIGADE DEPARTMENT.†				
Inspector.....	Per year.....			1,946 60
Assistant (first).....	do.....			729 97
Assistant (second).....	do.....			632 64
District foreman§.....	Per week.....			8 51
Engineers§.....	do.....	9 73	10 95	9 73
Firemen§.....	do.....	6 32	8 02	6 81
CAUSEWAYING DEPARTMENT.				
Foremen (principals).....	Per week of 57 hours.....	9 48	12 16	
Foremen (subordinates).....	do.....			6 56
Masons.....	do.....			7 48
Causeyers.....	do.....	5 85	6 34	7 35
Surfacemen.....	do.....	3 65	5 73	4 34
Sewermen.....	do.....			5 28
Lamp-erectors and grating-sinkers.....	do.....			4 30
Depotmen.....	do.....	4 15	4 62	4 30
Causey dressers.....	do.....			5 73
Laborers.....	do.....	4 16	5 77	4 37
Stone-breakers.....	Per cubic yard.....			49
Watchmen.....	Per hour.....			6
TRADESMEN.				
Carpenters and joiners.....	Per week of 57 hours.....			7 78
Brick-layers.....	do.....			9 97
Smiths.....	do.....			7 78
Plumbers.....	do.....			7 29
Gas-fitters.....	do.....			7 78

* After three months' service.

† After one month's service.

‡ Each of these has a free house, coal, gas, and clothing.

§ Night and day service.

PRINTERS' WAGES.

Statement showing the wages paid per hour (week of fifty-four and fifty-one hours) to printers (compositors, pressmen, proof-readers, &c.) in Glasgow.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
<i>Book offices.</i>			
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
Compositors.....	15	15	15
Pressmen.....	15	15	15
Proof-readers.....	15	16	16
Copy-holders.....	11	12	11
<i>Daily morning papers.</i>			
Compositors on time (51 hours).....	19	19	19
Proof-readers on time.....	19	20	19
Copy-holders on time.....	10	13	12
<i>Evening papers.</i>			
Compositors on time (54 hours).....	16	16	16
Proof-readers.....	16	18	16
Copy-holders.....	8	12	10
<i>Weekly papers unconnected with daily.</i>			
Compositors.....	15	15	15
Proof-readers.....	15	16	15
Copy-holders.....	8	11	10
<i>Other employes.</i>			
Machinemens (general).....	12	15	14
Stereotypers (dailies).....	16	18	16
Stereotypers (evenings).....	15	15	15
Stereotypers (general).....	12	15	14

Printers' piece scale.

DAILY MORNING PAPERS.

	<i>Cents.</i>
Minion type and upwards .....per 1,000 ens..	16
Emerald type and upwards.....do....	17
Nonpareil type and upwards.....do....	17
Ruby type and upwards.....do....	18
Pearl type and upwards.....do....	20

EVENING PAPERS.

Minion and upwards .....per 1,000 ens..	15
Emerald and nonpareil and upwards.....do....	16
Ruby and upwards.....do....	17
Pearl and upwards.....do....	19

WEEKLY PAPERS AND JOBBING OFFICES.

Minion type and upwards .....per 1,000 ens..	14
Emerald and nonpareil and upwards.....do....	16
Ruby and upwards.....do....	15½
Pearl and upwards.....do....	16

LEITH.

REPORT BY CONSUL MALMROS.

In compiling this report I have endeavored as closely as possible to follow the course indicated in the labor circular lately received from the Department of State, at the same time having consideration for the sake of comparison to the plan and details of the labor report issued from this consulate in the year 1878.

Throughout the tabular matter given I have proceeded as nearly as I could on the lines shown by the forms which accompanied the labor circular; but, from the nature of the information received regarding the wages of certain occupations, I have had occasionally to indicate such wages in a form slightly different from that of the schedule accompanying the circular. For instance, under the head of "Building Trades," in schedule No. I, the rates of wages are given, not by the week, as suggested by the printed form, but by the hour, according to the rates of wages for the district of Edinburgh and Leith, as agreed on by the master builders' association. Wages in the building trades here and throughout Scotland are rated by the hour, while both the rates and the number of working hours per week vary according to the season, summer or winter.

Further, several occupations named on the printed form No. I are not represented in this district, while industries, such as fishing or steam trawling, in which a great number of the population is employed, are not referred to. Details, therefore, of wages earned in these latter occupations are given in my first schedule.

Forms III, foundries, machine-shops, and iron works, and VII, ship-yards and ship-building, are conjoined in my third schedule, because wages in those occupations are regulated by an association of employers engaged in them, such wages being rated by the hour, and I have so quoted them in this report.

I may also mention that the details given in most of the following schedules have distinct reference to the wages obtained within the consular district of Leith. One exception is made with regard to No. "XI, Agricultural wages," which shows the average agricultural wages in each of the leading districts of Scotland. My reason for so doing is that in the labor report transmitted from this consulate in 1878, there was contained a very exhaustive return of agricultural wages rendered in such form, and contrasting the rates of that period with those of 1873, when the labor report immediately previous was compiled. In the present report I have preserved such arrangements, and I believe it will be deemed satisfactory.

Wages have varied little since 1878. With an increase in the cost of the necessaries of life, wages had advanced very considerable between 1865 and 1873, and to a less extent between 1873 and 1878, but between the wages of 1878 and those of the present time the difference in the whole is very slight.

In order to secure the greatest possible accuracy and reliability concerning the data of my report, numerous persons engaged in each of the several employments reported on have been interviewed or corresponded with, and on account of the time thus necessarily consumed it has been found impossible to transmit these labor statistics at an earlier day.

OSCAR MALMROS,

*Consul.*UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Leith, July 19, 1884.

I. GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid per hour or per week or year in the consular district of Leith.

Occupations.	Summer.		Winter.	
	Hours per week.	Rate per hour.	Average hours per week.	Rate per hour.
Building trades:		<i>Cents.</i>		<i>Cents.</i>
Masons	51	13. 18	45	13. 18
Laborers	51	09. 63	45	09. 63
Bricklayers	51	14. 19	42	14. 19
Laborers	51	10. 19	42	10. 19
Carpenters and joiners	51	13. 18	45	13. 18
Plasterers	51	13. 18	42	13. 18
Laborers	51	10. 19	42	10. 19
Slaters	51	14. 19	45	14. 19
Plumbers	51	13. 18	46	13. 18
Printers	51	14. 19	39	14. 19

* Building.

† Shop.

NOTE.—In Glasgow and other parts of the west of Scotland the rates generally are about 1 cent higher. In Aberdeen, Inverness, and other parts of the north of Scotland, the rates generally are about 1 cent lower.

Occupations.	Time.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Bakers	Per week of 54 hours	\$3 89	\$8 51	\$6 08
Brass-founders	Per week of 51 hours	4 86	6 08	5 59
Cabinet-makers	do	7 18	8 27	7 78
Drivers:				
Draymen and teamsters	do	4 86	5 84	5 35
Cab and carriage	do	4 38	4 86	4 62
Tramway	do	4 13	5 11	4 86
Engravers (copperplate)	Per week of 54 hours	6 32	14 60	10 95
Horseshoers	Per week of 51 hours	6 20	7 78	6 69
Laborers porters, &c.	do	3 89	4 86	4 38
Saddle and harness makers	do	5 11	7 30	6 57
Tinsmiths	do	6 32	7 30	6 81
Stevedores	Per hour	08	12	-----
Telegraph operators:				
Girls	Per week	2 43	7 30	-----
Boys	do	2 92	9 24	-----
(The rate for boys increases 36 cents per week each year from their second year till \$9.24 is obtained.)				
Men	do	9 73	12 16	-----
Tailors (mostly piecework)	do	4 38	8 51	6 81
Sail-makers	Per week of 51 hours	-----	-----	7 30
(After hours allowed time and a quarter.)				
Apprentices	do	1 46	2 67	-----
(Being for first year \$1.46, for second and third years \$1.94, and for fourth and fifth years \$2.67. Sail-making in Great Britain is now mainly confined to the ports of London, Liverpool, and Leith.)				
Fishermen	Per week	5 11	5 35	-----
(Also perquisites termed "boot money" and "fish money," amounting to about 48 cents per week additional.)				
Men engaged on steam trawling vessels	do	-----	-----	7 30
(Together with allowance of 8 cents to 18 cents on each box of fish. Sometimes in good seasons during autumn or winter trawlers earn, in money and allowance together, as much as \$14.60 per week.)				
Gardeners and laborers at nurseries, and for jobbing gardening	Per week of 60 hours	3 40	5 60	5 11
Such men as are transferred from nurseries to be gardeners to gentlemen or families in the country	Per year	*292 00	*340 65	*316 32

* Together with a free house and usually firing and a few other perquisites, but in value amounting to very little additional to the sum named.

Wages paid per hour or per week or year, &c.—Continued.

Occupations.	Time.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Women laborers at nurseries.....	Per day of 10 hours.....	\$32½	\$40½	\$36½
Breweries:				
Brewers.....	Per year.....	973 30	2,433 25	1,946 60
Coopers.....	Per week of 57 hours.....	6 57	9 73	7 30
Malmen.....	do*.....			6 08
Brewery men.....		4 86	8 51	6 32
Laborers.....	Per week of 57 hours.....	4 38	5 59	4 86
Vanmen or draymen.....	do.....	4 86	7 30	5 84
Teachers in public schools:				
Male.....	Per year.....	243 32	3,893 20	932 01
Female.....	do.....	121 66	900 30	273 90
Jewelers.....	Per week of 54 hours.....	4 38	10 22	7 30
Butchers.....	Per week of 60 hours.....	4 38	9 73	6 56
Hatters:				
Shapers (first class).....	Per week of 55 hours.....		19 46	12 16
Finishers (first class).....	do.....		13 38	9 73
Body-makers (first class).....	do.....		13 38	9 73
Indifferent workmen.....	do.....		7 30	4 86
Girls, hat trimmers and silk sewers—				
Good.....	do.....			3 65
Ordinary.....	do.....			2 43
(Hatters are all on piecework, and their busy time is usually from the month of February to May. It is then the above highest wages are obtained. The average wages are for all the year round.)				

* Also Sunday.

FACTORIES AND MILLS.

Wages paid per week in factories or mills in the consular district of Leith.

Occupations.	Hours.	Average.	Occupations.	Hours.	Average.
<i>Paper mills.*</i>			<i>Fishing net manufacturers.</i>		
Paper makers:			Female:		
Men.....	72	\$5 11	Mill-workers, on time.....	56	\$2 55
Boys.....	72	1 46	Net-workers, on piecework.....	56	4 51
Glaziers:			Male net-workers, on piece-		
Women.....	51	2 67	work.....	56	4 21
Girls.....	51	1 70	Mechanics.....		6 32
Finishers, women.....	51	2 92			
Rag-sorters, women.....	51	2 55	<i>Vulcanite manufacturers.</i>		
Esparto sorters:			Vulcanite makers.....	56	4 86
Women.....	51	2 67	Polishers, girls.....	56	2 43
Men.....	57	4 38	Cutters, boys.....	56	3 65
Firemen.....	72	5 84	Sawers, girls.....	56	2 43
Mechanics, &c.....	57	6 32	Buffers.....	56	8 03
Laborers.....	57	3 89	Grinders.....	56	5 59
<i>Envelope manufacturers.</i>			<i>Tobacco manufacturers.†</i>		
Cuttermen, time-workers, men.....	54	6 32	Female workers, first class,		
Mechanics, time-workers, men.....	54	7 30	piece-work.....	50	2 92
Unskilled time-workers, men.....	54	4 13	Female workers, second class,		
Handfolders, piece-workers,	54	2 43	piecework.....	50	1 46
girls.....	54	2 79	Male workers, time work.....		5 84
Machinists, piece-workers, girls.....	54	2 19			
Gummers, piece-workers, girls.....	54	4 13			
Forewomen, time-workers.....					
<i>Flour mills.</i>					
Men, per week.....		7 05			

* In the Valleyfield paper mills, near the town of Penicuik, about 10 miles south of Edinburgh, fully 900 people are employed, of whom about one-half are women and girls.

† There are no cigar manufacturers in this district, or, perhaps, in Scotland.

FOUNDRIES AND MACHINE-SHOPS.

Wages paid per hour in iron foundries, machine shops, and ship-building yards in the consular district of Leith.

Occupations.	Time.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
		<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
Fitters	Hours per week, 54	12.34	14.55	13.80
Turners	do	10.37	14.96	13.76
Planers, drillers, and screwers	do	08.39	12.36	10.60
Pattern-makers (engineers)	do	10.14	14.93	12.43
Joiners	do	11.86	14.70	12.45
Blacksmiths	do	11.81	14.96	13.30
Hammermen	do	07.19	09.63	08.53
Laborers	do	07.24	09.95	08.15
Platers	do	15.87	16.72	16.12
Riveters and calkers	do	12.39	15.43	14.31
Helpers	do	07.26	11.15	08.83
Ship-carpenters	do	15.71	16.22	15.75
Ship-joiners	do	14.19	15.20	14.21
Painters	do	10.17	14.19	13.14
Loam molders	do	15.02	16.97	15.98
Green sand moulders	do	14.43	15.75	14.91
Pattern-makers (iron founders)	do	09.12	16.72	13.56
Dressers and laborers	do	07.74	10.88	08.49

MINES AND MINING.

Wages paid per day of eight hours in and in connection with coal mines in the consular district of Leith.

Occupations.	Time.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Miners	Per day of 8 hours	\$0 85	\$1 34	\$1 09
Enginemen	Per day of 12 hours	73	97	85
Banksmen	do	73	97	85
Engineers	Per day of 9 hours	1 09	1 46	1 28
Joiners	do	97	1 22	1 09
Smiths	do	85	97	01
Laborers	do	65	85	75

Wages for miners are much the same now as they were in 1878, when last reported on. They fell slightly in 1879, during a period of general depression, but rose again in 1880, when times improved, and have fluctuated variously since then. Previous to the year 1850, when the movement for bettering his condition was only in its infancy, the wage of the miner was 61 cents per day, and, counting off his usual deductions, he was left with a sum even less than was paid to the poorest agricultural laborer. Wages (per day) have varied very considerably since 1850, as the following brief note will show: Year 1854, \$1.21; 1859, 79 cents; 1864, 97 cents; 1869, 91 cents; 1872 to 1874, \$1.46 to \$2.43; 1879, 73 cents to \$1.09.

The miners generally did not save much out of the high wages obtained during the period 1872 to 1874. Such a time is not likely to occur again, as the high prices then got for coal stimulated other nations to search for it, with the result that several countries to which coal used to be exported in large quantities from Great Britain, have now coal-mines of their own.

With reference to the cost of living it may be stated that miners, as a rule, make the cost of living exactly the same as the wages they

earn. The rents they pay are generally about 25 to 26 cents per week, and deductions are made from their wages of 6 cents perm an per week for doctors' fees, 4 cents for sharpening their working tools, and 4 cents for school. This last is a great advantage to a man with a large family, which nearly every married miner has.

Strikes are frequent and the feeling between the miners and their employers for a long time has not been of an amicable nature.

Almost every colliery has a benefit society for itself, the men paying each fortnight a sum into the funds and in the event of sickness, personal or otherwise, getting help.

In many collieries they have co-operative stores, which are considered of great benefit to the men.

RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS.

The wages paid per day, week, or year, to railway employés, those engaged about stations as well as those engaged on the engines and cars, linemen, laborers, &c., in the Leith consular district.

Clerks in offices in Edinburgh, Leith, and district surrounding, apprentices, \$73 first year, \$97.33 second year, rising to \$340.65 by increments of \$48.66 per annum. A few salaries rise to \$584 per annum.

Chief clerks in the several head offices having \$730 to \$973.30.

Agents at stations from \$253.05 to \$584; average, \$364.98, with free house, coal, gas, garden, and some other prerequisites.

Inspectors in traffic department under general superintendent and goods manager, \$350.65, \$584, and \$389.32.

Rates of wages paid per week to the various classes of workmen employed upon railways in Scotland in 1873, 1878, and 1884.

Occupations.	1873.		1878.		1884.	
<i>Passenger department.*</i>						
Passenger guards	\$4 80	to \$6 00	\$5 04	to \$6 48	†\$5 11	to \$6 57
Goods guards	5 28	6 96	5 76	7 20	†5 84	7 30
Block signalmen	4 56	5 04	5 00	5 50	†4 86	5 35
Pointsmen	4 32	4 56	4 32	4 80	4 38	4 62
Ordinary station porters	4 00	4 20	4 00	4 20	4 13	4 26
Porters in Edinburgh	4 32	4 56	4 32	4 56	4 38	4 62
Goods porters	4 32	4 56	4 32	4 80		\$4 62
Goods porters in Edinburgh		4 80		5 04		4 86
Foreman in goods department	4 80	5 57	4 80	5 76	5 35	5 84
<i>Engineers' department.</i>						
Chief foreman	5 76	6 48	5 76	6 48	7 30	10 95
Squad foreman	5 28	5 52	5 04	5 28	5 35	6 08
Ordinary surfacemen		4 56		4 32		4 13
Special squads	4 80	5 04	4 56	4 80	4 38	4 62

* All these classes are paid extra for Sunday or extra for night-shift. The rates are for six days of twelve hours at the utmost, but around Edinburgh eight hours shifts for signalmen.

† Rising 24 cents per day.

‡ According to class of cabin and signals.

§ A few at this price, but all over the line \$4.80 is the rate.

Rates of wages paid per day of twelve hours to the various classes of workmen employed upon railways in Scotland in 1873, 1878, and 1884.

Occupations.	1873.	1878.	1884.
<i>Locomotive department.</i>			
Passenger engine-drivers	\$1 44 to \$1 68	\$1 44 to \$1 68	\$1 46 to \$1 70
Goods engine-drivers	1 08 1 56	1 20 1 56	1 21 1 58
Passenger firemen	72 84	84 96	85 97
Goods firemen	72 84	76 84	76 87
Cleaners	56 64	usually 64	40 65
Running shop-fitters	1 08 1 16	1 08 1 28	1 09 1 42
Molders	1 00 1 28	1 08 1 28	1 01 1 34
Dressers	80 1 00	1 00 1 10	97 1 05
Laborers		70 72	65 77
Patte'n-makers	1 00 1 25	1 06 1 35	1 30 1 38
Blacksmiths	1 06 1 20	1 06 1 25	1 01 1 29
Strikers	72 76	76 76	77 77
Bolt-makers	1 08 1 20	1 12 1 25	1 05 1 09
Spring-makers	1 00 1 15	1 15 1 25	1 01 1 21
Turners	1 00 1 25	1 00 1 25	1 01 1 21
Brass-finishers	1 00 1 10	1 15 1 20	1 01 1 13
Slotters	1 00 1 10	1 00 1 10	89 1 05
Planers	80 1 00	80 1 05	93 1 05
Fitters	95 1 20	95 1 25	1 09 1 21
Tinsmiths		1 15 1 20	97 1 21
Engine-fitters	1 00 1 15	1 00 1 25	1 09 1 21
Erectors	1 00 1 25	1 00 1 32	97 1 34
Boiler-makers	1 00 1 25	1 10 1 25	1 09 1 30
Joiners		1 00 1 25	1 01 1 30
Wood-turners, sawyers, &c.		1 00 1 10	1 01 1 05
Carriage-builders	1 05 1 10	1 15 1 30	1 13 1 30
Carriage-painters		1 05 1 15	1 01 1 30
Carriage-trimmers	88 1 00	1 05 1 25	1 13 1 21
Mill-wrights			1 05 1 21
Copper-smiths			1 38 1 42
Brass-molders			1 21 1 30

SEAMEN'S WAGES.

Wages paid to seamen in the consular district of Leith.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Baltic steamers belonging to the port :			
Able seamen			*\$6 69
Firemen			6 81
Spanish trade steamers belonging to the port :			
Able seamen			6 32
Firemen			6 32
Steamers not belonging to the port :			
Able seamen			7 30
Firemen			7 30
Mediterranean steamers belonging to any port :			
Able seamen			per month.. 18 25
Firemen	\$17 03	\$19 46	18 25
United States :	18 25	20 68	19 46
Able seamen			do. 17 03
Firemen			do. 18 25
Baltic and Quebec sailing vessels, able seamen			do. 17 03
Southern sailing vessels, able seamen			do. 14 60
West Indian sailing vessels, able seamen			do. 14 60

*And find themselves. Weekly wages vary little from the average.

STORE AND SHOP WAGES.

Wages paid per week or year in stores or shops in Leith.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
<i>Stationers, booksellers, &c.</i>			
Men not in charge of departments, per week of 56 hours	\$6 08	\$12 16	\$7 30
Men in charge of departments, per year	729 97	1,459 95	.....
<i>Drapers, silk mercers, &c. (dry goods stores).</i>			
Female assistants:			
Seamstresses, per week of 56 hours	1 70	4 38	2 43
Sales girls, per week of 56 hours	1 70	4 38	2 43
Sales women, per year	243 32	632 64	389 32
Boys per year	48 66	.....	.....
Young men, per year	194 66	*973 30	243 32
Managers of establishments, per year	973 30	3,406 55	1,459 95
Milliners and dressmakers, per week	97	3 89	2 43
<i>Iron-mongers, &c.</i>			
Apprentices, per year	48 66	121 66	.....
Young men, per year	146 00	729 97	316 32
<i>Grocers.</i>			
Apprentices, per year	48 66	102 20	.....
Salesmen, per week of 60 hours	3 40	7 30	6 08

*The salary of \$973.30, or anything near it, is that of buyers, who are usually heads of departments.

†First and second year, \$48.66; fifth year, \$121.66.

‡\$729.97, or anything near it, to managers.

\$Apprentices usually receive \$48.66 the first year, \$58.40 the second, \$73 the third, and \$87.60 the fourth year. When a fifth year's services are given the pay is generally \$102.20.

HOUSEHOLD WAGES.

Wages paid per year to household servants in the consular district of Leith.

Occupations.	Average.	Occupations.	Average.
Housemaids	\$97 33	Nurse girls	\$48 66
Cooks	107 06	Butlers	389 32
Table-maids	97 33	Footmen	121 66
Nurses (above 25 years of age)	107 06		

AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Wages paid per year to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants in Scotland.

Locality, employment, &c.	1873.	1878.	1884.	Increase or decrease.
<i>Wages paid to farm laborers for one year in The Lothians and East of Scotland.</i>				
Free cottage, garden, and allowance of fire, wood, &c., amounting to (about)*	\$105 60	\$108 00	\$108 00	.....
Money wages	112 80	134 40	132 00	.....
	218 40	242 40	240 00	.....
Increase, 1873-1878				\$24 00
Decrease, 1878-1884				2 40
Increase since 1873				21 60

*Day laborers receive from 42 cents to 91 cents per day according to demand for them and to their ability.

Wages paid per year to agricultural laborers, &c.—Continued.

Locality, employment, &c.	1873.	1878.	1884.	Increase or decrease.
<i>Wages paid to farm laborers for one year in the southwest of Scotland.</i>				
I.—MARRIED MEN.				
Allowance of meal and potatoes, with free cottage and garden.....per year.....	\$67 20	\$67 20	\$67 20	.....
Money wages.....do.....	144 00	163 20	160 20	.....
	211 20	230 40	227 40	.....
Increase, 1873-1878.....				\$19 20
Decrease, 1878-1884.....				3 00
Increase since 1878.....				16 20
II.—SINGLE MEN.				
Board and lodging, equal in value to.....	74 80	74 80	74 80	.....
Money wages.....	136 80	153 80	150 00	.....
	211 60	228 40	224 80	.....
Increase, 1873-1878.....				16 80
Decrease, 1878-1884.....				3 60
Increase since 1873.....				13 20
III.—WOMEN.				
Board and lodging, &c., equal to.....	67 20	67 20	67 20	.....
Money wages.....	60 00	76 80	78 00	.....
	127 20	144 00	145 20	.....
Increase, 1873-1878.....				16 80
Increase, 1878-1884.....				1 20
Increase since 1873.....				18 00
DAY LABORERS.				
Day laborers.....per day..	36 to 48	72		.....
Day laborers:				
Men.....			0 85	.....
Women*.....			0 30	.....
<i>Wages paid to farm laborers for one year in Perthshire and other central counties of Scotland.</i>				
In these counties the wages received by farm laborers are about the same as in the southwest of Scotland.				
In 1878 the increase from 1873 was estimated at over 12 per cent.; since 1878 the increase is probably about 6 per cent., and the total increase 1873-1884 may therefore be about 18 per cent.				
<i>Wages paid to farm laborers for one year in the northeastern counties of Scotland (from Aberdeen to Inverness).</i>				
I.—MARRIED MEN.				
Cottage.....	14 40	89 12	94 72	.....
Oatmeal.....	31 20			
Pint of milk per day, at 8 cents.....	29 12			
Four loads peats, at \$1.20.....	4 80			
Allowance of potatoes.....	9 60			
Money wages.....	108 00	132 00	130 00	.....
	197 12	221 12	224 92	.....
Increase, 1873-1878.....				24 00
Increase, 1878-1884.....				3 80
Increase since 1873.....				27 80

*Without food. In harvest, however, women get from 73 cents to 97 cents per day, but they have to do almost men's work.

Wages, paid per year or per day to agricultural laborers, &c.—Continued.

Locality, employment, &c.	1873.	1878.	1884.	Increase or decrease.
<i>Wages paid to farm laborers for one year in the northeastern counties of Scotland.</i>				
II.—SINGLE MEN.				
Oatmeal	\$31 20	\$67 52	\$67 52	
Pint of milk per day, at 8 cents.....	29 12			
Fire and house room.....	7 20			
Money wages.....	127 20	153 60	148 00	
	194 72	221 12	215 52	
Increase, 1873-1878.....				\$26 40
Decrease, 1878-1884.....				5 60
Increase since 1873.....				20 80
FEMALE KITCHEN SERVANTS.				
Money wages, in addition to board and lodging, about.....	55 20	76 80	78 80	
Increase, 1873-1878.....				21 60
Increase, 1878-1884.....				2 00
Increase since 1873.....				23 60
WOMEN WORKING OUTSIDE.				
Receive per day about.....	36	48	48	
In some instances only.....		44	44	
MALE DAY LABORERS.				
Receive per day.....	68	80	90	
Increase, 1873-1878.....				12
Increase, 1878-1884.....				10
Increase since 1873.....				22
<i>Wages paid to farm laborers for one year in the extreme north- ern counties of Scotland.</i>				
I.—MARRIED MEN.*				
Cottage.....	9 60	110 40	120 00	
Oatmeal.....	52 80			
Milk, say.....	21 60			
Potatoes.....	14 40			
2½ tons coal.....	12 00			
Money wages.....	64 80	76 80	78 00	
	175 20	187 20	198 00	
Increase, 1873-1878.....				12 00
Increase, 1878-1884.....				10 80
Increase since 1873.....				22 80
WOMEN, FOR HOUSEWORK.†				
Board and lodging.....	62 40	62 40	62 40	
Money wages.....	28 80	38 40	50 00	
	91 20	100 80	112 40	
Increase, 1873-1878.....				9 60
Increase, 1878-1884.....				11 60
Increase since 1873.....				21 20

*Single men in 1878 were reported to have about the same value of remuneration as received by married men, and the same may be said of their remuneration at the present time.

†In 1878 women employed by the day at field work got about 24 cents per day. The rate may now be stated as 26 cents.

The figures given in the foregoing table represent the average rates of wages paid to farm laborers in the several districts named, and are intended to afford a fairly complete view of the subject of agricultural wages throughout Scotland.

The average yearly wages of plowmen throughout Scotland may be stated thus:

Locality, employment, &c.	1873.	1878.	1884.	Increase or decrease.
Allowance in kind	\$74 40	\$74 40	\$74 40	.....
Money.....	129 60	148 80	146 80	.....
	204 00	223 20	221 20	.....
Increase, 1873-1878.....				\$19 20
Decrease, 1878-1884.....				2 00
Increase since 1873				17 20

In the years 1879, 1880, 1881, and 1882 agricultural wages fell considerably in Scotland, but the improvement in trade which took place in the last-named year, together with the scarcity of laborers, arising from increased emigration and a general migration to towns, had the effect of raising the wages of farm laborers by 1883 to nearly the figures of 1878. Women, indeed, are rather higher in wages now than ever they were in agricultural circles. Agricultural laborers, as a rule, take better care of their wages than city laborers, and have relatively better health, and fully as much domestic comfort. The housing accommodation, though improving, is still defective.

Not only are numbers of farm servants getting fewer year by year, but their value as workers is decreasing. In other words, many of the best men are leaving farm work, and their places are not being filled with the same skill and experience.

CORPORATION EMPLOYÉES.

Wages paid per week to the corporation employées in the city of Edinburgh.

Occupations.	Hours per week.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
I.—Roads department.				
Stone-breakers*				
Workmen on macademized roads.....	51	\$4 86	\$5 59	\$5 35
Causeway-layers.....	51	5 84	6 32	5 84
Workmen with causeway-layers.....	51	4 86	5 35	5 35
Forming, repairing, and cleaning cesspools.....	42	5 35	5 59	5 35
Workmen in depots.....	51	5 11	5 59	5 35
Forming and repairing foot-paths and foot-pavements.....	51	5 35	5 35	5 35
II.—Cartage department.				
Blacksmiths	51	7 30	8 76	7 30
Wagonmen	51	5 39	5 59	5 59
Carters	51	4 74	4 74	4 74
III.—Lighting and cleansing departments.				
Lamplighters.....	51	5 35	5 35	5 35
Scavengers.....	57	4 86	4 86	4 86
Boy scavengers.....	57	2 43	2 43	2 43
Depotmen	51	5 35	5 35	5 35
Men at water-carts	51	4 86	4 86	4 86
IV.—Police workshop department.				
Cartwrights.....	51	6 57	8 76	6 57
Blacksmiths.....	51	7 30	7 30	7 30
Tinsmiths	51	6 81	7 30	6 81
Glazier	51	5 35	5 35	5 35

Wages paid per week to the corporation employes in the city of Edinburgh—Continued.

Occupations.	Hours per week.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
<i>V.—Watching department.</i>				
Detectives.....	63	\$7 78	\$10 95	\$9 00
Sergeants.....	56	5 11	8 03	8 03
Constables.....	56	5 59	6 57	6 32
<i>VI.—Fire-engines department.</i>				
Firemen (permanent staff on weekly wages).....	51	5 11	9 73	5 11
<i>VII.—Public parks and gardens department.</i>				
Gardeners and laborers.....	60	3 40	8 51	4 86
<i>VIII.—Burg engineer's department.</i>				
Workmen at examination of drains, insecure tenements, &c.....	51	4 86	6 57	5 84
<i>IX.—Markets and slaughter-houses departments.</i>				
Cleaners and laborers at slaughter-houses.....	60	5 11	5 35	5 11
Cleaners and laborers at cattle market.....	52	4 86	5 35	4 86

* These men are on piecework. They receive from 48 to 60 cents per cubic yard, according to the nature of the stone.

† Forty-eight cents additional allowed for work performed on Sunday morning.

Wages paid per week of fifty-one hours to the corporation employes in the town of Leith.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Foreman paver.....		\$7 78	
Pavers.....	\$5 35	5 84	\$5 84
Causeway-beaters.....		5 35	
General laborers.....	4 38	5 11	4 86
Road-surfacemen.....	4 86	5 84	5 35
Carters.....		5 59	5 59
Masons.....		7 30	7 30
Sewer-cleaners.....	5 11	5 59	5 35
Foreman of carting department.....		8 51	
Stablemen.....		5 35	
Carters.....		5 11	
Foreman of cleaning and sweeping department.....		6 32	
Sweepers.....		4 62	

Although during the winter months 51 hours a week may not be attained the wages of the workmen are not reduced.

They work from daybreak to dark while the week of 51 hours cannot be fully made up. Work is stopped at 1 p. m. on Saturdays as a general rule throughout the whole year.

In the sweeping department the men work from 5 a. m. till 4 p. m., with an interval of an hour and a half for breakfast. Then from 7½ until 9 in the evening three nights per week.

In the carting department the men work about 10 hours per day.

Both departments turn out on Sunday mornings for three and a half and two hours, respectively, or longer if necessary.

Firemen are employed as occasion requires at 97 cents for first hour, and 24 cents each hour afterwards, three of the men (first class) receiving also \$48.66 a year, twelve (second class) \$24.33, and nineteen (third class) \$14.60 a year.

Each man receives also \$2.43 a year as boot-money.

PRINTERS' WAGES.

Statement showing the wages paid per week of fifty-four hours to printers (compositors, pressmen, proof-readers, &c.) in the consular district of Leith.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Compositors	\$7 30	\$8 51	\$7 78
Proof-readers	8 51	10 22	9 55
Pressmen	7 30	8 51	7 97
Skilled laborers			6 08
Unskilled laborers			4 86
Boys (layers on)			1 58
Girls (pointers)			1 94
Lithographic printing:			
Machine men	8 27½	9 12	8 39
Girls (layers on)			2 43
Proofers and transferers			9 73

BOOKBINDERS.

Average rate of wages paid per week of fifty-four hours to persons employed in book-binding.

Occupations.	Males.		Females.	
	Men.	Lads and boys.	Women.	Girls.
Forwarders				
Ink and gold blockers	\$7 91			
Blind-blockers	8 03			
Gold-layers	6 08	\$1 46		
Case-makers, limp-cloth coverers, back-liners			\$2 92	\$1 46
Unskilled labor			3 16	1 46
Book-folders	5 72			
Book-sewers			2 43	1 46
Platers			2 43	1 46
Collaters			2 67	1 46
Paperers			2 92	
Gatherers			2 67	
				85

HOW LEITH WORKINGMEN LIVE.

The following statement exhibits the amount of income and details of expenditure of a representative workingman resident in this consular district. I was careful in selecting the instance and in verifying each of the items given in the statement.

The following is the income and expenditure of printing trade machine minder, aged thirty-eight years, with a family of three. Employment, machine minder.

Work hours.—Summer: 6.20 a. m. to 6 p. m. Monday to Friday; 6.20 a. m. to 1 p. m. on Saturday. Winter: 8.10 a. m. to 7 p. m. Monday to Friday; 8.10 a. m. to 1 p. m. on Saturday.

Meal hours.—Summer: Breakfast, 9 to 10 a. m.; dinner, 2 to 3 p. m. Winter: Dinner, 1 to 2 p. m.

Income:

Amount per week of fifty-four hours, \$8.15; per year \$423 86
Deduct value of time lost by holidays 16 30

407 56

Expenditure:

Rent of house, containing one room, one kitchen, and fittings... \$43 80
Taxes 3 89

Expenditure—Continued.

School and church.....	13 63
Gas and fuel.....	17 52
Clothing and boots.....	77 86
Food, as per memorandum.....	226 43
	<hr/>
	383 13
Benefit societies.....	15 61
Balance	8 82
	<hr/>
	407 56

Details of expenditure on food per week :

Butcher meats	\$0. 8516
Bread .....	. 8314
Oatmeal .....	. 2839
Tea, coffee, and sugar.....	. 6083
Milk .....	. 3041
Vegetables, .0811; potatoes, .1622 .....	. 2433
Eggs, butter, and cheese .....	. 7300
Jelly .....	. 2028
Tobacco and beer.....	. 2990
	<hr/>
Per week	\$4. 3544
Per year as above.....	226. 43

The average prices paid for the necessities of life named in foregoing list may be stated thus :

Butcher meat	per pound..	\$0 20 to \$0 26
Bread	per 4-pound loaf..	13
Oatmeal	per stone of 14 pounds..	28
Tea	per pound..	60
Coffee.....	do.....	28
Sugar.....	do.....	06
Potatoes.....	14 pounds..	12
Eggs	per dozen..	18 22
Butter.....	per pound..	32 40
Cheese.....	do.....	16

For house rent, \$43.80 may be considered the average rate paid by the working classes here. Gas costs 89 cents per thousand cubic feet, and coals, \$2.19 to \$3.89 per ton.

Working people are perfectly free to purchase the necessities of life where they choose.

The laborer is paid wholly in money as a rule, except on farms, where he is usually paid part in money and part in value, as is shown in the within schedule of agricultural wages. In one or two other occupations, such as fishing or trawling, some details of which industries are given in the eighth page of this report, a few perquisites are allowed, but the value of these forms only a small proportion of the wage received.

OSCAR MALMROS,

Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Leith, July 19, 1884.

GALASHIELS.

BY CONSULAR-AGENT LEES.

I. GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid per week of fifty-one hours, except where otherwise stated.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
BUILDING TRADES.		
Bricklayers.....per hour..	£ s. d. 0 0 9	£ s. d. 0 0 10
Hod-carriers.....do.....	0 0 6	0 0 6
Masons.....do.....	0 0 6½	0 0 7½
Tenders.....do.....	0 0 4½	0 0 5½
Plasterers.....do.....	0 0 6	0 0 7
Tenders.....do.....	0 0 5	0 0 6
Slaters.....do.....	0 0 6½	0 0 7
Roofers.....do.....	0 0 6½	0 0 6½
Tenders.....do.....	0 0 5	0 0 5
Plumbers.....do.....	0 0 7	0 0 7½
Assistants.....per week..	0 7 0	
Carpenters.....per hour..	0 0 6½	0 0 7
Gas-fitters.....do.....	0 0 7	0 0 7½
OTHER TRADES.		
Bakers.....per week of 54 hours..	1 2 0	1 10 0
Blacksmiths.....do.....		1 8 0
Strikers.....do.....		0 18 0
Butchers.....per week of 60 hours..	0 18 0	1 13 0
Cabinet-makers.....do.....	1 4 0	1 12 0
Drivers:		
Draymen and teamsters.....do.....	1 0 0	1 2 0
Cabs and carriages.....do.....	0 17 0	1 1 0
Dyers.....do.....	0 18 0	2 0 0
Gardeners.....do.....	0 18 0	1 0 0
Laborers, porters, &c.....do.....		0 18 0
Painters.....per hour..	0 0 7	0 0 8
Saddle and harness makers.....per week..	1 2 0	1 5 0
Tanners:		
Pullers.....do.....	1 8 6	1 13 0
Tanners.....do.....		1 5 0
Tailors.....do.....	0 16 0	1 5 0
Tinsmiths.....per hour..	0 0 7	0 0 7½

Annual wages of teachers in public schools.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
Head master.....	£ s. d. 200 0 0	£ s. d. 300 0 0
Assistants:		
Male.....	50 0 0	85 0 0
Female.....	60 0 0	75 0 0
Ex-pupil teachers:		
Female.....		45 0 0
Male.....		35 0 0
Pupil teachers:		
Female.....	12 10 0	25 0 0
Male.....		
Drill instructor.....		13 0 0
Infant schools:		
Head mistress.....		85 0 0
Pupil teachers.....	12 10 0	15 0 0

II. FACTORIES, MILLS, ETC.

Wages paid per week of fifty-six and a half hours in woolen factories or mills in Galashiels.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
<i>Preparing woolen cloth, &c.</i>		
Wool sorters	s. 10	s. 20
Scourers, driers, &c.	18	20
Dyers	18	20
Foremen	18	22
Teazers and willyers	16	19
Scribblers	16	19
Foremen	30	19
Feeders	16	19
Condenser minders	16	19
Spinners	22	30
Piecers	10	12
Foremen	30	35
Warpers and beamers	30	24
Healders	20	18
Winders	7	18
Fettlers	7	18
<i>Weaving.</i>		
Pattern designers		
Weavers	25	35
Weavers	10	20
Foremen or tuners	22	27
Burlers	12	20
Knotters, menders, and sewers	12	20
<i>Fulling.</i>		
Fullers	18	22
Foremen	24	26
<i>Dressing and finishing.</i>		
Dressers or giggers	14	20
Tenterers	16	19
Cutters or croppers	12	27
Press setters	18	20
Steamers	18	
Burlers	12	15
Drawers	20	
Brushers	18	20
Engine tenters	18	20
Stokers	18	20
Mechanics	18	20
Carters	20	
Warehousemen	25	30
Laborers	18	20

III. FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS, AND IRON WORKS.

Wages paid in foundries and machine-shops in Galashiels.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
	s. d.	s. d.
Molders	6½	7½
Engineers:		
Fitters	5½	6½
Turners	6	6½
Pattern-makers	6½	6½

IX. STORE AND SHOP WAGES.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in stores, wholesale or retail, to males and females, in Galashiels.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
Grocer:	s.	s.
Journeyman	16	30
Apprentice	5	.....
Draper:		
Journeyman	15	30
Apprentice	4	7
Shop girl	5	15

NOTE.—There are not sufficient of this class employed to form a criterion.

X. HOUSEHOLD WAGES IN TOWNS AND CITIES.

Wages paid per year to household servants (towns and cities) in Galashiels.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
Cook	£16	£20
Kitchen maid	12	14
Scullery maid	10	12
House maid	14	18
House and table maid	14	16
Nurse	10	15
Under nurse	8	14
General servant	14	17

In addition to these cash payments servants get their board and washing. There is nothing given in name of beer money in this district, and beer is not given.

XI. AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Agricultural wages in Galashiels.

A hind receives:	£	s.	d.
Cash	20	0	0
65 stones of oatmeal	6	10	0
Keep of a cow	10	0	0
2 bolls of barley	2	0	0
Potatoes	5	0	0
House and garden	7	0	0
Coals, 1 ton	0	10	0
Driving of other coals	1	0	0
	52	0	0
A shepherd receives:			
Cash	0	0	0
The above "gains"	32	0	0
The grazing of a score of one-half bred sheep or of 42 to 50 hill sheep, either of which will leave him a profit of	50	0	0
Average	82	0	0
A steward or overseer receives:			
Cash	30	0	0
The above "gains"	32	0	0
	62	0	0
Female workers known as bondyers..... per week..	0	9	0
Laborers	£	s.	d.
Drainers, per rood of 6 yards	0	3	0
Dikers, per rood of 6 yards	0	0	6
	0	3	6
	£	s.	d.
	0	3	6
	0	1	3
	0	5	0

XII. CORPORARION EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per week to the corporation employés in the burg of Galashiels.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Scavengers.....per day..	3 4½	3 9½
Scavengers.....per week..	20 3	22 9
Roadmen.....do.....	21 0	25 0
Police constables:		
Sergeants.....do.....		28 6
Constables.....do.....	21 6	25 6

XV. PRINTERS AND PRINTING OFFICES.

Statement showing the wages paid per week of fifty-seven hours to printers in Galashiels.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
Compositors:		
Journeymen.....	1 5 0	1 10 0
Apprentices.....	*5 0	-----
Press and machinemén.....	1 5 0	-----

* And 1s. per week additional till end.

I. GENERAL TRADES; FOR ALL SCOTLAND.

Statement of the wages paid per week.

Occupations.	Glasgow.	Dundee.	Leith.	Dun-fermline.	Average for all Scotland.
BUILDING TRADES.					
Brick-layers.....	\$8 15	\$7 50	\$7 13	\$7 14	\$7 50
Hod-carriers.....	5 61	4 65	5 11	4 59	4 50
Masons.....	7 13	7 53	6 62	-----	7 10
Tenders.....	5 59	4 65	4 86	-----	4 79
Plasterers.....	6 11	6 72	6 62	5 86	6 33
Tenders.....	5 10	4 65	5 10	-----	4 95
Slaters.....	7 13	7 23	7 13	5 86	*6 85
Roofers.....	7 13	-----	-----	-----	7 13
Tenders.....	5 10	-----	-----	-----	5 10
Plumbers.....	7 13	7 23	-----	5 86	*6 85
Assistants.....	5 10	4 86	-----	-----	4 10
Carpenters.....	7 13	7 33	-----	5 86	6 91
Gas-fitters.....	7 13	6 44	-----	-----	6 80
OTHER TRADES.					
Bakers.....	7 89	6 32	6 08	5 76	6 51
Blacksmiths.....	6 87	6 32	-----	6 50	6 36
Strikers.....	4 59	4 63	-----	-----	4 61
Book-binders.....	6 11	7 29	-----	-----	6 70
Brick-makers.....	6 11	5 83	-----	-----	5 97
Brewers.....	9 17	5 34	6 08	-----	6 26
Butchers.....	5 61	6 08	-----	-----	5 95
Brass-founders.....	6 62	6 72	5 59	-----	6 31
Cabinet-makers.....	7 88	6 08	-----	-----	6 73
Confectioners.....	6 11	6 80	-----	-----	6 46
Clear-makers.....	6 11	-----	-----	-----	6 11

Statement of the wages paid per week, &c.—Continued.

Occupations.	Glasgow.	Dundee.	Leith.	Dunfermline.	Average for all Scotland.
OTHER TRADES—Continued.					
Drivers:					
Draymen and teamsters	\$6 00	\$4 40	\$5 35	.....	\$5 28
Cab and carriage	6 00	4 86	4 62	.....	5 16
Street railways	6 50	5 10	5 10	.....	5 57
Dyers	5 61	6 56	.....	.....	6 08
Engravers	7 13	7 29	10 95	.....	8 46
Furriers	6 62	7 50	.....	.....	7 06
Gardeners	5 10	4 86	.....	.....	4 98
Hatters	6 62	7 29	9 73	.....	7 88
Horse-shoers	7 13	6 80	6 69	.....	6 88
Jewelers	7 13	6 56	7 30	.....	7 00
Laborers, porters, &c.	4 59	4 12	4 38	.....	4 36
Lithographers	7 13	7 53	.....	.....	7 33
Millwrights	6 11	7 41	.....	.....	6 76
Potters	6 62	.....	.....	.....	6 62
Printers	8 15	7 80	.....	5 76	7 27
Teachers in public schools .....	.....	18 69	.....	.....	18 69
Saddle and harness makers	5 61	5 58	6 57	5 28	5 76
Sail-makers	6 11	6 08	7 30	.....	6 50
Stevedores	5 10	4 12	6 00	.....	5 07
Tanners	6 11	6 80	.....	.....	6 46
Tailors	7 00	7 77	6 81	6 00	6 90
Telegraph operators, men .....	.....	13 00	12 16	.....	12 58
Tinsmith	6 62	6 56	6 81	.....	6 67
Weavers (outside of mills)	5 10	2 67	.....	.....	3 88

DUNFERMLINE.*REPORT BY COMMERCIAL AGENT MYERS.*

Referring to the Department labor circular of February 15, 1884, I have the honor to submit the following report concerning the condition of labor in this district:

Wages paid per week to laborers of every class.

Occupations.	Hours. per week.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
MALE LABOR.				
Bakers	51	.....	.....	\$5 76
Butchers	59	\$4 50	.....	5 00
Blacksmiths	51	6 20	\$7 00	6 50
Brick-layers	51	6 63	7 65	7 14
Hod-carriers	51	4 08	5 10	4 59
Stone-cutters	51	5 87	6 63	6 12
Plasterers	51	5 10	6 12	5 86
Slaters	51	5 10	6 12	5 86
Tenders	51	4 08	5 10	4 59
Tin-plate workers	51	4 80	9 00	6 90
Painters	51	5 10	6 12	5 86
Plumbers	51	5 10	6 12	5 86
Carpenters and joiners	51	5 10	6 12	5 86
Printers	56	.....	6 48	5 76
Rope-makers	51	.....	5 10	4 86
Saddlers	50	.....	5 62	5 28
Shoemakers	51	.....	5 76	4 88
Tailors	51	.....	6 72	6 00
Policemen	51	.....	5 34	4 86
Day laborers	9	.....	.....	*72
Gardeners, per week, with house, fuel, and light .....	.....	.....	.....	5 04
Farm hands (plowmen) .....	.....	.....	.....	3 84
Coachmen .....	.....	.....	.....	5 04

Wages paid per week to laborers of every class—Continued.

Occupations.	Hours per week.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
MALE LABOR—Continued.				
<i>Railway employes.</i>				
Engine-drivers (passenger)	60	.....	\$10 00	\$9 25
Firemen (passenger)	60	.....	6 25	5 75
Engine-drivers (freight)	60	.....	9 00	8 50
Firemen (freight)	60	.....	6 00	5 50
Brakemen (passenger)	60	.....	7 00	6 50
Brakemen (freight)	60	.....	6 50	6 00
Porters	60	\$4 00	5 00	4 50
Signalmen	60	.....	6 50	6 00
Pointsmen	60	.....	6 25	5 75
Shunters	60	.....	5 50	5 00
Passenger guards (conductors)	60	.....	7 20	5 76
Freight guards (conductors)	60	.....	6 48	5 04
Machinist	51	.....	6 75	6 56
<i>Other employments.</i>				
Coal miners†	*7	.....	.....	*84
Cloth inspectors	56	.....	.....	5 58
Dressers	56	.....	.....	6 32
Yarn storekeepers .....	.....	.....	.....	4 38
FEMALE LABOR.				
Card-lacers	56	.....	.....	2 67
Cloth-pickers	56	.....	.....	2 67
Drawers	56	.....	.....	2 67
Warp-winders	56	.....	.....	3 16
Warpers	56	.....	.....	3 76
Weft-winders	56	.....	.....	3 28
Weavers‡	56	96	4 86	3 26
Farm laborers	*9	.....	.....	*48
Household servants, per half year .....	.....	24 32	43 79	29 16
Seamstress	56	2 43	.....	2 88
Bar-maids	60	.....	.....	3 36
Telegraph operators	48	2 88	5 76	3 36
Shop girls	60	.....	.....	3 12

* Per day.

† Miners are paid at so much per ton turned out, and turn out, on an average, about five tons of coal per day.

‡ Weavers are paid by the piece, and those who are able to earn \$4.86 per week are experts, and use two looms, and those who receive only 96 cents per week are beginners.

NOTE.—Pound sterling estimated at \$4.86; shilling, at 24 cents; penny, at 2 cents.

Retail prices of certain household necessities.

Articles.	Prices.	Articles.	Prices.
Bread	4-pound loaf.. \$0 10	Salted fish	per pound.. \$0 06 to \$0 07
Butter	per pound.. \$0 28 to 32	Starch	do .. 09 12
Barley	do .. 04	Soap	do .. 06 09
Beans	do .. 05	Sirup	do .. 05
Cheese	do .. 12 20	Tea	do .. 40 80
Coffee	do .. 36 44	Coal	per ton.. 2 40 2 91
Eggs	per dozen.. 20 26	Beef	per pound.. 12 20
Flour	per peck.. 24 50	Mutton	do .. 14 24
Milk	per pint.. 04	Veal	do .. 14 22
Oatmeal	per peck.. 24 26	Fresh pork	do .. 12 16
Peas	per pound.. 05	Salted pork (American)	do .. 10 14
Potatoes	per stone (14 pounds) 12	Ham	do .. 14 12
Rice	per pound.. 03 08	Sausages	do .. 16 20
Sugar	do .. 04 07	Gas	per 1,000 feet.. 90
Salt	per stone (14 pounds) 10		

COST OF LIVING.

There has been no change in the cost of living since the last labor

hold expenses, owing to their being inured to cold from childhood, and a man and wife with two or three children usually occupy but one room, for which they pay a yearly rent of from \$12 to \$13, while a family of six or eight grown people are often crowded into two small rooms, for which they pay from \$17 to \$18 per annum.

PAST AND PRESENT RATES OF WAGES.

There has been no perceptible change in the rates of wages as at present paid, and herein stated, for many years. The dull trade existing in the early part of 1878 threatened a reduction, but the active demand from the United States for the textile fabrics manufactured in this district, which occurred in the latter part of that year, and has continued ever since, brought prosperity to all classes of people and obviated the necessity for a reduction in wages.

HABITS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

The working people of this district are, as a whole, steady, industrious, orderly, and temperate, slow in their movements, and in competition with American workmen would be left far behind in quantity, as well as quality, of their work. They are religiously inclined, and very regular in attending church twice every Sabbath; are fond of amusements, and enjoy themselves on their holidays with dancing, playing various Scotch games, and making excursions. They are very economical in their household expenses, but what is saved in that way is generally spent by the young men for amusements, and by the young women for dress, of which they are very fond, and it is only some of the older and more prudent ones that manage to lay by something for a rainy day.

FEELING EXISTING BETWEEN EMPLOYÉ AND EMPLOYER.

As far as I am able to judge, the feeling which prevails between the employé and employer is one of mutual indifference; the only apparent interest that they take in each other's welfare is such as is prompted by self-interest.

WAGES—WHEN AND HOW PAID.

Domestic servants receive their pay every six months. Mechanics, miners, factory employés, and all others every two weeks. All are paid in gold and silver and are free to purchase whatever they choose and wherever they please.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE WORKING PEOPLE.

This is termed a country district and the population is almost entirely composed of working people, who are engaged in the manufacture of household napery, and floor oil-cloth, coal-mining and farming. Their houses are, on the whole, considered comfortable; their food, though plain, is wholesome; their clothing is of good, warm material, and they are generally strong and healthy, and apparently are so well satisfied with their condition that, with the exception of a few of the more ambitious, they have no desire to leave their native home. The most of them can read and write, and the present compulsory-education law is being strictly enforced, so that in future all will have a common-school education, while morally they rank high in comparison with the working classes of the large cities. In conclusion it may be said that the working people of this district are comfortable, contented, and happy.

H. RAY MYERS,
Commercial Agent.

I R E L A N D .

CORK.

REPORTED BY CONSUL PIATT.

PART I.—MALE LABOR.

RATES OF WAGES.

In obedience to instructions in the labor circular issued by the Department of State, dated February 15th last, I return herewith the various forms accompanying that circular, carefully filled up so far as they apply to this district, only omitting two, the material for which I have been informed by the consul-general will be obtained from the official records in London. Although agriculture is the chief occupation of the people in the South of Ireland, it will be seen that this district is not without many and various manufacturing and other industries. There are in and in the vicinity of the several cities and towns throughout the province of Munster many large woolen factories, tanneries, iron foundries, distilleries, breweries, flour mills, &c. Several of these, as for example, the Blarney Woolen Mills of Messrs. Martin Mahony & Bros., near Cork, have been long established and celebrated, and employ many male and female workmen. (Messrs. Mahony & Bros. have from 750 to 800 employés.) At Passage West and Rushbrook, in Cork Harbor, there are large ship-building docks, where some years ago many iron steamships and wooden vessels were constructed, but the building of vessels has greatly fallen off within the last five or six years, and repairs to shipping, both steam and sail, is now almost the only work carried on there. The Government Naval Extension Works at Haulbowline, also in Cork Harbor, give employment to three or four hundred men—convict labor—which was formerly, up to 1883, partly employed at these works, from Spike Island, the Government prison, nearly adjacent—being no longer availed of by the Government, the convicts having been all transferred to other prisons throughout the country, and the island on which they were confined occupied for an army garrison. At Ballincollig, a few miles west of Cork, are extensive powder mills, a private enterprise, which for years past has been encouraged and patronized by the Government. Bacon-curing is an important industry at Cork and elsewhere in the province. The land is much devoted to dairy purposes, a large portion of the best farms being pasture or grazing lands. Great numbers of live stock, as I recently reported, are shipped to England and Scotland, and butter, the manufacture of which is one of the most prominent industries, and gives employment to many persons, is exported in large quantities to the English and foreign markets. Although the rates of wages given for Cork may fairly be held to apply to the district at large, there will doubtless be some slight differences in the various employments between those of the capital city and smaller towns and villages throughout the province, as will be seen from the forms which I inclose filled up by W.

There are five curing establishments here, and I believe Waterford is considered first in Ireland as regards this industry. Two of the principal establishments exported about 50,000 bales each, or nearly that number, last year, the estimated value of which would be about £240,000 (\$1,167,960). The wages paid in these establishments vary from \$3.65 to \$7.30 per week, each man being paid on the quantity of work he does. I may say that bacon-curing is the principal industry of Waterford. There are no ship-building yards, neither wood nor iron. Carpenters' wages for repairing vessels are \$1.33 per day of ten hours. There are three flour and one flax and jute mill, with two breweries."

COST OF LIVING.

The accompanying statement shows the retail prices of various articles, including the necessities of life, at Cork. The working classes here, as a general rule, it may be safely said, do not include among their necessities of life more than a very few of the articles mentioned. Bread, with tea or coffee, sugar, a little milk (except in the country, where it may be had at a sufficiently low rate), with potatoes, cabbage, bacon, fish, and cheap soup, and other meats occasionally—rarely any good beef or mutton—make up their chief food. Few of the articles in the list given are lower in price, than, for example, in Ohio. Most of the necessities of life, from an American or Irish standpoint, even potatoes, are higher—several much higher—than is usual, I think, in our Western States. Clothing is comparatively low, but only the better class of clothing notably lower than in our country. Household furniture, glassware, and china excepted, is higher-priced than in the United States, and the cheaper grades are inferior in quality to the low-priced wooden furniture manufactured, for example, at Cincinnati. House-rents are low or high, according to the class of house or its situation; seldom lower, I believe, than in country towns and the country proper in the United States. The rent of land is high, being for good farming or dairy land, from \$7.50 to \$15 per acre.

PRESENT RATES OF WAGES AND THOSE OF 1878.

Although, since 1878, the prices of the necessities of life have increased considerably, there is no very marked change in the rates of wages paid to artisans and laborers in towns and cities since that year; but the early closing of factories and machine-shops, ship building yards, and other large establishments was not then the rule as now. Since 1878 these, as a rule, are closed at 2 p. m. on Saturdays, the employes working during the usual dinner hour, from 1 to 2, thus reducing the number of hours worked during the week from sixty to fifty-six.

HABITS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

The habits of the working classes when they have regular employment are generally good. They give, I am assured, a fair day's work for what, considering the comparatively high price required for rent and the necessities of life, should seldom seem an excessive day's wages. These wages make it difficult, sometimes impossible, to save anything even if the workmen be strongly inclined; but, unfortunately, too large a proportion of their wages—especially of mechanics or laborers irregularly employed—is spent for the temporary consolation of a hard fortune, drink.

FEELING BETWEEN EMPLOYÉ AND EMPLOYER.

The feeling prevailing between employé and employer, though in some branches of trade too frequently strained, if not hostile, appears to be generally good, and this is proved by the fact that in nearly all large establishments are to be found employés of different grades whose parents worked for the same or earlier members of the same firm, and who, themselves, never worked in any other establishment; and I am informed that there are to be found many old employés pensioned off from the several factories, breweries, distilleries, and other leading concerns in the various cities and towns throughout the district.

THE ORGANIZED CONDITION OF LABOR.

Under this head it may be stated that there are various trades unions in Cork and elsewhere throughout the district, each of which is exclusively for the benefit of the trades so united, the chief object in view being, in each union, to see that none of its members work in shops where men not belonging to the society are employed. These trades unions do not affect trade or capital appreciably, and there are no counter-organizations of capital opposed to them, many of the leading builders, architects, and others requiring the services of the trades supporting their unions.

THE PREVALENCY OF STRIKES—ARBITRATION.

Strikes are of very rare occurrence in this district. Since 1878 but two have occurred in Cork, both of which were settled without arbitration, the men on strike being the sufferers. The bakers in 1882 struck against working at night, and remained out for over two months. The employers imported men gradually from other parts of the country, who took the places of the strikers, and the end was that numbers of the men on strike, after the funds of their society were exhausted, had to become paupers chargeable to the public; others emigrated, and, finally, the rest went back to work on the original terms. Again, in the present year, the ship-carpenters at Passage West went on strike, claiming, as reason, the discharge of a foreman employed at the docks. They remained out two weeks and then went to work again, there being no sympathy with them from the other trades of the town. Their credit was stopped, and necessity compelled them to resume work, though their aim was not achieved. Strikes are foreign to Ireland; such as occur do not seem to have any marked effect on the advancement of labor.

FREEDOM TO PURCHASE NECESSARIES OF LIFE—TIME OF PAYMENT OF WAGES AND KIND OF CURRENCY IN WHICH MADE.

The employés throughout this district are at liberty to purchase the necessities of life where they please, and there are no conditions imposed on them in this respect by their employers. The weekly laborer is paid generally on Saturdays at 2 p. m., in gold, silver, or current bank-notes. The monthly employé is paid at the close of each month. Household servants, who, in lieu of board, often receive as "board wages" a

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

Co-operative societies in the South of Ireland are almost unknown. One started in the city of Cork five or six years ago by a company never came up to the expectations of its promoters, and was not patronized by, though open to, the general public, who, I believe, found little or no advantage in purchasing from its stores. It has never paid the stipulated dividend of 5 per cent. to the shareholders. It has had apparently no effect on trade in general.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE WORKING PEOPLE—HOW THEY LIVE, ETC.

For convenience of illustration and comparison, the clerk, the artisan or mechanic, and the laborer—whether in town or country—may be referred to under this head separately. Clerks here as a class seem to be generally thrifty, careful, and steady in their habits, and trustworthy. In all stores and offices they present a respectable appearance. In a great many instances, if married, they adopt the wise precaution of effecting a life-insurance for the benefit of their families of from £100 to £300 (\$486.65 to \$1,459.95), payable to their widows in case of death—an insurance which, at the age of thirty, can be met for about \$7.30 per year for each £100 insurance. The feeling between employers and employés is often of sincere friendship. Many of the employés are looked after in advanced age or illness by the employer, and at Christmas a regular custom exists in most houses of presenting the clerk with a money gratuity as a token of regard for his faithfulness and integrity during the past year. Numbers of clerks throughout the province belong to friendly mutual-benefit societies, to which they pay a small sum weekly, and, in case of illness, they receive medical attendance as well as pecuniary aid. Clerks not belonging to a benefit society, and whose employers do not contribute towards their support during illness, and who have no friends or family connections able or willing to do so, receive aid from some of the charitable institutions under the direction of various religious societies.

The artisan or mechanic generally seems to be well provided with the necessities of life; his clothing appears to be good, and this is more especially the case with the craftsman who works in-doors, for he averages work all the year round; while the mason, stone-cutter, brick-layer, &c., cannot be said to be as comfortable in personal appearance or at home, since he works only eight months out of twelve. His enforced idleness has a bad effect on the workman and his family, often leading him to drink away the little he may have saved, and invariably compelling him, especially when the society's weekly allowance is curtailed, to pawn the best of the clothing of himself and household. The workman here referred to cannot, therefore, be reckoned as among those who permanently lay by any money. With such exceptions the general habits of the mechanic, considering the cost of the necessities of life, rent, &c., are everywhere to be found good; his children are fairly well clothed, and mostly attend national or other schools. If Roman Catholic, these are presided over by Christian brothers, or monks, and the children of Protestants attend the schools attached to the various churches in the cities and towns. The mechanic who is not a "teetotaler" resorts to the public house or bar room on Saturday and Sunday afternoons, but during the week scarcely ever. It may be here stated

throughout the country entirely on Sundays, and in cities—Cork, Limerick, and Waterford, in the South of Ireland—at 7 p. m. (open in these from 2 p. m.), has had a good effect on the habits and morals of the workingman, and from the last published statistics it would appear that drunkenness has fallen off over 40 per cent. on Sundays.

The laborer in cities and towns, the wages of whom may be fairly estimated at a general average of \$3.65 per week, is to be found occupying a room, or sometimes two, if he have a family, in the poorest quarter, generally in a lane or alley, or court-yard, off some small street on the outskirts of the place. His clothing and that of his family is of the poorest description. His children may be seen in many instances without shoes, and they often do not attend school for want of proper clothing (especially in the case of Roman Catholics, who may be stated to be of the majority in poverty). Ladies' charitable clothing societies are formed, however, here and there, and the most deserving of the poor children are by these clothed to enable them to attend school. The living of the laborer is upon the coarsest and cheapest fare, and he appears on Sundays often in the same garments as on week-days. The above has reference principally to the quay or coal laborers, street-cleaners, and those depending on uncertain employment. The laborers on railways receive two suits of uniform clothes yearly; the shop porter generally receives clothes from the employer, and these, with all laborers of in-door and constant employment, present a rather better appearance and are better housed than the class of laborers first mentioned. The laborers in cities and towns scarcely ever emigrate. Unlike the farm laborer who is paid yearly and receives his board and lodging in addition to his wages, these are paid weekly, and they seldom have sufficient wherewith to emigrate. The children of the laborer are put out to work at very early ages, and are to be found employed as newsboys, errand boys, &c. In case of sickness the laborer has to seek the free medical aid of the dispensary doctor, and when in utter distress is granted a small allowance weekly from the union poor-law guardians (described as "out-door relief"). The hospital is open to him or members of his family. The poor laborer has a decided reluctance to enter the poor-house, or work-house, as it is called in Ireland, and deems it a painful alternative to do so. There are, in the several parishes in the cities, and attached to Roman Catholic chapels, societies termed "sick poor societies," to which the parishoners contribute 1 penny weekly, and the object of these societies is to help the laboring class in case of sickness or old age, the laborer not belonging to any benefit society like the clerk or the mechanic.

Farm laborers, married, receive an average wage of \$4.86 weekly, together with a small house, consisting of two rooms, and about an acre of ground, on which he raises potatoes and vegetables for himself and family; and he also receives a certain quantity of coal or turf for fuel. His principal food is home-made bread, gruel made of oat-meal or Indian corn-meal, and potatoes. On two days, Thursdays and Sundays, meat is used. In sickness he is attended by the dispensary doctor, and when idle, if recommended by the guardians of the local poor-law union as a fit subject, receives a small weekly allowance—if married and having a wife and two or three children—of about 97 cents to \$1.46, until employment is obtained. In case of old age and utter destitution he is assisted

cess being due, no doubt, to their close attention to business, their sobriety, &c.; and any enterprising and energetic workman has always the same opportunity of improving his position.

MEANS FURNISHED FOR SAFETY OF EMPLOYÉS AND GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS GIVEN THEM BY EMPLOYERS.

All factories are under the control and inspection of the board of trade, and an inspector appointed by the Government regularly visits them. Proper facilities for escape through openings at each end of the lofts, with ladders, &c., are always provided. In case of accident to an employé a certain sum weekly is paid, and upon loss of a limb the person gets employment as watchman or in some other suitable capacity. There are night schools in the immediate vicinity of factories often, especially for the junior hands, at which for a small weekly sum (4 cents) a good plain education may be received. There are also savings banks established by the owners in some cases where the thrifty may deposit any sum, no matter how small in amount, and draw it out at will; usually the deposits in such banks, I believe, are all drawn at Christmas. The sanitary welfare of the employés, male or female, is carefully looked after. For every six or eight employés there is an under or assistant foreman, under whose immediate superintendence they remain during working hours.

POLITICAL RIGHTS ENJOYED BY WORKINGMEN—TAXATION.

Under recent Parliamentary laws the right to vote for representatives in the House of Commons has been granted to every man who pays rent—as a householder or room-keeper—of 5 shillings weekly, so that all clerks and mechanics now enjoy that privilege. They are in no way influenced by their employers as to how or for whom they shall vote, as the secrecy of the ballot leaves the voter the choice, and none but himself can know in whose favor his vote is recorded. No share of local or general taxation is directly levied on the small householder or room-keeper paying 5 shillings rent weekly. These taxes are borne by the landlord, but it is a well known fact that as a rule 5 shillings are charged where 4 shillings should be sufficient, and thus the tenant may be said to pay the tax in reality.

CAUSES OF EMIGRATION—SELECTION OF NEW HOMES.

The farming class emigrate in consequence of the severity and irregularity of the laws appertaining to land, non-security of tenure to the tenant at will, and the facility afforded speculators in purchasing over the heads of others; and, again, because of the non-subdivision of the land into small holdings. Seventy per cent. of the farming class who emigrate go to the United States, our country being the easiest and cheapest to reach. Then some member of the emigrant's family, relatives, neighbors, or friends have, it generally happens, gone there before them. They are impressed, moreover, with the belief that there they will have a better field for their labor, and a hope that at some future time they may possess a home for themselves and families, which, to the majority of the small farmers who emigrate, seems here impossible. The periodical visits to this country of Irish-Americans, who

circumstances and are now evidently in good credit and prosperous (perhaps having come back to take other, or all members of their families or relatives to America). These have a great influence upon the minds of those with whom they come in contact, and lead many of them also to emigrate. The political land agitation to which this country has been subject for the past five years has resulted in various acts of Parliament toward remedying the evils complained of by the tenant farmers of Ireland, yet though there has been a general reduction in the rents paid to landlords of 30 per cent., still the small and poor farmer will choose to emigrate. The landlords have suffered great losses during these five years, but the country—as we learn from the addresses of judges at the different assizes, and the reports of the police officials made at those assizes—is fast returning to a condition of reasonably good feeling between the landlord and tenant. In addition to the small farmers, farm laborers, male and female, make up the majority of emigrants to the United States; clerks and mechanics furnish a small quota. In connection with this matter it may be stated that when once the idea of emigration is entertained no abatement of rent would change the intention of the peasant.

II. FEMALE LABOR.

NUMBER OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN EMPLOYED IN INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

There are over 8,100 women and children employed throughout the South of Ireland in industrial pursuits, as follows:

Mills (woolen factories, &c.)	3,600
Commercial—stores, groceries, &c.....	1,800
Teachers of language, music, &c., artists, hotel and boarding-house keepers...	900
Agriculture—daily maids, field-hands, &c.....	1,800

8,100

Wages paid to female adults.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Mill and factory hands.....per week..	\$0 73	\$3 65	\$1 70
Agricultural laborers, dairy-maids, &c.....per year..	19 47	48 66	29 20

HOURS OF LABOR.

Mill and factory employes work ten hours daily, except on Saturday, when they generally work but six. Agricultural laborers work twelve hours daily.

MORAL AND PHYSICAL CONDITION OF FEMALE EMPLOYEES.

The moral and physical condition of such employes is, as a rule, good and healthy.

EFFECT OF INCREASED WAGES.

During the past five years there has been some increase in the wages paid females in their various employments, notably in city factories, such as tobacco, confectionery, and match factories. From their aptitude for and easy proficiency in the work of these, a saving in female over male labor was observed, and the result has been that 80 per cent. of the employés in such establishments are female, their wages averaging \$1.46 weekly. As large a per cent. of female labor is also employed in some woolen mills. Females are also largely on the increase in the postal and telegraph service, and in many of the small towns in this district they serve in the double capacity of postmistress and telegraph operator. Their employment certainly affects the number, but has not affected the wages of men employed, and the effect of their employment upon general social and industrial conditions cannot be said to be other than good.

The necessities of life, in farm produce especially, generally increased in price during the past five years, owing to the great emigration of farm laborers, which raised the wages of those who remained. The butter, for example, which, five years ago, cost 24 cents per pound, now costs 28 cents; beef has increased 4 cents per pound; milk 1 cent per quart; eggs 4 cents per dozen. Corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, &c., however, are somewhat less in price, owing to the large quantities imported.

EDUCATION OF WOMEN EMPLOYÉS AND THEIR CHILDREN.

The education of the females employed in factories, mills, &c., and their children's, does not go beyond reading and writing, generally. It is imperative on mothers of families, whose heads are employed in the same, to labor in the factory until the children are of sufficient age to be able to contribute toward the support of the household. The children begin work at the age of fourteen, and then the mother, as a rule, ceases to work and attends only to household duties. Factory hands generally continue in the employ of the establishment in which their parents are or have been employed. Suitable cottages are erected for their use at small rents by the owners, the average rent for a cottage with three rooms being 48 cents weekly. The moral and physical condition of the families here referred to, both parents and children, is claimed to be, in Ireland, exceptionally good.

Finally, I have to acknowledge courtesies received from, and data furnished in the preparation of this report and the accompanying forms by, the mayor of Cork, Alderman D. J. Galvin; J. Cahill, esq., treasurer of the corporation, &c.; W. J. Lane, esq., town councilor; Timothy Mahony, esq., of the firm of Messrs. Mahony & Bros., Blarney Woolen Mills; Messrs. O'Brien Bros., St. Patrick's Woolen Mills; Messrs. Wallis & Pollock, Douglas Woolen Mills; Messrs. Cash & Co., dry-goods merchants; John L. Harty, Rochestown Flour Mills; Francis Grey, esq., stationer and printer, and Charles G. Doran, esq., manager of Queenstown water-works.

JOHN J. PIATT,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Cork, June 25, 1884.

APPENDIX TO CONSUL PIATT'S REPORT.

I give as an appendix an exhibit showing how the three classes of workingmen, referred to in my report as clerks, mechanics, and laborers, apply their wages from day to day throughout the week in living expenses, the statements having been obtained from individual representatives of the respective classes.

(1) The clerk, married, with a family of three children, of two, four, and six years; his salary averages \$9.73 weekly; he pays a rent for small cottage, or three rooms in a tenement house, weekly.....	\$1 46
Meals are three daily, as follows:	
Breakfast, 9 o'clock; 2-pound loaf bread, 8 cents; 1 ounce tea, 4 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint milk, 2 cents; three eggs, for self and wife, 6 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound sugar, 4 cents.....	\$0 24
Dinner, 1 o'clock; 1 pound beef, 24 cents; potatoes, 4 cents; cabbage, 4 cents; extras, 8 cents; salt and pepper, 2 cents.....	42
Supper, 6 o'clock; tea, 1 ounce, 4 cents; sugar, 4 cents; bread, 8 cents; butter, 2 cents; milk, 2 cents; cheese, 4 cents.....	24
	90
Six days at 90 cents per day.....	5 40
Add Sunday's dinner, roast beef, &c.....	60
Clothing, shoes, &c., for self and family.....	85
School fees for two children.....	16
Insurance or benefit society.....	20
Coal, 1 bag, 36 cents; oil for light, &c., 12 cents.....	48
	9 15
Surplus.....	58
	<u>\$9 73</u>
(2) The mechanic, married, with family of four children, aged two, four, six, and nine; wages average \$8.03 weekly; his rent is, usually, per week.....	\$1 21
Meals are three daily, as follows:	
Breakfast, 9 o'clock; 3 loaves of bread, 12 cents; 1 ounce coffee, 2 cents; 1 pound sugar, 6 cents; butter, 4 cents; milk, 2 cents.....	26
Dinner, 1 o'clock; 2 pounds beef or pork, 32 cents; potatoes, 4 cents; cabbage, 4 cents; milk or coffee, 4 cents.....	44
Supper, 6 o'clock; bread, butter, tea, milk.....	24
	94
Six days at 94 cents per day.....	5 64
Add Sunday's dinner, beef-steak, &c.....	48
Clothing, shoes, &c., for self and family.....	60
Church fees.....	10
	8 03
(3.) The laborer; he is found much less comfortably situated, both as regards habitation and food, than the clerk and mechanic; his earnings may fairly be stated never to exceed \$3.89 per week; married, with two children, aged two and four years; he pays for the rent of one room in a lane or alley of the city, per week.....	\$0 24
Meals are three daily, as follows:	
Breakfast, 9 o'clock; 2-pound loaf coarse bread, 8 cents; 1 ounce coffee, 2 cents; milk, 2 cents.....	12
Dinner, 1 o'clock; potatoes, 4 cents; fish or rough meat (salt), 12 cents; cabbage, 4 cents.....	20
Supper, 6 o'clock; tea, 4 cents; bread, 8 cents; milk, 2 cents....	14

Six days, at 46 cents per day	\$2 76
Add Sunday's dinner; boiled beef and soup	28
Tobacco; 2 ounces weekly	12
Surplus for clothing, shoes, &c	49
	<hr/> 3 89 <hr/>

I. GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid per week of fifty-six hours in Cork.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
• BUILDING TRADES.			
Brick-layers	\$7 30	\$8 03	\$8 03
Hod-carriers	3 40	4 38	3 80
Masons	7 30	8 03	8 03
Tenders	3 40	4 38	4 38
Plasterers	7 30	8 03	8 03
Tenders	3 40	4 38	3 89
Slaters	6 33	8 03	7 30
Roofers	6 33	8 03	7 30
Tenders	3 40	4 38	3 89
Plumbers	7 79	8 76	8 03
Assistants	2 92	3 65	3 65
Carpenters	7 30	8 76	8 03
Gas-fitters	7 79	8 52	8 03
OTHER TRADES.			
Bakers	6 81	8 03	7 30
Blacksmiths	7 30	8 76	8 03
Strikers	4 38	4 86	4 38
Boot and shoe makers	4 86	9 73	8 03
Book-binders	6 81	8 76	8 03
Brick-makers	7 30	9 73	8 52
Butchers	4 38	8 76	6 81
Brass-founders	8 03	9 73	8 27
Cabinet-makers	7 30	8 76	8 03
Confectioners	6 81	8 52	7 30
Coopers	7 30	8 03	7 30
Cutlers	7 30	8 76	8 03
Drivers	3 65	4 86	4 38
Dyers	3 65	6 08	4 86
Engravers	8 03	8 76	8 27
Furriers	6 81	8 52	8 03
Gardeners	4 38	6 08	4 86
Hatters	4 86	7 30	7 30
Horse-shoers	6 81	8 52	8 03
Jewelers	7 30	9 25	8 76
Laborers, porters, &c	3 65	4 86	4 38
Lithographers	7 30	9 73	8 52
Mill-wrights	7 30	9 73	8 03
Nail-makers (hand)	5 84	6 81	6 33
Potters	3 40	6 08	4 38
Printers	8 27	10 94	9 73
Teachers, public schools	4 86	14 60	8 52
Saddle and harness makers	6 81	8 76	7 30
Sail-makers	8 03	8 76	8 03
Stevedores	4 86	9 73	4 86
Tanners	4 86	9 73	7 30
Tailors	6 81	8 52	7 30
Telegraph operators	4 86	10 94	9 73
Tinsmiths	5 84	6 81	6 08

NOTE.—It is believed that in the smaller towns and villages of the district the rates of wages in the various trades will average from 10 to 15 per cent. less than those of Cork, the cost of the necessaries of life—remote from the large markets—being also considerably less. It should be borne in mind that in most out-door trades and occupations nearly 40 per cent. of the time—about four months of the year—is lost through the workmen being unemployed. In factories and other in-door work the time lost is much less—probably only 15 to 20 per cent.

II. FACTORIES AND MILLS.

Wages in factories and mills in Cork.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Tobacco factory :			
Spinners, male	\$1 21	\$1 94	\$1 46
Pickers, male	1 46	2 43	1 46
Pickers, female	2 43	2 92	2 67
Pressers, male	3 89	5 85	4 38
Feather and curled hair factory :			
Feather-pickers, female	73	1 46	1 21
Feather-dryers, female	97	1 46	1 21
Curled hair :			
Spinners, male	9 73	14 60	12 16
Curiers, male	8 76	9 73	9 73
Female hands	1 41	1 94	1 70
Confectionery (machine) :			
Skilled confectioner (candies, lozenges, &c)	6 81	8 52	8 03
Gas-house :			
Engineer	9 73	10 94	9 73
Fireman	6 08	6 81	6 33
Coal-trimmers	5 35	6 08	6 08
Laborers	3 89	4 38	4 13
Pipe-layers	5 84	7 30	6 33
Lamp-lighters	3 65	4 38	3 89
Salt and lime works :			
Laborers	3 89	4 38	3 89

Much of the work done in factories and other like establishments is piecework, the employé being paid according to the amount of work done by him.

Wages paid per week of fifty-six hours in factories or mills in Cork.

Occupations.	Average.	Occupations.	Average.
Woolen factory :		Paper-mills :	
Foreman	\$9 73	Skilled hands (paper-makers)	\$6 33
Assistant foreman	8 76	Junior help :	
Spinners	4 38	Boys	1 46
Carders	3 40	Girls	97
Factory hands :		Breweries :	
Male	3 40	Maltster	14 60
Female	2 43	Loftmen	8 52
Match factory :		Cask-washers	5 35
Machinist	8 52	Bacon-curing houses :	
Splitter	4 38	Bacon-cutters	7 30
Box-makers (female)	2 43	Bacon-curer	6 81
Packers (female)	2 43	Pork-packers	4 86
Powder-mill :		Carriage factory :	
Engineer	10 94	Body-makers	8 03
Fireman	8 52	Trimmers	7 30
Press house men	3 89	Painters	6 81
Charcoal-makers	3 89	Smiths	8 03
Mixers	3 89	Helpers	4 13
Cooper	8 03	Wheelwright	8 03
Millwright	9 73	Furniture factory :	
Flour-mills :		Machinist	8 76
Miller	9 25	Sawyer	7 30
Stone-dresser	6 81	Cabinet-maker	7 79
Laborer	3 40	Upholsterer	7 30
Distilleries :		Organ factories (church) : Makers	8 76
Distillers	17 03	Glue factory :	
Vatmen	4 86	Makers	4 86
Loftmen	4 38	Laborers	3 65
Skilled hands	4 38		

III. FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS, AND IRON WORKS.

Wages paid per week of fifty-six hours in foundries, machine-shops, and iron works in Cork.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
FOUNDRY.			
Foreman molder	\$10 94	\$14 60	\$12 16
Journeyman molder	7 30	8 03	7 79
Helper	3 65	4 86	4 38
Pattern-maker	7 30	8 76	7 79
Helper	2 65	4 86	4 38
Machinist	7 30	8 03	7 79
Fitters	7 30	8 76	8 03
Helpers	3 65	4 86	4 38
Blacksmith	8 03	8 76	8 03
Striker	4 38	4 86	4 62
Wheelwright	7 30	8 03	7 79
Stove-makers	8 52	9 73	8 76
Range-setters	8 76	9 73	9 25

The above rates will also apply to machine-shops, manufactories of agricultural implements, &c.

V. MINES AND MINING.

Wages paid per day or week of fifty-six hours in and in connection with copper ore mines in Cork County.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
UNDER GROUND.			
Foreman	\$7 30	\$10 94	\$7 30
Driller	4 86	6 08	5 35
Striker	3 65	4 38	3 89
Laborer	2 43	3 65	2 92
ABOVE GROUND.			
Skilled laborer	4 38	4 86	4 38
Laborer	2 92	3 65	3 40

VI. RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per week to railroad employés (those engaged about stations as well as those engaged on the engines and cars, linemen, railroad laborers, &c.) in Cork.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Railway workshop:			
Foreman machinist	\$10 94	\$14 60	\$12 16
Engine-fitter	9 73	10 94	9 73
Carriage-builder	8 76	10 94	9 73
Carriage-painter	7 30	8 03	7 79
Carriage-trimmer	7 30	8 03	7 79
Storekeeper	6 81	7 30	7 30
Traffic superintendent	12 16	19 47	17 03
Locomotive superintendent	12 16	19 47	17 03
Engine-driver	10 94	14 60	13 38
Fireman	6 81	7 30	6 81
Cleaner	3 89	4 86	4 13
Guard	4 86	6 81	6 57
Porter	3 40	4 86	4 38
Station master	6 08	12 16	9 73
Ticket issuer	4 86	8 52	8 52
Railway policeman (at stations)	4 38	5 35	4 86
Linemen	3 89	6 08	5 84
Laborers	3 40	4 86	4 25

VII. SHIP-YARDS AND SHIP-BUILDING.

Wages paid per week of fifty-six hours in ship-yards, distinguishing between iron and wood ship-building, in Cork.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
IRON.			
Draftsman.....	\$14 60	\$19 47	\$17 03
Fireman.....	12 16	14 60	14 60
Boiler-makers.....	8 03	8 76	8 03
Helpers.....	4 38	4 86	4 86
Platers.....	8 76	9 73	8 76
Helpers.....	4 38	4 86	4 86
Joiners.....	8 03	8 76	8 03
Blacksmith.....	8 03	8 76	8 03
Striker.....	4 38	4 86	4 86
Riveters.....	8 03	8 76	8 03
Helpers.....	3 89	4 86	4 38
WOOD.			
Draftsman.....	14 60	19 47	17 03
Fireman.....	12 16	14 60	13 38
Carpenters.....	8 03	8 76	8 03
Riggers.....	8 03	8 76	8 03
Sail-makers.....	8 03	8 76	8 03
Blacksmith.....	8 03	8 76	8 03
Striker.....	3 82	4 86	4 38

VIII. SEAMEN'S WAGES.

Wages paid per month to seamen (officers and men) in Cork.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
SAIL—OCEAN.*			
Captain.....	\$43 80	\$75 04	\$48 67
First officer.....	34 07	48 66	38 23
Second officer.....	29 20	38 93	34 07
Boatswain.....	24 33	29 20	29 20
Carpenter.....	29 33	29 20	24 33
Seamen.....	14 60	19 47	19 47
STEAM—COASTING.†			
Captain.....	58 40	77 86	68 13
First officer.....	38 93	48 66	48 66
Second officer.....	29 20	38 93	34 07
First engineer.....	48 66	58 40	58 40
Second engineer.....	38 93	48 66	38 93
Boatswain.....	29 20	34 07	34 07
Carpenter.....	24 33	26 76	24 33
Seamen.....	19 47	21 90	19 47
STEAM—RIVER.‡			
Captain.....	8 52	10 94	9 73
Engineer.....	9 73	10 94	9 73
Fireman.....	4 86	6 08	5 84
Trimmer.....	3 89	4 38	4 62
Steersman.....	5 85	6 08	5 84
Deck-hand.....	3 89	4 86	4 38

* With board.

† Without board.

‡ Per week of seventy hours, without board.

IX. STORE AND SHOP WAGES.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in dry goods and grocery stores, wholesale or retail, to males and females in Cork.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
WHOLESALE (without board).			
Males:			
Manager	\$14 60	\$19 47	\$14 60
Book-keeper	9 73	14 60	12 16
Assistant book-keeper	4 86	7 30	7 30
Counter hands (shop)	7 31	9 73	8 52
Porters	2 92	4 38	3 89
Boys (messengers)	1 46	2 43	1 94
Females:			
Book-keeper	4 86	7 30	6 08
Assistant	2 43	3 65	2 92
Counter hands	1 94	3 89	3 65
Junior hands	1 46	1 94	1 70
RETAIL (with board).			
Shop assistants:			
Males	3 65	4 86	4 86
Females	1 94	2 43	1 94

X. HOUSEHOLD WAGES IN TOWNS AND CITIES.

Wages paid per month or year, with board, to household servants (towns and cities) in Cork

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Cooks	\$48 66	\$87 60	\$77 86
House-maids	29 20	48 66	38 93
Butlers	73 00	121 66	97 33
Nursery maids	24 33	38 93	29 20
Seamstresses	29 20	38 93	29 20

XI. AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Wages paid per year to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants in Cork County, with or without board and lodging.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Plowmen (with board and lodging)	\$87 60	\$121 66	\$97 33
Plowmen (without board and lodging)	97 33	194 66	146 00
Laborer, male (with board and lodging)	58 40	73 00	68 13
Laborer, male (without board and lodging)	97 33	121 66	116 80
Laborer, female (with board and lodging)	38 93	58 40	48 66
Laborer, female (without board and lodging)	48 66	58 40	48 66
Dairymaids (with board and lodging)	48 66	58 40	48 66
Dairymaids (without board and lodging)	58 40	68 13	58 40

XII. CORPORATION EMPLOYÉES.

Wages paid per week of fifty-six hours to the corporation employés in the city of Cork.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
In-pectors:			
Sanitary	\$7 30	\$12 16	\$9 73
Hackney cabs	7 30	9 73	8 52
Chief fire-brigade	9 73	14 60	10 94
Members of fire-brigade	4 86	6 08	5 60
Corporation policemen	4 86	7 30	6 08
Laborers	3 65	4 38	4 38
Watchmen	3 89	4 38	4 38
Teamsters	3 89	4 38	4 38
Stone-breakers	2 43	2 92	2 43
Superintendent scavenger	7 30	9 73	8 52
CORPORATION WATER-WORKS.			
Engineer	per year ..		973 30
Assistant engineer	do ..		389 32
Clerk	do ..		291 99
Laborers	per week ..		4 38

The mayor receives a salary of £600 (\$2,919.90) per year, £100 (\$486.65) of which is understood to be for charitable and other subscriptions; the town clerk's salary is £800 (\$3,893.20), and the city engineer's £300 (\$1,459.95).

XV. PRINTERS AND PRINTING OFFICES.

Statement showing the wages paid per week of forty-eight hours to printers (compositors, pressmen, proof-readers, &c.) in Cork.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
NEWSPAPER OFFICES.			
Compositors	\$8 27	\$10 94	\$9 73
Machineman	9 73	14 60	12 16
Proof-reader	7 30	9 73	9 73
Pressmen	5 35	6 08	5 85
Boys	1 94	2 92	2 43
JOB-PRINTING OFFICES.			
Journeyman	7 30	8 03	7 30
Paper-rulers (machine)	6 81	7 30	6 81
Binders, trimmers, &c.:			
Males	7 30	8 03	7 30
Females	97	2 43	1 46

LONDONDERRY.

REPORT BY CONSUL LIVERMORE.

In conformity with the instructions of the Department circular, I have the honor of hereby returning the forms relating to the labor of this district, filled up according to the best information I have been able to gain.

The general character of the laboring classes is good and contentment prevails. In the country the poor are parsimonious and disposed to board, but their economy is not as wise as might be desired.

In general they are temperate, confining their indulgence in reprehensible excesses to market and fair days.

I. GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in Londonderry.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
BUILDING TRADES.			OTHER TRADES—Continued.		
Brick-layers	\$5 84	\$6 81	Butchers		*\$0 60
Hod-carriers	2 92	2 92	Brass-founders	\$5 83	6 58
Masons	6 08	6 44	Cabinet-makers	5 84	6 81
Tenders	2 92	2 92	Confectioners	12 16	14 60
Plasterers	5 84	6 35	Coopers	4 86	7 30
Tenders	2 92	3 41	Distillers	5 83	6 08
Slaters	6 08	6 81	Draymen and teamsters	3 64	4 86
Roofers	5 83	5 83	Gardeners	3 64	7 30
Tenders	2 92	2 92	Horseshoers	3 64	4 86
Plumbers	6 56	7 30	Jewelers	6 08	8 50
Assistants	2 92	3 25	Laborers, porters, &c	3 40	3 89
Carpenters	5 84	6 08	Lithographers	6 56	7 30
Gas-fitters	6 56	7 30	Mill-wrights	5 84	7 30
OTHER TRADES.			Nail-makers (hand)	2 91	3 89
Bakers	5 47	6 08	Printers	7 30	7 30
Blacksmiths	5 84	6 81	Saddle and harness-makers	4 37	5 84
Strikers	2 92	3 65	Stevedores	6 00	7 20
Book-binders	6 08	6 81	Tanners	2 91	4 37
Brick-makers	3 64	4 86	Tailors	5 84	7 30
Brewers	7 30	7 30	Telegraph operators	2 91	9 23
			Tinsmiths	5 84	6 17

* Per head.

II. FACTORIES, MILLS, ETC.

Wages paid per week of fifty-one hours in factories or mills in Londonderry.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
Women:		
Cutters	\$1 44	\$3 64
Machinists	1 22	3 16
Plaiters	1 46	2 92
Basters	1 22	2 44
Girl learners		73
Men cutters	2 92	5 84
Boys		89
Mechanics	3 57	9 73
Apprentices	85	1 95

X. HOUSEHOLD WAGES IN TOWNS AND CITIES.

Wages paid per year to household servants (towns and cities) in Londonderry and environs.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
Coachmen with food and clothes	\$97 32	\$146 00
Cooks and housemaids	48 66	97 32

XI. AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Wages paid to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants in Londonderry; with or without board and lodging.

Occupations.	Average.
Cotter with free cottage and peat and potato patch, per week through the year.....	\$2 91
Young men from May hiring this year for six months.....	48 06
Young women for six months, with board and lodging.....	43 80

The cotter can hardly support his family on the wages named without aid from the members of it. Some take in sewing from the shirt factories; others go out to service adapted to their capacities. The cottage is commonly without floor.

WATERFORD.

REPORT BY CONSULAR AGENT FARRELL.

I. GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in Waterford.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
BUILDING TRADES.			
Brick-layers.....	\$7 30	\$7 79	\$7 30
Hod-carriers.....	3 16	3 65	3 40
Masons.....	7 30	7 79	7 30
Tenders.....	3 16	3 05	3 40
Plasterers.....	7 30	7 79	7 30
Tenders.....	3 16	3 65	3 40
Slaters.....	6 33	7 79	6 33
Roofers.....	6 33	7 79	6 33
Tenders.....	3 16	3 65	3 40
Plumbers.....	6 08	9 73	6 57
Assistants.....	3 89	4 38	4 13
Apprentice boys.....	97	2 92	1 46
Carpenters.....	6 33	7 79	6 33
Gas-fitters.....	6 08	8 52	6 33
OTHER TRADES.			
Bakers.....	5 35	5 84	5 35
Blacksmiths.....	5 84	7 30	6 08
Strikers.....	2 92	3 40	2 92
Book-binders.....	6 08	9 73	6 33
Brass-founders.....	6 08	9 73	6 57
Cabinet-makers.....	4 86	7 30	5 35
Confectioners.....	3 65	6 08	4 25
Coopers.....	5 84	6 57	5 84
Drivers.....	3 65	4 86	3 65
Draymen and teamsters.....	4 86	6 08	4 86
Cab, carriage, and street-car.....	4 86	6 08	4 86
Gardeners.....	5 11	6 33	5 11
Horse-shoers.....	4 86	5 84	4 86
Jewelers.....	6 08	10 84	7 30
Laborers, porters, &c.....	2 43	4 25	2 92
Lithographers.....	7 30	9 73	7 30
Nail-makers (hand).....	4 38	5 84	4 38
Printers.....	4 86	5 35	4 86
Teachers, public schools.....	4 86	7 30	5 35
Saddle and harness makers.....	4 86	6 08	4 86
Sail-makers.....	5 84	7 30	5 84
Stevedores.....	7 30	9 73	7 79

II. FACTORIES, MILLS, ETC.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in factories or mills at Waterford.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
FLOUR MILLS.			
Millers.....	\$9 73	\$12 16	\$10 94
Stone-tenders.....	4 38	4 86	4 62
Dressers.....	4 38	5 35	5 11
Laborers.....	3 40	3 89	3 65
Boys.....	1 21	1 94	1 58
Engineers.....	4 86	12 16	10 94
Firemen.....	4 38	4 86	4 62
FLAX AND JUTE MILLS.			
Batching jute.....	73	1 46	1 09
Carding hands.....	97	1 46	1 21
Preparing.....	1 21	1 46	1 33
Spinners.....	73	1 58	1 15
Warpers.....	97	2 92	1 94
Weavers.....	1 46	2 43	1 94

III. FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS, AND IRON WORKS.

Wages paid per week of fifty-four hours in foundries, machine shops, and iron works in Waterford.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Foundries:			
Molders.....	\$4 86	\$7 30	\$6 83
Laborers.....	2 92	3 89	3 40
Pattern-makers.....	4 38	7 30	4 86
Turners.....	4 86	7 30	6 08
Fitters.....	4 86	7 30	6 08
Iron-works:			
Boiler-makers.....	6 57	7 06	6 57
Riveters.....	2 43	3 16	3 16
Engineers.....	7 79	7 79	7 79
Carpenters.....	5 35	5 84	5 60
Joiners.....	4 38	5 35	4 62

VI. RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per week to railway employés (those engaged about stations, as well as those engaged on the engines and cars, linemen, railroad laborers, &c.) in Waterford.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Cranemen:			
Chief.....	\$4 86	\$4 86	\$4 86
Assistants.....	3 77	3 77	3 77
Porters.....	1 46	5 11	3 40
Greasers.....	2 92	4 86	4 25
Permanent way laborers.....	1 46	3 89	3 16
Permanent overseer.....	7 30	7 30	7 30
Engine-drivers.....	5 84	10 21	8 03
Firemen.....	2 92	4 38	3 77
Cleaners.....	1 21	2 45	1 70
Carpenters.....	4 86	6 33	5 84

VIII. SEAMEN'S WAGES.

Wages paid per month to seamen (officers and men), distinguishing between ocean, coast, and river navigation, and between sail and steam, in Waterford.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Sailing ship (ocean trade):			
Master	\$88 13	\$97 33	\$77 86
Mate	34 06	48 66	38 93
Second mate	22 10	29 20	21 90
Carpenter	24 33	29 20	21 90
Seamen	14 60	17 03	15 81
Sailing ship (coasting trade):			
Master	29 20	34 06	29 20
Mate	15 81	18 25	17 03
Seamen	14 60	15 81	14 60
Steamer (river navigation):			
Master	9 73	14 60	9 73
Mate	7 30	8 52	7 30
Deckmen	3 65	6 08	4 86
Engineer	7 30	12 16	8 52
Firemen	4 86	6 33	4 86
Steamer (coasting trade):			
Engineer	48 66	58 40	48 66
Second engineer	41 36	48 66	41 36
Firemen	24 33	29 20	24 33
Master	48 66	58 40	48 66
Mate	41 36	51 10	41 36
Second mate	29 20	36 50	29 20

IX. STORE AND SHOP WAGES.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in dry-goods stores, wholesale or retail, to males and females, in Waterford, with board and lodging.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
Assistants:		
Male	\$1 46	\$12 16
Female	97	5 84
Machinists	1 46	2 92
Milliners and dress-makers	97	2 43

X. HOUSEHOLD WAGES IN TOWNS AND CITIES.

Wages paid per year to household servants (towns and cities) in Waterford.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Servants, female	\$29 20	\$48 66	\$38 93

XI. AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Wages paid per year to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants in Waterford County, &c., with board and lodging.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
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XII. CORPORATION EMPLOYÉES.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours to the corporation employés in the city of Waterford.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Masons.....	\$6 33	\$6 81	\$6 57
Carpenters.....	5 84	6 81	6 33
Slaters.....	6 81	6 81	6 81
Plasterers.....	6 81	6 81	6 81
Masons' laborers.....	3 40	3 40	3 40
Slaters' laborers.....	3 40	3 40	3 40
Scavengers.....	2 92	2 92	2 92
Street laborers.....	2 92	2 92	2 92

XV. PRINTERS AND PRINTING OFFICES.

Statement showing the wages paid per week of sixty hours to printers (compositors, pressmen, proof-readers, &c.) in Waterford.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Foreman.....		\$7 30	\$7 30
Compositors.....	\$4 86	5 35	5 11
Boys.....	73	2 43	1 58

Statement showing the retail prices of various articles, including the necessities of life, at Cork.

Potatoes, according to season, crop, &c.....	per weight (21 pounds)...	\$0 12	to \$0 36
Flour.....	per barrel.....	7 30	8 76
Flour.....	per pound.....	04	06
Indian meal.....	do.....	01½	02
Oatmeal.....	do.....	04	07
Bread, white (4-pound loaves).....	do.....	16	17
Bread, household (4-pound loaves).....	do.....	14	15
Beef (fresh).....	do.....	18	28
Beef (corned).....	do.....	15	18
Mutton.....	do.....	18	28
Pork (fresh).....	do.....	10	20
Bacon.....	do.....	14	22
Hams.....	do.....	20	26
Shoulders.....	do.....		16
Sausage.....	do.....		16
Canned meats (American, Australian, &c.).....	do.....	15	18
Lard.....	do.....	16	20
Codfish (dry).....	do.....	06	08
Ling (dry).....	do.....	08	10
Butter, according to quality and season.....	do.....	18	38
Cheese, according to quality and season.....	do.....	16	25
Rice.....	do.....	05	09
Beans.....	do.....	05	06
Milk, according to season.....	per quart.....	06	08
Eggs, according to season.....	per dozen.....	18	40
Tea, according to quality.....	per pound.....	40	90
Coffee (raw), according to quality.....	do.....	24	36
Sugar, according to quality.....	do.....	05	10
Molasses, according to quality.....	do.....	05	06
Sirup, according to quality.....	do.....	06	08
Soap, common.....	do.....	06	08
Starch, common.....	do.....		08
Oil (petroleum).....	per gallon.....	18	20
Coal, according to season.....	per ton.....	4 86	5 35
Domestic dry goods, &c.:			
Shirting, according to quality.....	per yard.....	06	18

Domestic dry goods, &c.—Continued.

Flannel, cotton, according to quality	per yard..	\$0 18	\$0 24
Flannel, woolen, according to quality	do.....	24	1 46
Prints, according to quality	do.....	06	14
Serge (yard wide), according to quality	do.....	32	68
Tweed, according to quality	do.....	48	1 80
Boots and shoes:			
For children, according to quality	per pair..	60	1 21
For adults, according to quality	do.....	1 94	5 10

I. GENERAL TRADES IN IRELAND.

STATEMENT COMPILED BY THE CONSUL-GENERAL AT LONDON.

Wages paid per week in Cork and Londonderry.

Occupations.	Cork.	Londonderry.	Average wages.*
BUILDING TRADES.			
Brick-layers	\$8 03	\$6 40	\$7 22
Hod-carriers	3 89	2 92	3 40
Masons	8 03	6 20	7 12
Tenders	4 38	2 92	3 65
Plasterers	8 03	6 20	7 12
Plaster Tenders	3 89	3 16	3 53
Slaters	7 30	6 40	6 85
Roofers	7 30	5 83	6 57
Tenders	3 89	2 92	3 40
Plumbers	8 03	6 90	7 47
Assistants	3 65	3 10	3 38
Carpenters	8 03	5 90	6 97
Gas-fitters	8 03	6 90	7 47
OTHER TRADES.			
Bakers	7 30	5 75	6 53
Blacksmiths	8 03	6 10	7 07
Strikers	4 38	3 20	3 79
Book-binders	8 03	6 40	7 22
Brick-makers	8 52	4 30	6 41
Brewers .....	.....	7 30	7 30
Butchers	6 81	.....	6 81
Brass-founders	8 27	6 40	7 34
Cabinet-makers	8 03	6 40	7 22
Confectioners	7 30	12 40	9 85
Coopers	7 30	6 32	6 81
Cutlers	8 03	.....	8 03
Distillers .....	.....	6 00	6 00
Drivers:			
Draymen and teamsters	4 38	4 13	4 26
Cab, carriage, &c	4 38	4 13	4 26
Street railways	4 38	4 13	4 26
Dyers	4 86	.....	4 86
Engravers	8 27	.....	8 27
Furriers	8 03	.....	8 03
Gardeners	4 86	4 86	4 86
Hatters	7 30	.....	7 30
Horseshoers	8 03	4 38	6 21
Jewelers	8 76	7 25	8 00
Laborers, porters, &c	4 38	3 60	4 00
Lithographers	8 52	6 90	7 71
Millwrights	8 03	6 55	7 30
Nail-makers (hand)	6 35	3 40	4 87
Potters	4 38	.....	4 38
Printers	9 73	7 30	8 52
Teachers, public schools	8 52	.....	8 52
Saddle and harness makers	7 30	5 00	6 15
Shoemakers	8 03	.....	8 03
Stevedores	4 86	6 00	5 40
Tanners	7 30	3 60	5 45

FRANCE.

BORDEAUX.

(Two reports.)

FIRST REPORT BY CONSUL ROOSEVELT.

CONDITION OF WORKINGMEN.

In the city of Bordeaux, one of the largest centers of commerce and industry in France, all able-bodied men having no family charges can earn sufficient money for the necessities of life, and steady, skillful workmen generally amass a modest competency for their old days. The workingman, when single, usually lives from hand to mouth, and when in possession of his weekly pay indulges in dissipation as long as there is a sou left in his pocket, and seldom resumes work on Mondays. They are independent and work slowly, unless paid by the job or working for their own interest. Believing that they have a claim upon society at large for support when they become old or disabled, they are improvident and have no desire to save, and, although averse to begging, they dissipate their earnings without a thought of the future.

After marriage they lead a more regular life; the wife equally works, and when there are no children, through frugality and care, the result is comfort at home and a few francs in bank. When there is a family, the mother takes her little ones to the nearest asylum in the morning and returns for them after work, paying 1 cent per head, food not included (this, brought by the child, is generally a piece of bread and sometimes the remains of the previous day's supper). Frequently house-maids and other girls of that class contract marriage simply to be freed from regular work, bringing to their homes habits of laziness which make them a burden instead of an aid to the husband, who, having to work unassisted, cannot succeed in earning sufficient for the wants of his growing family.

CAFÉS AND RESTAURANTS.

The ordinary diet of the married man taking his meals at home consists of soup made from vegetables or bones, or the cheapest cuts from the butcher's stall, bread, cheap vegetables, and sometimes fruit when abundant, and coarse wine, which is used at every meal. The single man, who is in the majority, takes his meals in restaurants or cafés, where for from 15 to 20 cents, he gets a stew made of cheap and not always fresh meats, old vegetables, bread, and a bottle of wine, or at least a horrible beverage, made from a mixture of alcohol, water, and logwood or any other coloring matter, called wine. These restaurants, being the resort of all unemployed men, are a danger alike to public health and morals, being the home of outcasts of society, honest workmen are thrown in contact with them.

Petitions have frequently been presented to have a number of these restaurants closed, but without result. The increasing expenses weighing on the municipality make it a necessity to grant as many licenses as can be paid for. The temporary credit granted by the restaurant

of propagandism, are sufficiently powerful levers during election times to secure for them the protection of men in political life.

If, after leaving the restaurant, the workingman still has a few francs, he spends them at public balls and low places of amusement without the least thought of the next day. When at last a victim to disease, he lies miserable on his pallet without a sou, he looks for assistance from the people living in the same house with him, knowing well the spirit of fraternity prevalent in his class, each extending to the other that charity which he knows he will require himself sooner or later.

FLASHY DRESSING.

A peculiarity of the French character, found even in the lower classes, is the desire for dress. Every workingman has the commendable vanity for a tidy and complete suit of clothes, generally deemed incomplete without the addition of a pair of high heeled boots, a watchchain and locket of gilt metal, for their Sunday attire; and thus dressed with hat conspicuously on one side of the head, would not be recognized as the same person, who the day before was covered with lime, plaster, or charcoal.

WORKING HABITS.

The working classes, with few exceptions, receive a very moderate education; and some, besides general attainments, are thoroughly acquainted with the elements of some particular art or manufacture. The steady, well-behaved man, devoting his spare time to study, soon becomes a skillful artisan. They excel in stone and wood carving, house and porcelain painting, ornamental cabinet-making, and in all works of decoration in which the personal taste of the workman is his principal guide. This in a measure accounts for their slowness in work. The man engaged in the completion of a piece of work for which he has no pattern, or the pattern of which has to be altered to fit a general plan, or any particular circumstance for which it is intended, requires time for reflection, and frequent pauses to regard the progress of his work to appreciate the perspective and judge of the effect. But this apparent slowness, due to the most praiseworthy desire of being exact and honest in work, should not be confounded with the practice of the lower mechanics, who deliberately waste their time through ill-feeling toward their employer—their enemy as they invariably consider him.

HOW THE WORKING PEOPLE LIVE.

Workingmen living in the same city with their relatives remain in the family home, however cramped or poor, until they get married or are led astray by evil counselors. The general living expenses, not including food, are as follows:

A single room, furnished or unfurnished, rents from \$1.30 to \$2.30 per month. Two rooms for about \$3. Two rooms with a small kitchen and cellar from \$5 to \$6 per month. A family, however numerous, seldom if ever rents more than two rooms, kitchen, and cellar; very few single men have any furniture of their own; most of the lodgings contain an iron bedstead, a table and two chairs. Married people only, or single women, have more comfortable and completely furnished rooms, according to their condition. The expenditure for clothing would be very reasonable if the workingman would content himself with the dress of his class, which costs about \$3 a suit; but many, especially the young men,

endeavor to imitate those in more prosperous professions, and will expend from his scanty savings as much as \$15 for a common tweed suit.

INDUSTRIES OF BORDEAUX.

The different industries and trades recorded in the directory of the city of Bordeaux, amount to two hundred and fifteen; of which three belong to the state, viz, the tobacco manufacture, the gunpowder mills, and the saltpeter refinery.

The Godillot branch shoe manufactory, started a year ago for the purpose of providing the troops stationed in the southwest of France with shoes, is one of the largest and most important manufactories of Bordeaux, giving work to two hundred men, four hundred women, and ten children. The sale of these shoes being the result of contract, the Government has a right of control over the manufacture, as well as that of another recently established industry, namely, the manufacture of matches. This establishment employs fifty men and one hundred and thirty-seven women, all working by the piece. The men earn from 67 cents to \$1.55 per day, the women from 43 to 73 cents per day. The production of the establishment is from eight to twelve millions of matches per day, all prepared and packed by machinery. Two women, working a machine, make forty thousand boxes per day, the wood for the boxes and matches is imported from Russia, ready cut to the required size.

Besides the above, there are a number of private industries in Bordeaux, notably the manufacture of chocolate and alimentary preserves, each factory giving employment to a large number of men, women, and children.

Having thus mentioned the principal industries of Bordeaux, I subjoin a statement of the wages paid.

GEO. W. ROOSEVELT,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Bordeaux, April 2, 1884.

Daily wages of the laboring class in Bordeaux (without board.)

Occupations.	Men.	Women.	Children.
Bakers.....	\$0 67 to \$0 97		
Barbers (hair-dressers).....	58 97		
Basket-makers.....	67 97	\$0 24	\$0 10
Biscuit-makers.....	58 77	\$0 29 to 39	19
Blacksmiths.....	48 1 35		\$0 24 to 39
Boiler-makers.....	80 97		
Book-binders.....	80 97		
Brewers.....	29 91	29 34	
Brick and tile makers.....	39 77	24 48	14 29
Broom-makers.....	48 77	24 39	
Butchers.....			
Cabinet-makers.....	67 1 15	29	
Canned-goods makers.....	87 97	29 67	14 39
Candle-makers.....	58 97	29 39	
Capsules-makers.....	67 77		
Card paper-box makers.....		39	10
Carpenters.....	58 1 15		39 48
Carriage-makers.....	90 1 20		29 39
Case-makers.....	67 97	29 39	19 39
Chair-makers.....	58 87	39 48	19 29

Daily wages of the laboring class in Bordeaux (without board)—Continued.

Occupations.	Men.	Women.	Children.
Confectioners	\$0 77 to \$0 87	\$0 48	
Coopers	48 87		\$0 10 to \$0 19
Coppersmiths	53 68		
Cork-makers	67 77		
Crystal-glass makers	48 58	\$0 19 to \$0 29	
Cutlers	67 87		
Dress-makers		29 48	
Dry-goods clerks	58 67	29 39	
Dyers	67 97	39 48	19
Embroiderers		48 80	
Engravers	96		19
Flower-makers		40 60	
Founders	77 97		14 48
Gardeners	80 97		
Gas-fitters	87 97		
Gilders on wood	97 1 15		
Glass-blowers	97 1 15	24 29	24 29
Hatters	58 1 15	54 39	10 29
Harness-makers	02 1 15	39 48	29 39
House-builders	67 77		19 29
Implement-makers	77 97	39	19 29
Iron-workers	87 96	39	19 29
Jewelers	67 1 15		
Lace-makers		35 50	
Laundresses		30 50	
Lime-workers	48 87		
Liquor-makers	67 1 15	39	19 29
List-makers	87 48	34	
Lithographers	87 97	29 39	19
Locksmiths	58 87		14 48
Masons		77	
Mechanicians	97 1 15		29 39
Millers	48 87	29 39	19 39
Nail-makers	77 97		19
Oil-refiners	58 1 15	29 39	
Painters	97 97		19
Paper-makers	39 87	19 67	19 29
Paper-hangers	77 87		
Pastry-cooks	67 77		
Plasterers		97	
Plumbers	1 00 1 20		
Potters		07	
Printers	87 1 15	29 48	19
Quarrymen	48 77		19 24
Roof-tilers	67 77		
Rope-makers	48 77	29 34	14 19
Rosin-makers	48 87	39	19 29
Sail-makers	87 97	39	19 29
Sawyers	39 97	39	14 29
Scamstresses		30 40	
Sculptors	1 20 1 50		
Ship-builders	67 97		
Shirt-makers	29 44	29 44	
Shoemakers	58 97	39 48	19
Silversmiths	97 1 15		
Stone-cutters	80 97		19
Stove-makers	77 97		19
Sugar refiners	77 87		
Tanners	48 97	29	
Tailors	58 1 15	19 29	
Tinsmiths	60 1 10		14 19
Tool-makers		87	14
Turners in metal	87 97		
Turners in wood	67 87		
Umbrella-makers	67 97	29 39	
Upholsterers	80 97	19 39	
Watchmakers	67 1 15		
Wheelwrights	87 97		14 19
Weavers	70 80	29 48	

* \$19.30 per month with board, or \$33 without.

Average price of bread, flour, meat, eggs, and vegetables in Bordeaux.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Bread:		Coffee	per pound.. \$0 39 to \$0 54
First quality	per pound.. \$0 04	Eggs	per dozen.. 24 30
Second quality	do. 03	Flour:	
Beans	do. 10	First quality	per pound.. 06
Beef:		Second quality	do. 03
First quality	do. 30	Milk	per quart.. 04
Second quality	do. 24	Mutton	per pound.. 20 26
Butter:		Peas (green)	do. 10 15
First quality	do. 40	Pork	do. 14 20
Second quality	do. 35	Potatoes	do. 08 10
Chickens	per pair.. \$0 60 to 1 64	Sugar	do. 11 13
Cabbage	per head.. 15	Veal	do. 26

BORDEAUX.

SECOND REPORT BY CONSUL ROOSEVELT.

PART I.—MALE LABOR.

COST OF LIVING.

The cost of living to the laboring classes is commensurate to the poor wages paid. It is almost impossible to arrive at a just comparison of the living expenses of the workingmen of France and those of America, principally on account of climate, and greatly to the regulation of classes. The French workman, having little or no ambition, is content to live and die in the class in which he was born. The food of the workman from year to year, consists of bread, wine, vegetables, or vegetable soup, and at rare intervals meats of the cheapest quality.

The following are the prices of the necessities of life in this consular district:

A house or apartment containing two rooms, kitchen, and cellar, per month	\$5 00 to \$6 00
Bread	per pound.. 03
Beef	do. 24
Beans	do. 10
Cabbages	per head.. 15
Chickens	per pair.. 60 1 64
Flour	per pound.. 03
Mutton	do. 26
Pork	do. 20
Potatoes	do. 05 10
Clothes	per suit.. 3 00 4 00

PAST AND PRESENT WAGES.

Since 1878 there has been a perceptible improvement in the condition of the working classes. Wages have increased about 17 per cent., and parents are enabled to provide better homes for their families. Children, through the advantages of free schools, receive education, and are no longer compelled to earn their living at the early age of ten years.

HABITS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

The workingman, when single, is improvident, usually living from hand to mouth, without a desire to save. They live in cafés and restaurants, where they mingle with the outcasts of society, dissipating their

there are no children, they succeed, through frugality and care, in not only establishing a comfortable little home, but also a credit in some bank or mutual aid association. Employés on railroads are, as a rule, steady and trustworthy.

FEELING BETWEEN EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYÉ.

The workingmen as a class, with few exceptions, are independent, and consequently unreliable. They consider their employers their enemies, and are jealous of their position in life. The existing relations between employers and employés are therefore unfortunate, and injurious to the general prosperity of the community.

ORGANIZED CONDITION OF LABOR.

Each trade has its own organized society, the object being the study and protection of industrial and economical interests, the welfare and advancement of the members, regulation of wages; aids the promotion of other trades, and gives as freely as the funds permit assistance to the general working class. Each society elects a committee chosen from its most skillful workmen, which is known as the trade council. In all cases of dispute between employers and employés arising from disagreement of settlement for contract or piecework, the trade council, assisted by a like number of employers, form a board of arbitration and settle all questions in dispute. The Government requires that on the formation of any trade association, the statutes, and also names of the directors of the society, shall be deposited at the office of the mayor of the town or city in which the society is established; that the society shall not own other property than that which is necessary for their meetings, professional instruction, and libraries. They can establish mutual benevolent and pension funds for the benefit of members only without the consent of the Government. The local laws compel workmen to work for the amounts stipulated in the rules of their respective organizations. There are no counter organizations of capital in this city.

PREVALENCY OF STRIKES.

In the department of the Gironde, strikes are very unusual; when, however, one occurs, it is quietly settled by a committee of the strikers, who wait upon the directors or manager of the company; a compromise is usually effected by the employers acceding to a slight increase in the wages of the dissatisfied employés. As the strikes are of very short duration, the industrial interests are not disturbed or affected by them.

FREEDOM OF FOOD PURCHASES.

The working people are free to purchase the necessities of life wherever they may elect. The Midi Railroad Company has an established store where their employés may buy the necessities of life at cheaper rates than elsewhere. The employés are not asked nor compelled to deal with the company's store. The working classes, with few exceptions, are paid monthly, in gold, silver, or paper money issued by the Bank of France.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

Some seventeen years ago a number of co-operative societies were organized by the working people of Bordeaux, for the purpose of obtaining the necessities of life at lower rates than could be procured through the usual business channels. On account of the injudicious management, untrustworthy officers, and failure of members to pay their dues, the societies, with one exception, were of short duration. This society, called "The Economical Union of Bordeaux," was incorporated in 1867, with a capital of \$100, represented by ten nominal shares of \$10 each. To enjoy membership it is requisite that the applicant be a French citizen, twenty-one years of age, and of good character, and must buy one share of the stock on admission to the society. Each member is privileged to buy ten supplementary shares, and these shares are only transferable to members of the society. The payment of the shares is by tenths, the first on subscribing, and the balance quarterly. When the last payment is made, the shares are then delivered to the owner, pay 5 per cent. interest per annum, and are redeemable July 24, 1887. Each member is required to make a monthly contribution of 10 cents, which is set aside for the reserve fund and current expenses. To all members who, by sickness or want of work, are unable to pay their contributions, a reasonable delay is allowed. Members can withdraw from the society by a notification in writing to the administration, three weeks in advance of the date of withdrawal; his shares will then be sold, and the amount obtained for them will be paid to him; the accrued interest thereon and monthly contributions remain in the fund for the benefit of the society. The society has a store for the benefit of its members, where the necessities of life may be had at cost price, and have also arrangements with other stores in the city to furnish members with goods at ordinary retail rates on thirty days' credit. At the expiration of the thirty days the bills are presented to the society for payment, with a discount of 10 per cent., which amount goes into the reserve fund. Until within the past year the society was very prosperous, since which time many of its members have withdrawn, and the financial condition is such that it is safe to say that in a very few months the last of the economical and co-operative societies of Bordeaux will cease to exist. I need scarcely add that the establishment of these societies has in no way affected the general trade.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

The general condition of the laboring classes in the department of the Gironde is not good; they are, however, as a rule, patient and more orderly than men of their class in other cities and towns of France. The single men eat and spend the greater part of their time in restaurants and cafés, they are prodigal with their hard-won earnings, and give no thought to the future. When they grow old or fall a victim to disease they look for assistance from benevolent associations, or from the people living in the same house with them. The steady married man having a family of three or four children can, with the assistance of his wife, earn sufficient for their wants, and with great frugality, save a few francs from each month's earnings. They live in small houses or apartments containing two rooms and kitchen, and sometimes a cellar for which they pay from \$5 to \$10 per month rent. Their food is of the scantiest quantity, and unvaried from year to year; their clothing of the cheapest material, a complete suit being obtainable for \$3 or \$4.

Some better their condition by forming societies and paying into the same a few francs each month; they thus manage to save a little money for old age or sickness. The working class as a rule are healthy, have little or no ambition, and expect to work until they die. The farm laborers are economical, careful, and live frugally on small means, and it is not unusual to find that many out of their scant earnings have in a few years saved sufficient to buy a small house and a few acres of land. As a class they are moral, honest, industrious, and healthy.

SAFETY AND CARE OF EMPLOYÉS.

Manufacturing, mills, and railroad companies are, according to law, responsible for all injuries received by their employés while in the discharge of their duties, and are also compelled under the same law to pension the family of any employé losing his life in their service. The factories and mills, as a rule, are built mainly of iron and stone; are low in structure and do not employ fire-escapes, deeming them unnecessary. Watchmen are employed in each building to keep a special lookout for fire or accident to the machinery. In case of fire or accident the employés are at once ordered from the building until danger is over. Benevolent funds are established in all factories and mills for the relief of sick and disabled employés. To sustain the relief fund, proprietors contribute monthly a sum from the profits of the business equal to 4 per cent. of total wages paid, and employés 3 per cent. of their weekly or monthly pay; from this fund all workmen permanently disabled through sickness or injuries are pensioned. When an employé is incapacitated from duty on account of sickness or injuries received, he receives gratuitously medical attendance and medicines, and one-half his average pay for the period of six months. If totally disabled he receives a pension for life at the rate of one-quarter the salary he was receiving at the time of injury. If killed, the widow or minor children are entitled to same amount of pension. There is also in this city an accident insurance agency, "La Préserve," for the benefit of working people only. Proprietors of factories and mills insure their employés by paying the agency 2 per cent. per day for each workman, and the workman is obliged to pay to his employer one-fourth per cent. of his daily pay. The insurance agency guarantees to the employés the following indemnities, viz:

1. In case of death caused by accident, the widow, or minor children, by signing a receipt in full of all demands, receives \$200.
2. Loss of sight of both eyes, loss of use of both arms or both legs, or other disability equivalent thereto, incapacitating the workman from performing manual labor, a pension of \$60 per annum for life.
3. Loss of one leg, one foot, one arm, or one hand, \$40 per annum for life.
4. Loss of one eye, three fingers, or three toes, \$30 per annum for life.
5. For temporary disability incapacitating the employé from performing labor, one-half his average wages for the period of ninety days, and one-quarter his average wages from the ninetieth day until day of recovery.

The conditions in paying these indemnities are: (1) The workman or surviving heirs must produce proof that the injury was received while in the discharge of duty: (2) sign an agreement that no further claim shall be made on the agency or employer.

All railroad employés or workmen who, by reason of sickness or in-

firmities or injuries received during the discharge of duty, receive, gratuitously from the company, medical attendance, medicines, apparatuses, and bandages necessary for their treatment, and their full salary or wages for the space of six months; after that period such aid as in the opinion of the company the case demands. In case of death, the burial expenses are defrayed by the company, and the benevolent fund allows an indemnity to the widow and minor children. When sickness is not caused by reason of their employment, the employé receives full pay for eight days, and half pay for two months after. Employés whose injuries or illness are the result of bad conduct, intemperance, or from chronic disease contracted before entering the company's service, are not entitled to assistance or medical aid from the company.

In 1856 the Midi Railroad Company organized an endowment fund for the benefit of its employés. The management of the fund is intrusted to the director of the company and a commission, composed of three members, annually elected by the members of the fund. All expenses for the management of the fund are paid by the company. The company each month deposits into the fund a sum deducted from the company's receipts equal to 6 per cent. of the total salaries paid to their employés. The employés are also required to contribute to the fund 3 per cent. of their monthly pay.

The monthly deposit from the company and the interest on the sums from the endowment fund are set aside for the payment of pensions to employés who are retired on account of old age, or wounds, or disease contracted in the service of the company, or to their widows.

To be entitled to a pension, it is necessary that the employé shall be at least fifty-five years of age and shall have been in the company's employ for twenty-five consecutive years. Any employé absolutely incapable of performing duty or manual labor, in consequence of wounds or premature infirmity, provided he has been fifteen years in their service, may at the discretion of the company, be retired. The years of service are counted from the employés first contribution to the endowment fund.

When these conditions have been fulfilled the employé is pensioned at the rate of one-half the yearly salary he has received during the last six years of his service. In no case can an employé receive a pension amounting to more than \$1,544 per annum. Employés who have attained their fortieth year, before entering the service of the company, are not entitled to the benefit of the endowment fund and are not required to subscribe thereto; they are, however, entitled to relief in case of sickness or injuries contracted in the performance of duty, and to burial, in case of death, at the expense of the company. If an employé desires to remain in active service, after reaching the age of fifty-five years, he receives, in addition to his pension, an increase of one-sixtieth of his average salary. If an employé is discharged on account of bad conduct, or resigns from the service before completing the necessary twenty-five years of service, he receives the amount he has contributed to the endowment fund, minus interest and his contributions for the first three years, which remains in the fund. When a pensioner dies his widow is entitled to his pension, provided they were legally married, and cohabited as man and wife five years previous to the retirement of the husband; on the remarriage of the widow the pension ceases. If an employé dies in the service, after having served fifteen years and having paid the monthly dues to the endowment fund, his widow receives a pension equal to what the husband would have been entitled to had he served the full twenty-five years. Day laborers having served

of their daily wages into the fund, under injury or sickness received in the performance of duty, receive a half pension equal to one-half of his daily wages. The relations existing between the company's officials and employés are amicable; the men as a body are honest, moral, and industrious.

POLITICAL RIGHTS.

The workingmen enjoy equal political rights with all other citizens, and, being in the majority in the department of Gironde, they exercise a decided influence on legislation, which is greatly in their favor. To vote in this department it is necessary that the voter shall be twenty-one years of age and a citizen of France, and must have resided in the district at least six months prior to the day of the election. Persons who have been convicted of crimes, or who have failed in business and have not paid their debts, are not allowed to vote. Directly, the share borne by the workingmen in local and general taxation is slight; indirectly, they are taxed on all the necessities of life. Beyond a poll-tax of 88 cents per annum and an assessment of 10 per cent. on the rent or rents paid by them exceeding \$60 per year, they are not directly taxed.

CAUSES OF EMIGRATION.

Principally the prevailing low wages and the dislike of compulsory military service, the desire to obtain a home of their own, and a general bettering of their condition in life. They are very much influenced by climate in seeking new homes, and on account of the warm climate of South America, the majority emigrate there. The emigrants are principally of the agricultural, laboring, and domestic servant class.

PART II.—FEMALE LABOR.

NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF FEMALE EMPLOYÉS.

Manufacturing and mechanical	12, 527
Commercial, including transportation	4, 196
Agents and clerks	445
Artists and musicians	194
Hotel and boarding-house keepers	829
Teachers	1, 645
Laundresses	1, 546
Agriculture	20, 154
Quarries	895
All other pursuits	19, 185
Total	61, 616

FEMALE WAGES.

Minimum	per month..	\$9 65
Maximum	do	19 30
Average	do	12 16

Their hours of labor are ten per day.

MORAL AND PHYSICAL CONDITION.

The morals of the married women are considered very good, the unmarried women, generally speaking, are indiscreet, and careless of their reputation. The women are healthy and industrious.

MEANS PROVIDED FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF FEMALE EMPLOYÉS.

The Government has established in cities and towns free night schools for the improvement of men and women employed in factories, mills, stores, and Government offices. In some of the most important manufactories the employers have also established free night schools for their employés, gratuitously furnishing teachers and books.

SAFETY OF FEMALE EMPLOYÉS.

Watchmen are employed in all manufactories and offices to keep a special lookout for fire or other dangers, and in case of danger the employés are ordered out of the building until all danger is over.

CARE OF FEMALE EMPLOYÉS.

Females are treated in every particular the same as the male employés. The health department of each city looks after the sanitary condition of all manufactories, hotels, boarding-houses, and public buildings. The proprietors of each are held responsible for the sanitary condition of their respective properties, and in case anything happens which is injurious to health, they are notified by the authorities to remedy the matter, and if not immediately complied with they are heavily fined. Each manufactory has established a benevolent fund for the relief of their sick and disabled employés. Each employé is taxed 3 per cent. of her weekly or monthly wages for said fund, and the proprietors deposit monthly a sum from the profits of their business equal to 4 per cent. of the total wages paid, for the purpose of pensioning those who have been permanently disabled by sickness or injuries contracted in the performance of their duties.

PAST AND PRESENT WAGES OF FEMALE EMPLOYÉS.

During the past five years an increase of about 4 per cent. has been made in the wages paid to women. The prices of the necessaries of life—with the exception of all meats, which have advanced about 4 per cent. on the pound—have not increased during the past six years. The employment of women does not in any particular influence the rates of wages paid to men, but has had an appreciable influence on the industrial, social, and moral conditions of the male employés.

EDUCATION OF FEMALE EMPLOYÉS.

Women employed in factories and mills are entirely uneducated, perhaps one out of five hundred being able to scrawl her name; those employed in stores are, beyond knowing how to read and write a little, equally deficient in education. Since the establishment of free schools in this department the working people have, according to opportunity, been sending their children to day or night school, making many sacrifices to enable their children to receive an education, and fitting them for a position in life above the narrow sphere of drudgery. The women and children working in manufactories and stores are physically strong, but of slight physique; their employment in no way affects their moral condition nor the physical condition of their children.

GEO. W. ROOSEVELT,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Bordeaux. Mau 20. 1884.

I. GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in the city of Bordeaux.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
BUILDING TRADES.			
Brick-layers	\$4 62	\$4 62	\$4 62
Hod-carriers	2 88	3 60	3 10
Masons	4 62	5 40	4 93
Tenders	2 88	3 60	3 10
Plasterers	5 76	5 76	5 76
Tenders	2 88	3 60	3 10
Slaters	4 62	6 60	4 21
Roofers	4 62	6 60	4 21
Tenders	2 88	3 60	3 10
Plumbers	6 00	7 20	6 44
Assistants	2 88	2 88	2 88
Carpenters	3 48	6 90	5 10
Gas-fitters	4 02	5 82	4 90
OTHER TRADES.			
Bakers	4 02	5 76	4 84
Blacksmiths	4 02	3 10	5 66
Strikers	4 80	6 95	5 68
Book-binders	5 10	5 82	5 22
Brick-makers	4 02	5 76	4 84
Brewers	1 74	5 46	3 02
Butchers	7 00	8 00	7 41
Brass-founders	4 62	5 76	4 05
Cabinet-makers	4 02	6 90	5 06
Confectioners	4 62	5 22	4 85
Cigar-makers	2 40	6 00	4 54
Coopers	2 88	5 22	3 81
Cutlers	4 02	5 22	4 44
Distillers	7 80	9 60	8 33
Drivers (cab)	3 00	3 50	3 20
Draymen and teamsters	4 83	5 79	5 11
Drivers (carriage)	4 82	4 82	4 82
Drivers (street railways)	4 05	5 60	4 56
Dyers	4 02	5 82	4 64
Engravers	5 87	5 87	5 87
Furriers	6 00	7 20	6 44
Gardeners	4 80	5 40	4 02
Hatters	3 48	6 90	4 52
Horseshoers	6 00	6 60	6 19
Jewelers	4 02	6 90	5 16
Laborers, porters, &c.	4 25	6 00	4 90
Lithographers	5 22	5 76	5 39
Millwrights	2 88	5 22	3 68
Nail-makers (hand)	4 62	5 76	4 84
Potters	4 02	4 20	4 18
Printers	4 63	8 10	6 05
Teachers, public schools	4 30	8 85	6 16
Saddle-makers	3 72	6 90	4 75
Harness-makers	3 72	6 90	4 75
Sail-makers	5 22	5 76	5 39
Stevedores	6 72	13 58	9 52
Tanners	2 88	5 76	3 93
Tailors	3 48	6 90	4 81
Telegraph operators	5 20	6 90	5 87
Tinsmiths	3 60	6 60	4 83
Weavers (outside of mills)	4 20	4 80	4 42

II. FACTORIES, MILLS, ETC.

Wages paid per month of two hundred and eighty hours in factories or mills in the department of the Gironde.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
<i>Pottery factories.</i>			
MALES.			
Foremen	\$57 90	\$57 90	\$57 90
Molders	18 95	40 53	28 42
Chemists	38 60	38 60	38 60
Mold-makers	17 37	23 16	19 80
Overseers	18 95	38 60	28 14
Ovenmen	34 74	34 74	34 74
Painters	18 95	40 53	28 42
Paste-makers	18 95	18 95	18 95
Printers	34 74	34 74	34 74
Turners	18 95	40 53	28 42
Laborers	17 37	26 55	21 14
FEMALES.			
Adjusters	14 48	17 37	15 67
Dippers	14 48	14 48	14 48
Decorators	11 58	17 37	13 95
Painters	18 95	40 53	28 42
Testers	14 48	14 48	14 48
Laborers	17 37	26 55	21 13
<i>Alimentary preserves and chocolate manufactories.</i>			
Foremen	19 30	23 16	20 90
Packers	15 44	19 30	17 02
Preservers	15 44	19 30	17 02
Sorters	15 44	19 30	17 02
Laborers	11 58	15 44	13 16
Female employés	9 65	11 58	10 34
<i>Flour mills.</i>			
Foremen	34 74	34 74	34 74
Laborers	11 58	17 37	13 95
Millers (in cities)	28 95	34 74	31 32
Millers (in villages)	23 16	28 95	25 43
Packers and weighers	17 37	23 16	19 74

III. FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS, AND IRON WORKS.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in foundries, machine-shops, and iron works in the department of the Gironde.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Boiler-makers	\$5 22	\$5 79	\$5 46
Blacksmiths	4 02	8 10	5 66
Foremen (machine-shops)	16 21	16 21	16 21
Foremen in foundries and iron-works	9 26	11 58	10 22
Molders	4 63	5 79	5 11
Machinists	6 95	8 10	7 43
Patent-makers	5 22	8 10	6 41
Smelters	6 37	8 10	7 10
Strikers	6 95	6 95	6 95
Tool-makers	5 22	8 10	6 41
Laborers	3 19	4 05	3 46

IV. GLASS-WORKERS.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours to glass-workers in the department of the Gironde.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Blowers (colored bottles).....	\$9 28	\$16 21	\$12 12
Blowers (white bottles and jars)	4 63	11 58	7 49
Clerks.....	4 63	4 63	4 63
Decorators.....	5 79	5 79	5 79
Firemen.....	4 63	5 79	5 11
Laborers.....	3 48	4 63	3 96
Melters.....	4 63	5 79	5 11
Packers.....	3 48	4 63	3 96
Sorters.....	3 48	4 63	3 96
Testers.....	3 48	4 63	3 96

V. MINES AND MINING.

Wages paid per week of sixty-six hours in and in connection with quarries in the department of the Gironde.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Drillers.....	\$3 20	\$3 48	\$3 32
Foremen.....	5 79	6 94	6 27
Hand-barrow and crow-bar laborers.....	3 48	3 48	3 48
Mine-setters.....	3 20	4 05	3 56
Stone-cutters.....	3 48	4 05	3 72

There are no mines in the department of Gironde.

VI. RAILWAY EMPLOYÉES.

Wages paid per month to railway employes (those engaged about stations, as well as those engaged on the engines and cars, linemen, railroad laborers, &c.) in the department of the Gironde.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Baggagemen.....	\$19 33	\$38 60	\$27 20
Brakemen.....	15 60	15 60	15 60
Chiefs of baggage.....	24 12	38 60	29 84
Chiefs of bureaus.....	43 42	96 50	65 18
Chief clerks.....	33 77	57 90	43 66
Chiefs of stations (in cities).....	38 58	96 50	62 30
Chiefs of stations (in towns).....	19 33	33 75	25 26
Chiefs of workmen.....	19 33	33 75	25 26
Chiefs of the porters.....	19 33	33 75	25 26
Chiefs of freight and engine depots.....	48 25	64 33	54 86
Clerks.....	21 23	28 95	24 39
Conductors.....	24 12	33 75	28 06
Controllers.....	21 23	38 60	28 34
Engine-drivers (engineers).....	28 90	43 40	34 20
Employés at telegraph stations.....	19 30	28 95	23 21
Greasers.....	17 37	21 23	18 95
Lampists.....	17 37	21 23	18 95
Overseers of workmen.....	17 37	21 23	18 95
Porters and servants.....	19 33	28 91	23 23
Signalmen.....	25 35	25 35	25 35
Stokers (firemen).....	17 37	24 12	19 90
Switchmen.....	17 37	21 23	18 95
Ticket-agents (male).....	24 12	48 25	34 01
Ticket-agents (female).....	3 86	21 23	10 96
Watchmen and trackmen.....	19 33	28 91	23 23
Workmen.....	16 40	18 33	17 19

VII. SHIP-YARDS AND SHIP-BUILDING.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in ship-yards—distinguishing between iron and wood ship-building—in the department of the Gironde.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
IRON SHIP-BUILDING.			
Blacksmiths	\$5 79	\$8 10	\$6 74
Carpenters	6 95	6 95	6 95
Drillers	6 95	6 95	6 95
Foremen	8 26	11 58	10 22
Joiners	6 95	9 26	7 90
Laborers	3 19	4 05	3 46
Riveters	3 47	4 63	3 69
Strikers	4 63	4 63	4 63
WOOD SHIP-BUILDING.			
Calkers	6 95	6 95	6 95
Carpenters	6 95	6 95	6 95
Foremen	9 26	11 58	10 22
Laborers	3 19	4 05	3 46
Painters	4 80	4 80	4 80
Riggers	6 95	6 95	6 95
Sailmakers	5 22	5 76	5 45

VIII. SEAMEN'S WAGES.

Wages paid per month to seamen (officers and men)—distinguishing between ocean, coast, and river navigation, and between sail and steam—in the department of the Gironde.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
OCEAN STEAMERS.			
Captains	\$67 55	\$67 55	\$67 55
Second captains	38 60	38 60	38 60
Lieutenants	28 95	28 95	28 95
Pursers	38 60	38 60	38 60
Surgeons	38 60	38 60	38 60
Chief engineers	67 55	67 55	67 55
Second engineers	48 25	48 25	48 25
Third engineers	33 78	33 78	33 78
Boatswains	21 23	21 23	21 23
Carpenters	19 30	19 30	19 30
Stewards	23 16	23 16	23 16
First cooks	23 16	23 16	23 16
Second cooks	11 58	11 58	11 58
Firemen	21 23	21 23	21 23
Coal-heavers	14 48	14 48	14 48
Able seamen	11 58	11 58	11 58
Ordinary seamen	6 80	6 80	6 80
Cabin-boys	4 83	4 83	4 83
Waiters	11 58	11 58	11 58
Chambermaids or stewardess	11 58	11 58	11 58
OCEAN SAILING VESSELS.			
Captains	48 25	57 90	51 85
First officers	28 95	28 95	28 95
Second officers	17 37	17 37	17 37
Seamen	11 58	11 58	11 58
COASTING VESSELS.			
Captains	19 30	24 13	21 02
Boatswains	14 48	14 48	14 48
Seamen	11 58	11 58	11 58
RIVER NAVIGATION, STEAM AND SAIL.			
Captains	19 30	23 16	20 82
Engineers	24 13	28 95	26 10
Firemen	14 48	14 48	14 48

IX. STORE AND SHOP WAGES.

Wages paid per month of two hundred and eighty-eight hours in stores, wholesale or retail, to males and females, in the department of the Gironde.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
MALES.			
Book-keepers.....	\$15 44	\$19 30	\$16 88
Clerks.....	15 44	19 30	16 88
Salesmen.....	15 44	15 44	*15 44
Deliverymen.....	7 72	7 72	7 72
Door-keepers.....	7 72	7 72	7 72
Watchmen.....	7 72	7 72	7 72
FEMALES.			
Book-keepers.....	15 44	19 30	16 88
Model-women†.....	11 58	11 58	11 58
Milliners.....	11 58	15 44	12 95
Saleswomen.....	11 58	15 44	12 95
Sewing-girls.....	5 79	7 72	6 60

* And 2 per cent. on all sales they make.

† Women employed to try ondresses.

X. HOUSEHOLD WAGES IN TOWNS AND CITIES.

Wages paid per month to household servants (towns and cities) in the department of the Gironde.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
MALES.			
Butlers.....	\$11 58	\$15 44	\$13 27
Cooks.....	11 58	14 48	12 79
Waiters.....	2 90	3 86	3 30
Coachmen.....	11 58	14 48	12 79
Footmen.....	11 58	14 48	12 79
FEMALES.			
Chamber-maids.....	2 90	3 86	3 30
Cooks.....	4 88	5 79	5 23
Nurses.....	2 90	3 86	3 30
Waiters.....	1 93	3 86	2 72
Wet-nurses.....	14 48	19 80	16 45

XI. AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Wages paid to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants in the department of the Gironde, with or without board and lodging.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
FEMALES.*			
Chamber-maids.....per month..	\$1 93	\$2 90	\$2 33
Cooks.....do.....	2 90	3 86	3 29
Children.....do.....	1 93	1 93	1 93
Laborers.....do.....	6 25	6 25	6 25
Do.....per year..	75 00	75 00	75 00
MALES.			
Laborers†.....per day..	30	30	30
Do.....do.....	45	60	51
Do.....per year..	75 00	85 00	79 10
Do.....do.....	160 00	170 00	164 10
Shepherds†.....do.....	75 00	75 00	75 00
Vine-dressers†.....do.....	75 00	85 00	79 10
Wine-makers†.....do.....	75 00	85 00	79 10

* With board and lodging.

† With board.

‡ Without board.

XII. CORPORATION EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per month of one hundred and eighty-two hours to the corporation employés in the city of Bordeaux.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
City secretary	\$128 66	\$128 66	\$128 66
Assistant secretaries	72 37	72 37	72 37
Clerks	19 30	35 38	25 87
PUBLIC WORKS.			
Chiefs of division	72 37	72 37	72 37
Deputy chiefs of division	45 03	45 03	45 03
Chief architects	48 25	48 25	48 25
Architects	43 42	43 42	43 42
Inspectors of public buildings	48 25	48 25	48 25
Inspectors of omnibuses and cars	16 08	32 16	22 69
Inspectors of streets	48 25	48 25	48 25
Chief engineers	193 00	193 00	193 00
Chief of bureaus	45 03	45 03	45 03
Director of studies	48 25	48 25	48 25
Clerks	30 55	30 55	30 55
Book-keepers	41 83	41 83	41 83
Copyists	28 95	28 95	28 95
Geometricians	61 11	61 11	61 11
Office servants	17 69	17 69	17 69
Commissioners	28 95	28 95	28 95
PUBLIC GARDENS AND PARKS.			
Commissioner	48 25	48 25	48 25
Deputy commissioner	45 03	45 03	45 03
Chief gardener	28 95	28 95	28 95
Gardeners	24 12	24 12	24 12
Inspectors	40 20	40 20	40 20
CITY WATER-WORKS.			
Chief inspector	67 55	67 55	67 55
Chief engineer	43 42	43 42	43 42
Assistant engineers	32 16	32 16	32 16
Draftsman	28 95	28 95	28 95
Collectors	32 16	32 16	32 16
Clerks	19 30	19 30	19 30
Doorkeepers	7 63	7 63	7 63
Stokers (firemen)	41 83	41 83	41 83
Greasers	19 30	19 30	19 30
Watchmen	17 37	17 37	17 37
Laborers	12 86	12 86	12 86
SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.			
Director	64 33	64 33	64 33
Cashiers	35 38	35 38	35 38
Cattle-drivers	16 08	16 08	16 08
Butchers	14 41	14 41	14 41
Clerks	28 95	28 95	28 95
Gate-keepers	14 47	14 47	14 47
Stokers (firemen)	14 41	14 41	14 41
Watchmen	14 47	14 47	14 47
MUSEUM AND ART GALLERY.			
Guardians	64 33	64 33	64 33
Naturalists	35 37	35 37	35 37
Clerks	19 30	19 30	19 30
Watchmen	19 30	19 30	19 30
CITY CEMETERY.			
Inspector	48 25	48 25	48 25
Deputy inspector	32 16	32 16	32 16
Clerks	16 08	16 08	16 08
Gate-keepers	9 65	9 65	9 65
Watchmen	16 08	16 08	16 08
FINANCES.			
Chiefs of divisions	72 37	72 37	72 37
Deputy chiefs of divisions	45 03	45 03	45 03
Clerks	19 30	35 38	25 89
RECEIVER'S OFFICE.			
Cashiers	54 68	54 68	54 68
Book-keepers	43 41	43 41	43 41

Wages paid per month of one hundred and eighty-two hours to the corporation employes in the city of Bordeaux—Continued.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
RECORDER'S OFFICE.			
Chiefs of divisions.....	\$67 55	\$67 55	\$67 55
Deputy chiefs of divisions.....	48 25	48 25	48 25
Clerks.....	35 38	35 38	35 38
PUBLIC INSTRUCTIONS.			
Chiefs of division.....	61 11	61 11	61 11
Record-keepers.....	57 90	57 90	57 90
Clerks.....	35 38	35 38	35 38
Directors.....	41 83	41 83	41 83
Directresses.....	35 38	35 38	35 38
Doorkeepers.....	19 30	19 30	19 30
Librarian.....	56 29	56 29	56 29
Assistant librarian.....	38 60	38 60	38 60
Servants.....	12 86	12 86	12 86
Teachers (male).....	38 60	38 60	38 60
Teachers (female).....	17 69	17 69	17 69
FIRE DEPARTMENT.			
Chief engineers.....	64 33	64 33	64 33
Engineers.....	22 51	22 51	22 51
Chief of telegraph.....	19 30	19 30	19 30
Paymaster.....	24 41	24 41	24 41
Sergeants.....	19 30	19 30	19 30
Corporals.....	16 88	16 88	16 88
Privates.....	16 08	16 08	16 08
Firemen.....	16 54	16 54	16 54
Guardians.....	28 95	28 95	28 95
Hostlers.....	16 08	16 08	16 08
ELECTORAL, RECORD, AND TAXES.			
Chiefs of division.....	61 11	61 11	61 11
Deputy chiefs of division.....	51 46	51 46	51 46
Clerks.....	35 38	35 38	35 38
Messengers.....	24 12	24 12	24 12
Collectors.....	38 50	38 50	38 50
Surveyors.....	48 25	48 25	48 25
Servants.....	17 69	17 69	17 69
PUBLIC WEIGHTS.			
Directors.....	64 33	64 33	64 33
Collectors.....	22 51	22 51	22 51
Clerks.....	19 30	19 30	19 30
Inspectors.....	35 38	35 38	35 38
Receivers.....	35 38	35 38	35 38
MARKETS AND MEATS.			
Inspector-general.....	64 33	64 33	64 33
Inspectors of cattle.....	32 16	32 16	32 16
Inspectors of markets.....	36 99	36 99	36 99
Deputy inspectors.....	30 55	30 55	30 55
Collectors.....	27 37	27 37	27 37
Watchmen.....	23 83	23 83	23 83
MUNICIPAL POLICE.			
Chief of division.....	72 37	72 37	72 37
Deputy chief of division.....	51 46	51 46	51 46
Chief of archives.....	56 29	56 29	56 29
Chief of passports.....	45 03	45 03	45 03
Clerks.....	19 30	28 95	23 20
Police commissioner.....	64 33	64 33	64 33
Police inspector.....	29 75	35 38	32 05
Chief secretary.....	28 95	28 95	28 95
Assistant secretary.....	17 69	17 69	17 69
Sergeants.....	20 90	20 90	20 90
Corporals.....	20 70	20 70	20 70
Agents.....	21 71	21 71	21 71
Privates.....	20 10	20 10	20 10
MOUNTED POLICE.			
Quartermasters.....	21 71	21 71	21 71
Sergeants.....	20 90	20 90	20 90
Corporals.....	20 10	20 10	20 10
Privates.....	16 08	16 08	16 08
CITY PRISONS.			
Chief guardians*.....	22 50	22 50	22 50
Chief surgeons.....	48 25	48 25	48 25
Clerks.....	19 30	28 25	23 20

*Board and lodging.

Wages paid per month of one hundred and eighty-two hours to the corporation employes in the city of Bordeaux—Continued.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Doctors	40 20	40 20	40 20
Doorkeepers	17 69	17 69	17 69
Receiving agents*	9 65	9 65	9 65
Nurses*	4 02	4 02	4 02
CITY HOSPITAL.			
Director*	48 25	48 25	48 25
Chief surgeon	48 25	48 25	48 25
Doctors	22 51	22 51	22 51
Doorkeepers*	8 84	8 84	8 84
Cooks*	8 84	8 84	8 84
Nurses*	8 84	8 84	8 84
Health commissioners	48 25	48 25	48 25
Street commissioners	40 20	40 20	40 20
Inspectors of street cleaning	30 55	30 55	30 55
Inspectors of gas-lights	28 95	28 95	28 95
Collectors of gas dues	32 16	32 16	32 16
OCTROI CITY CUSTOMS.			
Chief director	128 66	128 66	128 66
Chief inspector	129 83	128 83	129 83
Deputy chief inspector	72 37	72 37	72 37
Inspectors	64 33	64 33	64 33
Clerks	17 69	20 90	19 00
Collectors	32 16	53 01	40 70
Chief of workshops	24 12	24 12	24 12
Book-keepers	33 77	33 77	33 77
Receivers	43 41	43 41	43 41
Verifiers	22 50	22 50	22 50
Watchmen	32 16	32 16	32 16

* Board and lodging.

XIII. GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND OFFICES.

Wages paid per month of one hundred and eighty-two hours to employes in Government departments and offices—exclusive of tradesmen and laborers—in the department of the Gironde.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Private secretary to the prefet	\$57 92	\$57 92	\$57 92
Chiefs of division	80 41	96 50	87 09
Chiefs of bureaus	48 25	56 25	52 05
Deputy chiefs of bureaus	28 95	43 42	34 88
Clerks	11 33	28 95	18 55
Ushers	19 30	22 51	20 61
Doorkeepers	24 12	24 12	24 12
CUSTOM-HOUSES.			
Director of the Gironde*	193 00	193 00	193 00
Chief secretary	56 29	56 29	56 29
Chief clerks	45 03	45 03	45 03
Clerks	22 51	30 55	25 81
Inspectors	96 50	96 50	96 50
Deputy inspectors	72 37	72 37	72 37
Chief receivers	88 45	88 45	88 45
Receivers	25 73	49 85	35 62
Collectors*	45 05	64 33	52 95
Deputy collectors*	27 05	40 20	32 43
Captains of order	36 15	36 15	36 15
Lieutenants of order	30 55	30 55	30 55
Sergeants of order	23 72	23 72	23 72
Corporals of order	22 80	22 80	22 80
Privates of order	17 29	17 29	17 29
POST-OFFICES AND TELEGRAPHS.			
Directors*	144 75	144 75	144 75
Deputy directors	96 50	96 50	96 50
Chief inspectors	88 45	88 45	88 45
Deputy inspectors	64 33	64 33	64 33

Wages paid per month of one hundred and eighty-two hours, &c.—Continued.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
POST-OFFICES AND TELEGRAPHS—Continued.			
Chief clerks	\$64 33	\$64 33	\$64 33
Deputy chief clerks	43 42	43 42	43 42
Clerks	24 12	43 42	32 02
Receivers	128 66	128 66	128 66
Deputy receivers	40 20	43 42	42 52
Traveling agents	24 12	64 33	40 60
Chief of letter-carriers	43 42	64 33	52 00
Chief of telegraphs	43 42	64 33	52 00
Chief of telegraph operators	43 42	64 33	52 00
Telegraph operators	24 12	43 42	32 02
Letter-carriers:			
In cities	16 08	24 10	19 80
In towns	13 66	13 66	13 66
Mail dispatchers	16 08	28 95	21 35

*And house rent.

XIV. TRADES AND LABOR—GOVERNMENT EMPLOY.

Wages paid by the month of two hundred and sixty hours to the trades and laborers in Government employ in the department of the Gironde.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
CUSTOM-HOUSES.			
Boatmen	\$19 30	\$23 67	\$21 04
Laborers	12 75	12 75	12 75
Watchmen	12 75	12 75	12 75
POST AND TELEGRAPH.			
Grooms	8 68	12 75	10 34
Laborers	12 75	12 75	12 75
Mail-carriers (in wagons)	19 30	28 90	23 49
Watchmen (in bureaus)	28 90	28 90	28 90
Watchmen at railroad stations	19 30	19 30	19 30
GOVERNMENT CIGAR MANUFACTORY.			
Cigar-makers:			
Males	23 16	23 95	25 34
Females	19 30	23 16	20 96
Driers	8 68	11 58	9 80
Packers	19 30	23 16	20 96
Strippers	8 62	11 58	9 80
Sorters	11 58	12 75	12 05
Snuff-makers	19 30	23 16	20 96
Snuff-packers	11 58	11 58	11 58
Grinders	11 58	11 58	11 58

PRINTERS' WAGES.

Statement showing the wages paid per week of sixty-six hours to printers (compositors, pressmen, proof-readers, &c.) in the department of the Gironde.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
NEWSPAPERS.			
Compositors	\$5 79	\$8 10	\$6 76
Pressmen	5 79	8 10	6 76
Printers	5 79	8 10	6 76
Proof-readers	18 50	26 00	21 44
Laborers	3 19	4 05	3 52
JOB OFFICES.			
Compositors	5 79	6 95	6 27
Pressmen	9 26	9 26	9 26
Printers	4 63	5 79	5 12
Proof-readers	4 63	5 79	5 12
Laborers	3 19	4 05	3 52

MARSEILLES.*REPORT BY CONSUL MASON.***INTRODUCTORY.**

In compliance with the requirements of the Department circular on the subject of labor and wages, I have the honor to submit the following tabulated statistics and appended general report.

These statistics and facts have been collected by direct inquiry at the original sources of information, and it is believed that they represent accurately the present condition of the laboring classes in Southern France.

With the exception of the iron and gas manufactures, which are limited in this city and vicinity to one large establishment, the managers of which bluntly refuse to give any information, this report covers all the industries which have attained any noticeable development in this district.

In reply to the further interrogatories which are included in the same circular, the following replies are respectfully submitted :

COST OF LIVING.

It is found, upon examination, that about 80 per cent. of the working classes in Southern France are married. Of these, 60 per cent. have children, the average number of which is four; making, with the father and mother, six persons in each family.

Boys usually begin regular labor at twelve to thirteen years of age, girls at thirteen years, and, as a rule, every healthy member of the family above the age of twelve years contributes his or her earnings to the support of the household. Such a family usually lives in two or three rooms, for which a rent of from \$20 to \$40 per year is paid.

Three meals per day are provided, as follows :

Breakfast, which consists of bread and wine.

Dinner, including soup, bread, wine, sometimes the meat from which the soup has been made, and rarely a little other meat. Besides this, the dinner may include potatoes or dried beans, peas, or lentils. Ordinarily the soup is made from vegetables enriched with a little oil, but contains no meat.

Supper is usually about the same as dinner, and is eaten after the labor of the day is finished.

The cost of the various articles of food and ordinary consumption used by working people in this district is as follows :

Articles.	Price.	Articles.	Price.
Bread per pound..	\$0 02½ to \$0 04	Vegetables:	
Coffee:		Fresh per pound..	\$0 02 \$0 08
In kernel do	24 32	Cabbage a piece..	04 12
Roasted do	35 60	Fruit, fresh per pound..	04 12
Fish, fresh do	20 60	Sugar:	
Meat:		Refined do	10 12
Beef do	14 30	Moist do	06½ 08
Veal do	25 35	Tea	
Mutton do	14 25	Wine, ordinary red... per gallon..	40 50
Pork, fresh do	15 20	Oil, salad do	80 1 60
Bacon do	15 20	Charcoal per cwt..	1 00 1 40
Ham do ..	40 60	Candlest per pound..	20 22
Vegetables dried:		Lamp oil per gallon..	60 72
Beans do	03 06	Petroleum do	33 51
Peas do	06 08	Soap per pound..	06 11

The cost of the clothing used by an average workingman's family varies according to the thrift and cleverness of the mother and her daughters in obtaining and utilizing fragments of clothing materials or old clothing which may sometimes be procured from their employers or elsewhere. In this kind of economy the French woman excels, and it is surprising to find how neat and presentable a mother can keep herself and her children with an expenditure of not more than \$20 or \$30 a year for new materials. Usually the father and mother wear the new clothing, which, after full service, is turned, often dyed, and remade for the children. All ordinary clothing materials are abundant and cheap in France, and the talent for neat, tasteful, and economic dressing is probably nowhere so general among the working classes as in this country.

PAST AND PRESENT WAGES.

There have been very few and slight changes in this respect. The sailors, in the early part of the present year, organized a strike which continued about three weeks and resulted in securing an increase of 10 francs per month for all seamen serving or shipping from this port. Otherwise the wages and condition of the working people have remained almost unchanged since 1878.

HABITS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

The average workingman and his family in Southern France are models of patient, steady plodding industry, thrift and self-restraint. As a rule, they manage to save something each year from their earnings, and these savings are most generally invested in a small house or patch of ground. It is the ambition of the French workman to become a landholder, and there has been a marked tendency among the large proprietors of this district during recent years (particularly since the ravages of the phylloxera ruined so many vineyards and reduced the vine-growers to extremities) to sell out their land in small lots to the working people of neighboring villages and towns.

The Provençal has not the reputation of being the most scrupulously truthful of human kind, but his mendacity—such as he may have—is generally of a harmless character. He is a boaster rather than a liar and the occasional slips of his tongue are the result rather of a florid, active imagination than a malign purpose. They are a blithe, light-hearted race, and their pleasures are uniformly simple and inexpensive. Drunkenness is rare—almost unknown—among the native Provençal population, and though they sometimes quarrel and expend an infinite amount of loud language on a trifling issue, they rarely come to actual blows. The use of absinthe is much less general than in Northern France; in fact it may be said that among the laboring class it is hardly drunk at all. The rural and suburban "cabarets" rarely keep any beverage except the cheap wines of the country, which have thus far protected the people from the demoralizing influence of absinthe and the various forms of diluted, drugged, and colored alcohol which are elsewhere so largely consumed under the name of "brandy." It is a fact to be noted by the advocates of temperance reform that, as a principle, the increase of drunkenness in Europe during recent years has been in exact proportion to the reduced product of cheap local wines in consequence of the ravages of the phylloxera. As the vineyards of Var and Hérault have been decimated by that resistless pest, Marseilles has been able to supply the deficit by large importations of common red

wines from Italy and Spain, which, being sold at from 10 to 15 cents per liter, have kept this universal beverage within the reach of the laboring people.

FEELING BETWEEN EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYÉ.

For the reasons already stated, the relations between employers and the employed have been, until recently, harmonious and satisfactory. But France has, within the past year or two, felt the effects of what is called a crisis in many of her important industries, particularly those of building and the manufactures which depend upon foreign markets for the sale of their products.

The causes and extent of this depression form a theme too extensive to be discussed within the limits of this report, but its effect has been to compel manufacturers, in many instances, to either reduce the wages of their employés or require more hours of labor for a given rate of pay. These changes have produced a certain strain in the relations between employers and employed, but, except the strike of the sailors already alluded to, no deliberate or organized revolt has occurred among the working people of this district.

It is recognized that the causes of this depression are beyond the control of employers, and that the industrial condition of France is, after all, not so much worse than that of other European countries, so that, while the Provençal artisan may be dissatisfied with his burdens, he has not yet, in any large numbers, joined the "army of discontent" which has become so aggressive and threatening in certain other quarters.

ORGANIZED CONDITION OF LABOR.

It may be broadly stated that, with the exception of the building industries, the labor of this district is not, as yet, organized into guilds and protective associations. The old guild of carpenters, masons, painters, &c., the union of the different mechanics whose labor is combined in building, still exists, but its usefulness and influence are gradually dying out. This guild maintains a master or local director in each provincial town, to whom building mechanics apply for employment, and who negotiates with employers in their behalf. It was under the operation of this system that carpenters, joiners, stone-masons, &c., have traveled about, working at one place for a season and at another the next, and thus acquired the designation of "journeymen," but the changed conditions of building as well as other industries have greatly neutralized the advantages of such an organization, and it is lapsing into neglect.

There are no co-operative stores in this part of France, nor anything corresponding to the "Gewerbe-halle" of Switzerland and Germany, where the various products of different mechanics are sold under a co-operative system for the benefit of the maker. Whether from lack of enterprise or content with their lot, I am unable to say; the obvious fact is that the working people of this district have made little or no progress in the direction of trades unions.

Of mutual life-insurance or protective associations there are several, the most important of which is the Marseillaise, with a present membership of about 25,000. Each member pays 10 or 20 cents per month to the general treasury, which secures to the member a pension after a certain period of membership or after the age of fifty-five or sixty years. All these associations are ably and conservatively managed, and fulfill

PREVALENCY OF STRIKES.

There have been, during the past two years, several strikes among the stevedores, carriage-drivers, draymen, and gardeners, besides the one of the sailors already alluded to. In each of these cases the strikers have appointed committees to confer with the employers, but, with the exception of the sailors' strike, all these movements on the part of the working people have failed entirely or been settled upon terms dictated by the employers. There is a surplus of hands to labor and mouths to be fed in this part of the world, which gives employers practical control over the schedule of wages.

There are fifty thousand Italians in Marseilles, whose wants are so few and simple that they can live upon even less than the ordinary pittance of the French laborer or artisan. No strike can be successful while these Italian economists stand ready to accept the work and the wages which native workingmen may refuse. The revolt of the sailors and marine firemen was partially successful—they gained a raise of \$2 per month only—because they belong to a class of men who are inscribed for service in the French navy during times of war and enjoy certain corresponding privileges in time of peace. All French vessels are compelled by law to employ them in preference to other seamen, and, with this advantage, they were enabled to compel a slight advance in their pay.

FREEDOM OF FOOD PURCHASE.

Working people are paid weekly, usually in silver coin, and are free to purchase their food, clothing, &c., where they choose. Some large manufacturers provide a "cantine" or restaurant, where their employés may buy their meals during working hours, but they are never paid in orders or due-bills, and no employer imposes any restraint or conditions as to where such purchases shall be made.

SAFETY OF EMPLOYÉS IN FACTORIES, MINES, MILLS, OR RAILROADS.

In a general sense the care and consideration of employers for the lives and safety of their employés are much greater here than in the United States. Fatal accidents from fires, the bursting of boilers, railway accidents, &c., are so rare as to be hardly worth considering. The law holds an employer responsible for the lives and safety of his employés, and his personal interests, if no higher motive, constrain him to impose no unnecessary risks. The solid, permanent, fire-proof buildings, floored and roofed with tiles, and provided with stone stairways, present no opportunity for sudden fires. The very scarcity of timber precludes inflammable buildings and makes life and property nearly secure from fire.

Europeans shudder over the statistics of employés slaughtered annually on the railroads of the United States, and say that such a wholesale sacrifice of life and limb is barbarism. There is a great deal of truth in this. Over here, where labor is cheap and human life so abundant, all this is far better managed. The brakeman, for instance, instead of shivering on the roof of a freight-car, or scrambling over the top of a train at the peril of his life to reach the "caboose" at the rear, rides in a glazed, and often cushioned, cab or box at the end of the car, where he manages his break in comfort and safety. The apparatus by which railway cars are connected is a ponderous, complicated affair, very slow in operation and costly in construction, but it involves

no such risk of crushed and mangled brakemen as prevails with the "automatic couplings" in the New World.

I once asked a German railway manager the cost of one of those brakemen's cabs which are universally used on the railways of Western Europe. "Well," said he, "about \$10; but how else would you do it?" He had probably never heard that in America the freight-car brakeman usually rides on the wheel of his brake, and makes long journeys exposed to the weather in positions where a slip or misstep may entail certain death. France pays her soldiers only a cent per day, but even here human life is not cheap enough to justify the use of the American freight-car brake and "automatic coupler."

POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WORKINGMEN.

Every adult male citizen of France (when not in active military service) has a vote, and is eligible to any office for the duties of which his fellow-citizens consider him competent. The workingmen of this country form a majority of the voters, and exert a strong influence over civic and national affairs.

Taxation is mainly indirect, in the form of customs duties, internal revenue taxes or "octroi" duties collected by municipalities upon food, &c., brought within their precincts. If the workingman pays less than \$60 per annum as house rent he is exempt from direct taxation; for the rest he pays taxes in direct proportion to the amount of taxed material that he purchases and consumes.

France has begun to discover that, through certain defects in her educational and commercial systems, she is losing ground in competition with other manufacturing countries. The tendency of legislation is now strongly in the direction of new and improved methods and regulations, which will subserve alike the interests of employes and employers.

CAUSES WHICH LEAD TO EMIGRATION.

It may be said, almost without qualification, that the people of Southern France do not emigrate. They know and care comparatively little about what exists or happens beyond the frontiers of their own country. "Europe is the best part of the world," they say, "and France is the best part of Europe." Having as a birthright the best that the world affords, why emigrate? When, occasionally, a Frenchman removes to a French colony or to the United States, it is usually in deference to some peculiar combination of urgent circumstances, and his highest incentive to energy and thrift in his new home is the hope that he may thereby obtain the means which will enable him to return and spend his declining years in his native land. He becomes usually a good citizen in his new surroundings, but he rarely or never, so long as he remains abroad, quite loses the character of an exile. This deep-seated, abiding love of country makes men loyal and patriotic; but it is generally recognized that France has lost, through the unwillingness of her people to emigrate, some of that prosperity and influence in the affairs of the civilized world to which she might have otherwise attained.

PART II.—FEMALE LABOR.

It is impossible to give with exactness all the details of female labor in this district which are contemplated by the interrogatories proposed

In the department of Bouches-du-Rhone, which includes Marseilles, there were registered as employed in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits six months ago five thousand nine hundred and twelve women; eighty were engaged in mining. As to agriculture, it may be said that the wife and daughters of nearly every farmer take a more or less active part in the labor of the fields, though they are not compelled to plow or carry heavy burdens as the women do in some other parts of Europe.

There are many female teachers, telegraph operators, musicians, clerks, and saleswomen; and all laundry work, as well as most marketing, is done by women, but they never aspire to become bankers, lecturers, or public speakers.

Their hours of labor are the same as those of men engaged in similar employments, and their wages will average about one-third the prices paid to men, and stated in the foregoing tables. It is proper to state that when men and women are employed in the same establishments the women are always assigned to the lighter and more delicate forms of labor.

In exceptional cases of semi-professional or skilled labor, a woman may receive two thirds of the salary which would be paid to a man for the same hours and kind of labor, but these cases are rare.

No provision is made by employers for the care of sick female employees, but he is responsible for injuries which they may incur, provided it can be shown that the accident causing such injury was due to the nature and conditions of the employment and not to the fault or carelessness of the operative.

There has been no change in the rates of wages paid to women in this department during the past five years, and no increase or decrease in the cost of necessaries of life, except the trifling fluctuations in the prices of marketing which always result from favorable or unfavorable seasons.

As a rule the women of Southern France are less educated than men in the same walks of life. Since 1882 primary education has been compulsory throughout this country, the conditions being that parents must send to school their children from six to twelve years of age. If they prefer to educate them at home or elsewhere than in the public schools, they must inform the local mayor of their intentions in that respect and the children so taught must pass an examination once a year.

The present French Government is making a heroic effort to establish universal education and to promote by all practicable means the intelligence and welfare of the people. When it is remembered what the primary educational methods of this country were until the present system was adopted, it is impossible not to admire the determined and intelligent spirit with which these radical reforms have been undertaken and the substantial progress that has already been made.

FRANK H. MASON,

Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Marseilles, May, 1884.

I. GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid per week in Marseilles.

Occupations.	Hours per week.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
BUILDING TRADES.				
Bricklayers	66	\$6 37	\$8 10	\$6 95
Hod-carriers	66	3 18	4 05	3 47
Masons	60	5 21	6 95	5 79
Tenders	60	3 10	4 05	3 47
Plasterers	72	6 37	8 10	6 95
Tenders	60	3 18	4 05	3 47
Plumbers	60	4 63	6 37	5 21
Assistants	60	3 18	4 05	3 47
Carpenters	60	5 21	6 95	5 79
OTHER TRADES.				
Bakers	84	7 43	9 45	8 10
Blacksmiths	60	5 21	6 93	5 79
Strikers	60	3 28	4 05	3 47
Book-binders	60	4 05	5 79	4 63
Brick-makers	60	3 18	5 79	5 21
Brewers :				
Men	60	3 47	5 79	4 05
Women	60	2 04	2 89½	2 51
Butchers (with meals)	84	2 02	4 73	2 70
Brass-founders	60	4 63	9 84	6 95
Cabinet-makers	60	5 21	6 95	5 79
Cigar-makers (women)	60	2 54	4 05	3 47
Coopers	60	6 37	8 10	6 95
Cutlers	60	4 35	6 95	5 79
Drivers	84	4 63	5 79	5 40
Draymen and teamsters	72	6 95	8 10	7 53
Cab, carriage, and street railways*	84	4 82	4 82	4 82
Dyers	60	4 35	6 37	4 63
Engravers	60	7 93	9 25	8 10
Gardeners	72	5 21	6 95	5 79
Hatters	60	4 63	6 37	5 21
Horseshoers	60	4 63	6 95	5 79
Jewelers	60	5 21	6 95	5 79
Laborers, porters, &c.	60	2 90	4 63	3 47
Lithographers	60	7 93	9 25	8 10
Potters (coarse ware)	60	3 47	4 05	4 05
Printers	60	5 79	7 53	6 37
Teachers (public schools)	44	3 86	5 79	4 83
Saddle and harness makers	66	5 21	6 95	5 79
Sail-makers :				
Men	60	6 37	7 53	6 95
Women	60	2 90	2 90	2 90
Stevedores†	60	5 79	5 79	5 79
Tanners‡	60	5 21	6 95	5 79
Tailors	60	4 05	6 37	4 63
Tinsmith	60	4 63	6 37	5 21
Joiners	60	5 21	6 95	5 79
Shoemakers	60	4 05	5 79	4 63
House painters	54	5 21	6 95	5 79
Sign painters	48	6 37	8 10	6 95
Grainers	48	7 53	9 25	8 10
Hair-dressers and barbers	72	4 25	6 00	4 83
Waiters in cafés	84	3 47	5 21	4 05
Upholsterers	60	5 21	6 95	5 79
Clerks in counting houses	60	2 90	6 37	5 40
Basket-makers	60	4 05	5 79	4 63
Rope-makers	60	5 21	6 95	5 79
Dress-makers (women)	60	2 82	4 05	2 90
Wood-sawyers	60	5 21	6 95	5 79
Marble-cutters and wood-carvers	60	7 53	9 25	8 10
Carriage-makers	66	5 21	6 95	5 79

* And meals. †10 cents per hour for extra time. ‡12 cents per hour for extra time.

II. FACTORIES, MILLS, ETC.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in factories or mills in Marseilles.

Occupations.	Lowest.			Highest.			Average.		
	Men.	Wom-en.	Boys.	Men.	Wom-en.	Boys.	Men.	Wom-en.	Boys.
Aerated waters	\$4 05			\$5 79			\$5 00		
Breweries	3 47	\$2 00		5 79	\$2 90		4 05	\$2 58	
Candles:									
Stearine	3 50	2 00		5 20	3 50		4 05	2 58	
Tallow	2 90			4 05			3 50		
Cork manufacture	4 63	1 73	\$1 15	5 80	2 89	\$1 15	5 20	2 55	\$1 15
Canvas and bag makers	4 05	1 73	96	5 80	2 90	1 45	4 65	2 81	1 15
Coal-miners*	2 90	1 73	1 15	8 10	1 73	3 47	4 65	1 73	1 63
Gas-machinery manufact-									
ure	2 90	1 15		6 94	2 90		4 65	1 73	
Glue-makers	4 63	1 73	1 45	5 80	2 31	1 45	5 20	2 31	1 45
Flouring-mills	2 90	1 15	1 73	6 94	1 98	1 73	4 63	1 54	1 73
Lead-works	3 47			4 34			3 86		
Lime-kilns	3 47	1 73	1 45	6 94	4 05	4 63	4 63	2 31	1 73
Matches manufactory	3 47	1 73	1 15	6 36	2 90	1 35	4 05	2 31	1 15
Paste-board manufactory	2 60	1 15	87	5 21	1 62	1 27	3 08	1 45	1 15
Piano manufacturers	5 21	1 55	1 15	14 47	2 89	2 31	6 94	2 31	1 73
Seed-oil manufacturers	4 05	1 40	87	8 10	2 89	1 73	4 63	1 73	1 15
Soap factories	4 05	1 73		7 52	2 31		4 63	1 73	
Sugar refineries	3 76	1 15	87	6 36	2 89	2 89	4 63	2 55	1 15
Sulphur refineries	3 47	1 73	1 45	6 94	4 05	4 63	4 63	2 31	1 73
Starch manufacturers	3 47	1 73		5 80	2 31		4 05	1 73	
Stone quarries	5 21	2 31		6 94	2 89		5 80	2 55	
Playing-cards	4 05	1 45	87	5 21	1 73	1 15	4 63	1 73	1 15
Tin-foil manufactories	4 63	2 31		9 26	2 90		5 79	2 31	
Vermouth factories	2 89	1 73	3 47	7 52	3 47	3 47	4 63	2 31	3 47

* Seven hours per day inside, ten hours per day outside.

III. FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS, AND IRON WORKS.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in foundries, machine-shops, and iron works in Marseilles.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
FOUNDRIES.			
Smelters	\$5 31	\$6 94	\$5 79
Molders	4 63	9 84	7 52
Assistant molders	4 63	6 94	5 80
Finishers	4 05	5 21	4 63
Laborers and tenders	2 89	4 05	3 47
Boys	57	1 73	96
MACHINE-SHOPS.			
Blacksmiths	2 70	8 10	4 85
Adjusters	1 45	7 62	5 07
Boiler-makers	1 73	9 45	4 63
Painters	2 03	5 79	4 82
Carpenters	4 05	8 10	5 60

The only iron-blast furnace company in this district absolutely refuses to give any information concerning wages.

IV. GLASS-WORKERS.

Wages paid per week of seventy-two hours to glass-workers in Marseilles.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.	Per 100 bottles.
BOTTLE MANUFACTURE.				
One gang:				<i>Cents.</i>
Blower	\$10 42	\$15 00	\$12 00	28
Helper (boy) first class	6 75	8 10	7 53	16
Helper second class (young boy)	2 60	3 76	2 90	07
Carrier	1 14	1 32	1 25	03
Water-carriers (two)	25	43	35	†
Fixers (two)	1 14	1 32	1 25	03
Fireman*	6 75	7 72	7 53	02
Smelter*	6 75	7 72	7 53	02
GLASSWARE MANUFACTURE.				
Men	8 49	11 19	9 65	.....

* One to six or eight gangs.

V. MINES AND MINING.

Wages paid per week of forty-two and sixty hours in and in connection with coal-mines in the district of Marseilles.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Inside the mine: *			
Miners	\$2 89	\$8 10	\$3 86
Boys	3 47	3 47	3 47
Outside the mine: †			
Women	1 73	1 73	1 73
Boys	1 15	1 15	1 15

* Seven hours per day.

† Ten hours per day.

VII. SHIP-YARDS AND SHIP-BUILDING.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in ship-yards—distinguishing between iron and wood ship-building—in the district of Marseilles.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
IRON STEAMSHIP BUILDING.			
Lathe hands and planers	\$8 10	\$4 05	\$5 21
Coppersmiths	7 24	2 89	5 21
Iron-plate workers	7 24	2 89	5 21
Riveters and heaters	5 31	2 89	4 63
Bevelers	5 31	3 76	4 87
Punching hands	5 31	3 47	4 55
Machine punchers	5 21	3 47	4 08
Blacksmiths and strikers	8 10	3 18	4 28
Joiners and mold-makers	6 94	2 89	5 14
Ship carpenters	6 08	2 89	5 21
Ordinary carpenters	6 66	4 63	5 25
Wood-borers	6 08	4 53	5 79
Calkers	5 21	3 76	4 92
Whip-sawyers	6 08	3 47	4 68
Painters	4 63	2 89	3 70
Masons	6 94	3 47	4 89
Riggers	6 36	3 76	4 63
Tenders	5 21	2 60	3 30

Apprentices in all the above classes receive one-third of the above wages.

For the above statistics the compiler is indebted to the managers of the "Société Anonyme des

VIII. SEAMEN'S WAGES.

Wages paid per month to seamen (officers and men)—distinguishing between ocean, coast, and river navigation, and between sail and steam—in the port of Marseilles.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
LONG VOYAGES.			
Captains	\$50 00	\$68 00	\$58 00
First mate	29 00	29 00	29 00
Second mate	24 00	24 00	24 00
Boatswain	17 00	18 00	17 37
Able seamen	11 58	11 58	11 58
Ordinary seamen	6 75	7 72	7 00
Ship's carpenter	15 44	15 44	15 44
Cook	15 44	15 44	15 44
Steward	11 58	11 58	11 58
Boy	3 86	4 82	4 82
COASTING SERVICE.			
Captain	29 00	29 00	29 00
Mate	17 37	17 37	17 37
Able seamen	13 51	13 51	13 51
Ordinary seamen	7 72	7 72	7 72
Boy	5 79	5 79	5 79
STEAMSHIP SERVICE.			
Chief engineer	57 90	86 85	77 20
Assistant engineer	33 77	43 42	40 00
Firemen:			
First class	19 30	19 30	19 30
Second class	17 37	17 37	17 37
Ordinary	16 40	16 40	16 40
Coal-heavers	13 51	13 51	13 51
Deck-hands	13 51	13 51	13 51

IX. STORE AND SHOP WAGES.

Wages paid per week of forty-eight to seventy-two hours in Marseilles stores, wholesale or retail, to males and females.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Salesmen	\$4 00	\$8 88	\$6 00
Saleswomen	1 33	6 00	3 10
Clerks:			
Commercial houses	2 22	22 20	7 42
Banking houses	2 22	29 70	6 70
Book-keepers	6 65	11 10	8 00
Cashiers	9 28	13 86	11 13

X. HOUSEHOLD WAGES IN TOWNS AND CITIES.

Wages paid per month or year to household servants (towns and cities) in Marseilles.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Cooks:			
Male	\$19 30	\$38 60	\$24 12
Female	5 79	11 68	6 75
Chamber-maid	4 82	6 75	5 79
Wet nurse	11 58	11 58	11 58
Dry nurse (young girls)	3 86	4 82	4 24
Coachmen:			
Boarded	19 30	19 30	19 30
Not boarded	24 12	24 12	24 12
Valet de chambre	9 65	14 50	11 58

XI. AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Wages paid per day to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants in the district of Marseilles, with or without board and lodging.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Farmhands.....per day.....	\$0 57	\$0 57	\$0 57
Farmhands, women.....do.....	19½	19½	19½
For man, horse, and plow*.....do.....	1 37	1 37	1 37
Stone masons (for building walls).....do.....	95	77	80
Boys.....do.....	30	30	30

* For spading (by the job) from 6 to 10 cents per 4 square meters, according to the nature of ground. Farming land in this district is divided into very small tracts, each of which is worked by the farmer and his family, so that outside help is rarely employed, except for short periods, and is then paid by the day. Laborers at the above prices provide their own board and lodging.

XIII. GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND OFFICES.

Fixed annual salaries paid to employés in Government departments and offices, post and telegraph, in Marseilles.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Central administration :			
Directors	\$1,930 00	\$2,895 00	\$2,316 00
Chief of bureau	1,158 00	1,930 00	1,544 00
Subchief of bureau	868 00	1,158 00	965 00
Chief clerk.....	675 50	868 00	772 00
Ordinary clerk.....	308 80	675 00	482 50
General inspectors	1,930 00	2,895 00	2,316 00
Technical and special service:			
Chief engineers	1,544 00	1,930 00	1,737 00
Auditors	1,158 00	1,930 00	1,544 00
Inspecting engineers.....	772 00	1,544 00	1,158 00
Subengineers	482 50	675 50	579 00
Assistant inspectors	772 00	1,061 00	868 50
Apprentice engineers.....	347 40	347 40	347 40
Comptrollers.....	482 50	868 50	675 50
Machinists.....	347 40	675 50	521 00
Chief supervisors.....	270 00	463 20	366 00
Workmen on machine	289 50	328 10	308 80
Postmasters :			
At Paris	1,544 00	2,316 00	1,930 00
In the department and railway post-offices.....	1,158 00	1,930 00	1,544 00
Ordinary post-office and railway service:			
Chief inspectors, Paris.....	1,158 00	1,544 00	1,351 00
Inspectors	772 00	1,061 00	868 00
Subinspectors	579 00	675 00	627 00
Chief treasurers.....	1,544 00	1,930 00	1,737 00
Treasurers.....	579 00	1,544 00	868 00
Foremen in postal cars.....	521 00	772 00	636 90
Treasurers of second-class offices.....	154 40	521 00	270 00
Women	154 40	347 40	250 00
Foremen of mail carriers.....	193 00	463 20	347 00
Subagents of material on postal cars.....	193 00	347 00	270 00
Telegraph and mail carriers in cities.....	193 00	289 50	241 50
Marine service postal agent on shipboard.....	405 00	772 00	579 00
Stamp department :			
Chief of section.....	965 00	1,544 00	1,158 00
Assistant chief of section.....	675 50	965 00	868 00
Ordinary service:			
Chief clerks.....	521 10	772 00	636 90
Ordinary clerks.....	289 50	521 10	405 00
Mail dispatchers.....	193 00	386 00	289 50
Assistant dispatchers.....	193 00	347 40	270 00
Assistant clerks, Paris.....	154 40	386 00	289 00
Assistant clerks, departments.....	115 80	347 40	231 60
Supernumerary clerks.....	115 00	115 00	115 00

XIV. TRADES AND LABOR IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOY.

Wages paid to the trades and laborers in Government employ in Marseilles.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average*.
<i>Tobacco manufactory (sixty hours per week).</i>			
Men	\$5 21	\$8 10	\$5 79
Women	2 60	4 05	2 89
<i>Gunpowder manufactory (sixty hours per week).</i>			
Men	4 05	6 36	4 63
Women	2 03	2 03	2 03
<i>Department of bridges and roads (forty-two hours per week).*</i>			
Inspector-general:			
First class			2,895 00
Second class			2,316 00
Chief engineers:			
First class			1,351 00
Second class			1,158 00
Ordinary engineers:			
First class			868 00
Second class			675 00
Third class			482 50
Subengineer			714 00
Supervisors:			
Chief			617 50
First class			540 00
Second class			468 20
Third class			386 00
Fourth class			328 00
Clerks:			
First class			231 60
Second class			193 00
Third class			154 40
Fourth class			115 80

* All annual salaries paid monthly.

XV. PRINTERS AND PRINTING OFFICES.

Statement showing the wages paid per week of seventy hours to printers (compositors, pressmen, proof-readers, &c.) in Marseilles.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Compositors	\$6 75	\$8 78	\$7 43
Power-press foremen	6 75	9 45	8 10
Power-pressmen	5 40	7 43	6 08
Folders (women)	1 85	2 70	2 03
Proof-readers	10 42	11 58	11 00

RHEIMS.

REPORT BY CONSUL FRISBIE, OF RHEIMS.

The labor circular issued by the Department under date of February 15, 1884, calling for information concerning the condition of labor, &c., has been the subject of my most careful inquiry and consideration. I now have the honor to report upon the interrogations submitted by the Department.

In my investigation of this subject I have personally visited different officials, manufacturers, employers, and representative mechanics, in order to obtain the most reliable information possible regarding the

wages paid working people in the several trades and employments, in which I believe I have been reasonably successful. In this connection I beg to express my sincere thanks to Mr. Frank C. Jaunay, champagne sparkling wine manufacturer, who left his business and occupied a whole day with me; to the secretary of the Rheims Chamber of Commerce; to the city clerk, and others, for the special aid and courtesies shown me and facilities given in collecting these statistics.

GENERAL TRADES AND EMPLOYMENTS.

The following table is an exhibit of the wages paid per week to the different trades and employments in the city of Rheims, computed in dollars and cents. The average number of hours required for a day's work are ten hours per day, but there are special trades in which the employés are required to work a longer time. For instance, the employés in the woolen factories and mills are required to work twelve hours per day; printers are required to work eleven hours per day; masons and their assistants are required to work from sunrise till sunset throughout the year, averaging about twelve hours; and some other employés are required to work more than ten hours per day by special agreement.

Occupations.	With or without board.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Artificial-flower makers	With	\$1 16	\$1 74	\$1 45
Bakers	do	1 45	2 32	1 74
Basket-makers	Without	2 89	4 05	3 47
Blacksmiths	do	4 63	6 38	5 79
Boiler-makers	do	6 95	8 35	7 64
Brick-layers	do	4 63	6 95	5 79
Book-keepers (large houses)	do	9 28	18 37	11 13
Book-binders	do	3 47	6 95	4 63
Brick-makers	do	4 63	5 79	5 21
Brewers	do	3 47	5 79	4 63
Butchers	With	1 74	4 63	2 32
Brass-founders (twelve hours per day)	Without	6 95	8 34	7 64
Barbers and hair-dressers	With	1 16	2 32	1 74
Carpenters	Without	5 79	6 95	6 38
Cabinet-makers	do	4 63	6 95	5 79
Carriage-makers	do	4 05	5 79	4 63
Confectioners	With	1 16	1 74	1 45
Corset-makers	do	2 03	2 89	2 32
Coopers	Without	3 47	5 79	4 63
Chalk-miners	do	5 21	6 95	5 79
Cutlery	do	4 63	6 95	4 63
Drivers:				
Draymen and teamsters	do	2 89	5 21	4 05
Cab and carriage	With	2 89	3 47	3 08
Street railways	Without	3 47	4 05	3 76
Dyers	do	3 47	4 63	4 05
Dress-makers	With	1 16	2 32	1 74
Engravers (artistic)	Without	11 58	13 90	12 45
Furriers	do	5 79	6 95	6 06
Gas-fitters	do	4 63	8 11	5 79
Gardeners	do	4 05	5 79	4 63
Glove-makers	do	2 32	3 47	2 61
Glaziers	do	5 79	7 63	6 38
Hod-carriers	do	2 32	4 05	2 89
Hatters	do	4 63	6 95	5 79
House-painters	do	5 79	7 64	6 38
Horseshoers	do	4 34	6 66	5 79
Harness-makers	do	4 34	5 79	4 92
Ironers (laundry)	With	1 16	1 45	1 35
Jewelers	Without	4 63	6 95	5 21
Locksmiths	do	4 63	6 95	5 79
Lithographers	do	4 63	8 11	5 79
Lumber sawyers	do	4 63	6 95	5 21
Laborers, porters, &c	do	1 74	2 89	2 32
Masons	do	4 63	6 95	5 79
Tenders	do	2 32	4 05	2 89
Metal-turners	do	3 47	5 79	4 63
Marble-workers:				
Marble-cutters	do	5 79	7 52	6 66

Occupations.	With or with- out board.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Marble-workers—Continued.				
Polishers	Without	\$4 63	\$5 21	\$4 92
General workers	do	3 47	5 21	3 76
Milliners	With	1 16	1 74	1 40
Plasterers	Without	4 63	6 95	5 79
Tenders	do	2 32	4 05	2 89
Plumbers	do	4 63	8 11	5 79
Assistants	do	3 47	4 63	4 05
Pork butchers	With	1 16	2 32	1 74
Paper-makers	Without	2 89	6 95	4 05
Pastry-cooks	With	1 16	1 74	1 45
Printers, job	Without	5 79	8 11	6 95
Roofers	do	4 05	6 38	5 79
Assistants	do	3 47	5 21	4 34
Rope-makers	do	2 89	4 63	4 34
Slaters	do	4 05	6 38	5 79
Stove-makers	do	5 79	8 11	6 38
Saddle-makers	do	4 34	5 79	4 92
Sidewalk builders	do	4 62	5 79	5 21
Shoemakers:				
Men	do	4 05	6 95	4 63
Women	do	1 74	4 05	2 89
Sculptors, ornamental	do	8 11	12 45	9 26
Stone-cutters	do	5 55	7 64	6 08
Scavengers	do	4 05	-----	4 05
Strikers for blacksmiths, &c	do	2 32	3 47	2 89
Tanners	do	3 47	4 63	4 05
Tailors	do	3 76	6 95	4 63
Tinners	do	4 63	6 95	5 79
Tailoresses	do	2 03	3 47	2 61
Umbrella-makers:				
Men	do	3 47	4 92	4 34
Women	With	2 32	2 89	2 61
Upholsters	Without	5 79	8 11	6 95
Vest-makers, women	With	1 74	3 47	2 89
Watch-makers	Without	4 63	6 95	5 21
Washerwomen	With	1 16	1 74	1 45
Wheelwrights	Without	4 05	6 38	4 92
Wood-turners	do	3 47	5 79	4 63

GLASS-WORKERS.

Statement showing the rate of wages paid per month (ten hours per day) to glass-workers in Rheims.

[The employés are all lodged and furnished with fuel.]

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Blowers	per month.. \$48 25	\$57 90	\$51 14
Assistants	do 28 95	38 60	31 84
Stokers	per day.. 96	96	96
Assistants	per month.. 21 23	21 23	21 23
Ordinary workmen	do 23 16	23 16	23 16
Packers	do 12 72	20 40	15 37
Blacksmiths	per day.. 96	96	96
Masons	do	-----	1 25
Assistants	do 68	68	68
Common laborers	do 58	58	58

STORE AND SHOP WAGES.

Statement showing the wages paid per year (ten to fourteen hours per day, according to circumstances) in wholesale and retail stores and shops in Rheims.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Males:			
Clerks, first class	\$347 40	\$579 00	\$386 00
Clerks, second class	193 00	224 60	308 80
Porters	193 00	224 60	308 80
Females:			
Clerks, first class	96 50	231 60	154 40
Clerks, second class	38 60	193 00	115 80

PRINTERS AND PRINTING OFFICES.

Statement showing the wages paid per week of sixty-six hours to printers in Rheims.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Foreman			\$11 56
Assistant			7 52
Compositors (newspaper and book work)	\$9 26	\$11 58	9 84
Job printers	5 79	8 11	6 98
Pressman	6 95	9 26	7 52
Assistant	2 89	4 63	3 47
Lithographers	4 63	8 11	5 79
Engravers	11 58	13 90	12 45
Book-binders	6 95	7 52	7 24
Paper-rulers	11 58	13 90	11 87
Press-feeders	1 74	2 32	2 03
Folders	2 89	2 89	2 89

HOUSEHOLD WAGES.

Statement showing the wages paid per year to household servants in Rheims, with board.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Males:			
Men servants, butlers, &c.	\$154 40	\$193 00	\$173 70
Coachmen	154 40	193 00	173 70
Valets	77 20	135 10	96 50
Females:			
Cooks	57 95	96 50	77 20
Chamber-maids	77 20	115 80	96 50
Domestic maids	77 20	115 80	96 50
Nurses for children	77 20	115 80	96 50

AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Statement showing the wages paid agricultural laborers per year, with board, on the farms in the vicinity of Rheims.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Males:			
Plowmen	\$115 80	\$135 10	\$120 30
General men	77 20	106 15	86 85
Herdsmen	86 85	115 80	96 50
Shepherds*	219 30	238 60	228 95
Females:			
Dairy-maids	67 55	77 20	80 00
Farm servants	48 25	57 95	53 12

* Without board.

CHAMPAGNE WINE HOUSES.

Statement showing the rate of wages paid in the manufacture of champagne sparkling wine, by the year and by the day, in the champagne region.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Head cellar-master	\$172 00	\$3,860 00	\$1,544 00
Assistant cellar-master	386 00	772 00	579 00
Bottle-shakers, to remove deposit	289 50	694 80	424 60
Bottle-openers and disgorgers	82	1 16	91
Mixers	49	58	53
Corkers	82	1 16	96
Stringers	77	87	82
Wires	67	77	72

WOOLEN FACTORIES AND MILLS.

Statement showing the wages paid per week of seventy-two hours in the woollen factories and mills in Rheims.

Occupations.	Usual wages.	Highest wages.	Occupations.	Usual wages.	Highest wages.
Spinning:			Wool-sorting:		
Overseers	\$6 36	\$7 50	Overseers	\$6 96	\$8 10
Section hands	5 22	5 55	Second hand	5 82	6 36
Assistants to sections	4 62	4 92	Overlookers and sorters	4 62	5 82
Wool carriers	2 70	-----	Carding and combing:		
Wool sorters	5 82	6 36	Overseers	8 10	-----
Spinners (carded wool)	5 82	6 36	Second hands	6 96	-----
Spinners (combed wool)	6 36	7 50	Preparers (women)	2 40	2 88
Piecers (carded wool)	2 88	3 78	Wool-washers	4 08	4 92
Piecers (combed wool)	3 78	4 62	Combers (women)	2 40	2 88
Bobbin-setters (carded wool)	1 15	1 74	Carders (women)	2 03	2 70
Bobbin-setters (combed wool)	1 44	2 05	Finishers and ballers (men)	4 08	4 62
Frame-minders, &c.	2 00	2 45	Drawing:		
Winders (children and old women)	1 44	2 50	Overseers	6 96	-----
Comb-minders (men and women)	2 40	2 88	Second hands	4 62	-----
Winders in preparing room	2 50	3 01	Drawers (women)	2 70	2 88
Weaving:			Assistants	2 03	2 70
Winders (before weaving)	2 20	2 66	Mechanics:		
Weavers, flannel merinos	4 62	6 36	Mechanics in factories	5 22	7 50
Weavers (double merino and fancy cashmere)	4 62	6 96	Mechanics in machine-shops	3 78	4 62
Warpers	2 88	4 62	Laborers, greasers, &c.	5 82	6 96
Reelers	2 88	4 62	Carpenters	5 22	5 82
Dressers, &c.	2 88	4 62	Pipers	5 82	6 96
			Engineers	5 82	6 96
			Firemen	4 62	-----

FURNACES AND FOUNDRIES.

The following statement is an exhibit of the general wages paid in the extensive furnaces and foundries of Messrs. Haldy, Roechling & Co. at Pont-à-Mousson, in the department of Meurthe-et-Moselle :

Persons employed.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Nine hundred and eighty men.....per day..	\$0 58	\$2 51	\$0 85
Thirty-five boys.....do.....	29	40	39

Messrs. Haldy, Roechling & Co., to whom I am indebted for the foregoing information, have also had the kindness to write me, in response to a letter of inquiry, as follows:

The average wages paid to laborers in our employment per day (ten hours) is 4.40 francs (85 cents). The work is generally done by the "piece," and experienced industrious workmen earn 8, 9, and 10 francs (\$1.54, \$1.74, and \$1.93) per day, and often as much as 13 francs (\$2.51) per day. Young men earn on an average about 2.50 francs (49 cents) per day.

RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS.

The following table is an exhibit of the monthly wages paid railway employés on the railways entering Rheims, for which statistics I am indebted to the kindness of the superintendent of the pay department. It will be observed that the engine-drivers, firemen (stokers), and conductors each receive the same wages. The engineer (engine-driver) is allowed an extra compensation or percentage on saving of fuel and on

taking water at certain stations where the water is not so strongly impregnated with chalk as at others, thus saving his boilers from injury, which increases his salary to a certain extent.

Occupations.	Ordinary wages.	Highest wages.	Occupations.	Ordinary wages.	Highest wages.
Engine-drivers	\$24 13	\$38 60	Chiefs of bureaus	\$28 95	\$48 95
Stokers	24 13	38 60	Head clerks	21 54	28 95
Conductors	24 13	38 60	Assistant clerks	19 30	21 54
Brakemen	20 91	24 13	Telegraph operators	21 54	28 95
Chief station-masters	24 13	96 50	Lampists	19 30	21 54
Assistants	21 54	48 25	Switchmen	21 54	24 13
Watchmen	19 30	21 54	Controllers	28 95	38 60
Chief baggage-masters	19 30	21 54	Ticket agents	19 30	96 50
Assistants	16 10	17 11	Yard masters	28 95	33 21
Foreman of the porters	24 13	26 54	Chiefs of construction gangs	21 54	28 95
Porters and servants	19 30	21 71	Chief of masonry	28 95	38 60
Overseers of workmen	21 71	24 13	Trackmen	14 48	17 11
Freight agents	24 13	96 50	Trackmen*	58	62
Chiefs of engine depots	28 95	48 25	Greasers and cleaners*	58	67

* Per day.

CORPORATION EMPLOYÉS.

The following table is an exhibit of the salaries and wages paid the officers and employés of the city of Rheims per year :

Occupations.	Ordinary wages.	Highest wages.	Occupations.	Ordinary wages.	Highest wages.
Police force:			First bureau—Continued.		
Chief superintendent	\$1, 158 00	\$1, 158 00	First assistant	\$289 50	\$289 50
Superintendents of divisions	579 00	579 00	Second assistant	231 60	231 60
Inspectors	386 00	386 00	Third assistant	173 70	173 70
Sergeants	260 55	308 80	Second bureau, registration office:		
Policemen	219 30	241 25	Head clerk	579 00	579 00
Secret police	241 25	241 25	First and second assistants, each	250 95	250 95
Public works:			Bureau of accounts:		
Director	1, 061 50	1, 061 50	Head clerk	733 40	733 40
Foremen	501 80	636 95	First and second assistants, each	347 40	347 40
Designer	328 10	328 10	Third assistant	270 20	270 20
Inspector of water-closets, &c.	308 80	308 80	Bureau of statistics:		
Assistants	96 50	231 60	Head clerk	598 30	598 30
Public streets:			First assistant	386 00	386 00
Director	1, 061 50	1, 061 50	Second assistant	347 40	347 40
Surveyor	636 95	636 95	Ordinary clerks	173 70	270 20
Foreman	501 80	501 80	Bureau of military affairs:		
Draftsman and designer	270 20	270 20	Head clerk	463 20	463 20
Assistants	154 40	219 30	First assistant	308 80	308 80
Superintendent	219 30	219 30	Bureau of education:		
Chief of street pavers	424 60	424 60	Head clerk	366 70	366 70
Assistant chief	308 80	308 80	Assistant	231 60	231 60
Street pavers	231 60	240 86	Bureau for valuing wool and examining cloth:		
Gas-meter inspector	96 50	96 50	Clerks, males	173 70	463 20
Street laborers*	40	50	Clerks, females	115 80	137 96
Street sweepers, old men*	20	25	Bureau for measuring Rheims tiesues:		
Water works:			Director (lodged)	1, 544 00	1, 544 00
Superintendent (lodged)	1, 042 20	1, 043 20	Head clerk	694 80	694 80
Chief clerk	347 40	347 40	Writing clerks	289 50	463 20
Assistant	219 30	219 30	Measuring clerks	328 10	443 95
Engineer (civil) lodged	347 40	347 40	Assistants	270 20	424 60
Assistant, lodged	328 10	328 10	Slaughter houses:		
Engine-driver	289 50	289 50	Inspector (lodged)	347 40	347 40
Pipeman	328 10	328 10	Subinspector	308 80	308 80
Assistant	289 50	289 50	Assistants	135 10	144 75
Ditchers and pipe-layers	241 25	241 25	Public baths:		
Door-keeper (lodged)	46 32	46 32	Director (lodged)	347 40	347 40
City hall:			Assistants	195 45	195 45
Head secretary	1, 158 00	1, 158 00			
First bureau:					
Head clerk	463 20	463 20			

Corporation employés—Continued.

Occupations.	Ordinary wages.	Highest wages.	Occupations.	Ordinary wages.	Highest wages.
Public health and laboratory:			Octroi—Continued.		
Director	\$386 00	\$386 00	Assistants	\$405 30	\$405 30
Clerks	347 40	347 40	Clerks	173 70	405 30
Octroi (municipal taxation on goods, merchandise, and country products brought into the city):			Receivers	289 50	366 70
Director	1, 158 00	1, 158 00	Messengers:		
Chief collector	443 95	443 95	Chief messenger (lodged)	366 70	366 70
			Assistant chief	289 50	289 50
			Messengers	116 80	231 60

FIREMEN.

Firemen receive 44 cents each each time they are called out on an alarm of fire. They are required to come out in force, in full uniform, with their machines, &c., for review and inspection on the first Sunday of each month.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF RHEIMS.

Statements showing the annual wages paid teachers in the public schools of Rheims.

Occupations.	Estab- lished salaries.	Occupations.	Estab- lished salaries.
PREPARATORY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.		PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL—Continued.	
Professor of clinics (internal), director..	\$482 50	Professor of equalization, weights, and measures	\$579 00
Professor of clinics (external)	482 50	Lecturer on chemistry	443 95
Professor of therapeutics	482 50	Military instructor and professor of gymnastics	154 40
Professor of physiology	482 50	Professor of music	154 40
Professor of chemistry	482 50	Professor of designs	115 80
Professor of accouchement	482 50	Teacher of metal working	193 00
Professor of anatomy	482 50	Janitor (with board and lodging)	193 00
Professor of pathology (internal)	482 50	Superintendent of the laboratory	260 55
Professor of pathology (external)	482 50	General superintendent and inspector (with board and lodging)	443 95
Professor of natural history	482 50		
Professor of materia medica	482 50	PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.	
Professor of natural philosophy	482 50	Principal, second class	579 00
Chief of anatomical works	193 00	Teachers, third class	530 75
Chief of chemical works	193 00	Teachers, fourth class	482 50
Preparator of anatomy	48 25	Assistant teachers	*386 00
Preparator of chemistry	48 25		
PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL.		PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.	
Superintendent and professor of geog-raphy (lodged)	1, 254 50	Preceptress (lodged)	289 50
Professor of French and history	579 00	Teachers, third class	347 40
Professor of mathematics	656 20	Teachers, fourth class	289 50
Professor of English	289 50	Assistant teachers	173 70
Professor of German	328 10		
Professor of physics, chemistry, and natural history	636 95	KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS.	
Professor of agriculture	579 00	Directress, second class	405 30
Professor of manufacture	656 20	Directress, third class	347 40
Assistant professor of manufacture	386 00	Directress (laity), lodged	289 50
Professor of preparatory mathematics	579 00	Do	250 95
Professor of penmanship and book-keep-ing	386 00	Do	173 70
Professor of cabinet work and model-making	443 95	Assistants, fourth class	173 70
		Assistant teachers	196 50

*Lowest, \$193. †Lowest, \$77.20.

GRAND THEATER OF RHEIMS.

Statement showing the subsidy granted by the city in aid of the Grand Théâtre de Rheims, for the year 1884.

Occupations.	Salaries.	Occupations.	Salaries.
Chief mechanic	\$675 50	ORCHESTRA, PARTIAL SALARIES—Con-	
Four assistants at \$347.40 each	1,389 60	tinued.	
Night watchman	212 30	2 double-bases	\$79 13
Door-tender	115 80	2 flutes	64 66
Carpet-maker	165 98	2 hautboys	48 25
Allowance for gas	386 00	2 clarinets	52 11
ORCHESTRA, PARTIAL SALARIES.		2 bassoons	62 73
1 violin solo	38 60	2 cornets	42 46
3 first violinists	96 50	4 horns	98 43
5 second violinists	94 57	3 trombones	43 42
2 altos	56 94	1 bass-drum	17 37
2 violoncellos	54 04	1 kettle-drum	14 47
		Total	3,808 86

Prices of the necessities of life in Rheims.

Articles.	Low-est.	High-est.	Articles.	Low-est.	High-est.
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.			GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS—Cont'd.		
Flour:			Coffee	per pound..	\$0 40 \$0 60
First quality	per pound..	\$0 08 \$0 10	Chocolate	do.	30 36
Second quality	do.	05 06	Pepper	do.	75 80
Bread:			Salt, table	do.	01 02
First quality	do.	04 05	Tea, black	do.	1 00 1 48
Second quality	do.	03 04	Molasses	do.	08 10
Beef:			Kerosene	per gallon.	40 40
Roasting	do.	22 24	Vinegar	do.	50 58
Boiling pieces	do.	16 20	Soap, common	per pound.	07 12
Tenderloin steak	do.	40 50	Candles, tallow	do.	14 16
Sirloin and rump steak	do.	24 32	Nutmegs	per ounce.	09 09
Liver	do.	12 13	Cabbage	each.	02 04
Veal:			Onions	per pound.	03 03
Fore-quarter	do.	20 22	Garlics	each.	01 02
Hind-quarter	do.	22 24	Apples	per pound.	02 04
Cutlets	do.	24 26	Beans	per quart.	08 16
Liver	do.	24 26	Chickens	each.	75 1 25
Mutton:			Ducks	per pound.	24 26
Fore-quarter	do.	20 22	Geese	do.	24 26
Leg	do.	24 26	Turkeys	do.	24 30
Chops	do.	24 26	Rabbits	do.	12 22
Pork:			Eggs	per 13.	19 32
Fresh	do.	20 24	DRY GOODS.		
Bacon	do.	12 14	Shirts:		
Ham	do.	32 36	Brown	per yard.	14 16
Shoulder	do.	24 26	Bleached	do.	16 18
Sausage	do.	18 20	Woolen	do.	35 50
Liver	do.	12 14	Sheetings, linen	do.	26 1 00
Lard	do.	12 16	Flannel, medium and red	do.	35 60
Fish, fresh:			Prints, dress-goods	do.	12 26
First quality	per pound..	50 1 00	Serges and reps	do.	60 1 00
Second quality	do.	20 25	Heavy cloths, woolen, for men's		
Horse and donkey's flesh:			wear	per yard.	2 00 3 50
First quality	do.	10 13	Velvet, for men's wear	do.	40 1 00
Second quality	do.	05 07	Shoes:		
Butter, according to quality	do.	32 60	Heavy, for men	per pair.	1 80 2 50
Cheese	do.	14 24	Heavy, for women	do.	1 50 2 00
Potatoes	do.	01 02	Kip	do.	1 50 2 50
Rice	do.	05 10	Kid, nice	do.	4 00 5 00
Pease, dried	per quart..	07 08			
Milk	do.	05 06			

The foregoing are the retail prices of the principal necessities of life at the present time in Rheims, compiled from the most reliable sources.

Rheims has the reputation of being the most expensive place in which to obtain food supplies in all France; but be that as it may, it is at least

into the daily food of the working classes, and I have consequently included it in the quotations. Consumers assert that the flesh of the donkey is preferable to that of the horse. There are several butcher-shops in Rheims who deal exclusively in this meat, and a large number of these animals are slaughtered annually to supply the demand. Shops where beef, pork, &c., are kept on sale are not allowed to deal in horse or donkey meat.

COMPARATIVE CONDITION OF WAGES.

I have no data by which to institute a comparison between the present rate of wages and that which prevailed in 1878, when the last labor circular was issued by the Department; but I am informed that there has been a slight advance in wages in some of the trades since that time, while in others it has remained stationary, but that the prices of the necessaries of life have advanced in fully equal proportions, so that on the whole no advantage has been gained by the most favored of the working classes.

HABITS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

As a rule the working classes are steady and trustworthy, and are willing and anxious to work whenever there is work for them to do. Idleness does not appear to be a prominent trait in their character. Saving is general, so far as possible. This follows naturally from the national character and the condition and habits of the people. Economy is the prevailing idea in almost every French household. The low rate of wages, and the absence of poor laws, also renders it necessary for all the members of a laborer's or artisan's family to work and earn something, however little, for the family benefit and common maintenance. The people are rendered more self-reliant and careful in their domestic relations from the fact that they must depend on their own exertions, and the mutual succor which the legal obligations of family life impose. Display and extravagance are almost unknown among them. Their social condition is not such as is calculated to ennoble life in its purity, and the loose manner of living practiced by the unmarried of both sexes, who often live in promiscuous cohabitation, is the most fruitful source of evil.

EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYÉ.

Between the employer and employé there exists no feeling for the display of social or even friendly intercourse. The under-current of feeling existing between them seems to be rather one of antagonism than of mutual friendship, which in time may possibly bear such fruit as is only grown in the hot-bed of revolution. The employer hires his help through his foreman, and perhaps never speaks to or notices him himself, and it is not conspicuous that he ever shows him any particular favor or consideration calculated to inspire amity or harmony of feeling between them. On the other hand the employé labors for the master (as the employer is called) because the price of such labor is necessary to the existence of himself and family. There is a wide gulf between them which he cannot hope to bridge, and he seems to have no disposition to be more than civil, and only consents to perform the labor by reason of the necessity which compels him to it.

This feeling existing between the employer and employé may have no effect upon the general or particular prosperity of the community, but

that it will always be so may well be doubted. A little more general friendship and expressed good feeling on the part of employers toward their employés (such as is observed in our own country), a few words of recognition kindly spoken now and then, would cost nothing, and would be a welcome sign to the employé that his employer considered him a little more than a human machine to perform his labor and do his bidding, and would go a long way toward crushing out that socialistic and nihilistic spirit which is so rapidly spreading throughout Europe, and which threatens to sap and destroy the very basis on which the present state of European society rests.

ORGANIZED CONDITION OF LABOR.

At Rheims there are no organized societies or union leagues among the working classes in the interest of labor. Neither are there any organizations of capital for the special purpose of controlling labor, so far as I am informed.

Strikes are not prevalent and very seldom occur. In 1875 there occurred a general organized strike of the operatives of the woolen mills, which had a duration of several weeks, and in which several thousand workmen, women and children took part, at the end of which the laborers were successful in securing an advance of from 5 to 10 cents per day, and fifteen minutes added to the time allowed for taking their meals. This is the only strike which has occurred here during the last twenty years at least.

Working people are free to purchase the necessities of life whenever and wherever they choose, the employers exercising no control over them in this regard. The laborers are usually paid every two weeks or monthly, in gold and silver, or in the paper currency of the country, which is of equal value. In some trades they are paid weekly.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

There is here a co-operative society in the provision and grocery line, which has thirty shops, conveniently located in different parts of the city, the capital stock of which is owned exclusively by working people, and which was issued at \$20 per share. The promises held out at its organization have been satisfactorily fulfilled, enabling the working people to purchase the necessities of life at a saving of from 10 to 25 per cent. from that paid in the regular and usual channels. As the working people generally patronize this co-operative society it is said that the loss of their trade is quite severely felt by the regular dealers.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE WORKING PEOPLE.

The general condition of the working people is much better than one would expect to find among a class so poorly paid. This must be attributed to their industrial and economical habits. That they are all poor, and many of them very poor, it is unnecessary to state; but when times are good and they have plenty of work to do they manage to get along quite comfortably in their humble way. But when there is little demand for their labor, and employment cannot be obtained, they soon exhaust the small amount of money which they have been able to lay by during the time when they had employment, and want and privation comes to them as a natural consequence. In such times they

usually received through the ladies' aid societies and Sisters of Charity, and the little they can earn by an occasional job here and there.

The ability to lay up something for old age and sickness is not possible to the average laborers. This is only possible to the unmarried and to the few who have favored situations which give them uninterrupted employment. In this connection I have selected a representative workman from one of the great woolen mills, who I have questioned on the subject, and I give his answers as he gave them to me, and they will tell the story better than I could state it:

Q. I am charged by my Government to gather statistical and other information concerning the condition of labor at Rheims. In order to aid me in this work would you be kind enough to answer a few leading questions regarding that subject?—A. Yes, sir; I shall have pleasure in answering you any question on that subject as well as I can.

Q. How old are you?—A. Forty-two.

Q. Have you a family?—A. Yes; I have a wife and two children.

Q. What occupation do you follow?—A. I am a mechanic in a woolen mill.

Q. What wages do you receive per day?—A. I receive 4 francs (77 cents) per day, which is about the average wages paid mechanics of my class, which may be considered the best paid by from 10 to 20 cents per day for general workmen.

Q. How many hours per day are you required to work?—A. Twelve hours per day.

Q. How many hours are you allowed for your meals?—A. We have forty-five minutes for breakfast, at 9 o'clock in the morning, and one hour for dinner, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. We take our supper after the day's work is finished.

Q. Do you find your wages sufficient to support yourself and family?—A. It is all I have, and I am obliged to make it suffice, but I am obliged to exercise the strictest economy. Still, I am able to live better than many of my fellows, and I suppose I should be thankful for what I have.

Q. Does your wife also work in the mill?—A. Yes, sir; she receives 2.50 francs (48½ cents) per day.

Q. What do the united earnings of yourself and wife amount to in a year?—A. I work every day in the year, Sundays included, which gives me 1,460 francs (\$181.78), and my wife works 305 days in a year, and earns 762.50 francs (\$247.16), which makes our united earnings 2,222.50 francs (\$428.94).

Q. Will you be kind enough to explain in detail the uses you make of this money?—A. Yes. I pay per annum—

For rent, 200 francs	\$38 60
For clothing for self and family, 330 francs	63 69
For food and fuel, 1,636 francs	315 75
For personal tax, 2.45 francs	48
For dues to mechanics' aid (sick) society, 25 francs	4 83
Leaving for incidentals, 29.05 francs	5 59

Per annum, 2,222.50 francs 428 94

Q. Of what kind of food do your daily meals consist?—A. At the morning meal, a cup of coffee and a piece of bread; dinner, soup made from salt pork and horse-flesh, or cheap beef, and vegetables, and a portion of the meat with bread; and at 8 o'clock, supper, with bread and the meat left from dinner, with potatoes. This is a better class of "eating" than is common with laborers, many of whom only have for dinner dry bread and an apple and, perhaps, a piece of cheese, while many only have a piece of dry bread and water. Most laborers live in this way: In the morning, a piece of dry bread and 2 cent's worth of brandy; at breakfast, a "coffee-sop," that is bread crumbled into a basin of hot coffee and milk and eaten with a spoon; for dinner, the men have a piece of bread and cheese, or an apple, and a gill of red wine, and the women the same without the wine; for supper, a piece of bread and a little sausage, or, often, only a herring and a cup of coffee. They indulge in a meat and vegetable meal only once a week, and that on Sunday.

MEASURES OF SAFETY AND INDEMNITY.

There are no special means provided for the safety of employes in the several industries, but in case of injury received from accident, or otherwise, if the cause of injury was the result of carelessness or negligence on the part of employers, or their agents, the injured party is

entitled to recover such damages as a court of competent jurisdiction shall award on a hearing of the case, and which judgment is usually liberal and just to the injured.

SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS.

There does not appear to be any general or special considerations given by the employers to the moral and physical well-being of the employés. The general relations which prevail between the employer and the employed seems to be isolation and independence of each other's personal affairs.

POLITICAL RIGHTS.

Every Frenchman twenty-one years of age is an elector, and enjoys all the political rights in common with his fellows, without regard to social rank or property qualification. But, notwithstanding this common right, it is quite safe to say that nearly all official positions of trust and emolument are filled from the higher classes, and that the laborer is seldom, if ever, called to leave his employment for the purpose of administering the affairs of any important official position. He does not appear to have yet grasped the full meaning and power of his new-born political status. This he will probably acquire as the new Republic progresses in its existence and he learns the full duty and privilege of political citizenship.

EMIGRATION.

Few Frenchmen leave their country, from this locality at least, for the purpose of finding new homes in foreign lands, compared with those of other European countries. A Frenchman's love of country and patriotism is very great, amounting almost to sublimity. In his eyes France is the beacon-light of the world, and in times of danger and trouble there is no sacrifice too great for him to make for his country, and while there remains a chance for him to gain a living on his native soil there is not much likelihood of his seeking a new home under a foreign flag. It is a Frenchman's boast that "no good Frenchman ever exchanges his country for that of another." Of course there are many exceptions to this rule, if it may be called such. A few Frenchmen have emigrated from this district to the United States since my residence here, but the number has been quite limited. These emigrants have been mostly from the skilled mechanical classes, and they have been influenced in their emigration by the hope of bettering their condition. Favorable reports have come back to their friends here from several of them, and from inquiries made at this consulate of late regarding transportation, routes, &c., I think it quite probable that a considerable emigration may begin at an early day. Quite a number of glass-blowers have called within a few weeks seeking information, who have stated that they are anxious to go to the United States if they can secure the means of paying their transportation, and most of them expressed a desire to make a contract to begin work on their arrival, but as to that I had no information to give them on the subject.

CONDITION OF FEMALE LABOR.

The educational qualifications among the older women employed in factories and other industries are very limited indeed; but, thanks to

compulsory school laws, the younger women of these and all other employments are quite fairly educated, and among them the percentage of illiteracy is not great. The authorities appear to take commendable interest in the educational interests of the people generally in providing free schools for the children of those who will avail themselves of them, and in compelling parents to send their children to school for a certain number of months in each year until they have arrived at the age of thirteen, before which time they are not allowed to be put to work in the factories or to any steady employment. These free schools and the interest taken in them are among the highest glories and richest blessings of the people.

The life of female operatives, taken in the best light, is not a happy one. It may be said that they have no leisure time and but little personal enjoyment, for when they return to their domiciles from their daily work at the factories and mills they must, then, perform their household duties, as there is usually no one else to do that work for them. With them it is a life-contest for existence, having only for recreation an occasional holiday, usually a religious anniversary, when the factories and mills are closed. The "family circle" is a thing unknown to them in that sense of home comfort and enjoyment in which it is known and welcomed and enjoyed among our own more favored and more prosperous working women and children. "Home" with them is only a place where they may perform further labor after they have served their masters, and where they may find a lodging for the night and such frugal repast as their small earnings will afford.

The infant children of these employés are usually put out to be kept and boarded at a small compensation per month, with relatives in the country, or with old people and others incapacitated for work, or are left in charge of the children who are yet too young to work, greatly to the injury of their physical well-being. The Government, in its parental capacity, usually takes charge of the illegitimate children, of which there are always a large number, and provides for their care and education until they have arrived at that age when they are able to take care of themselves.

With regard to young women and girls employed in stores and shops, the conditions are somewhat different. They are generally quite well-educated, and are better clothed and better cared for, and have greatly superior advantages from a social point of view, but this is oftentimes vain and fleeting. These employés are always selected on account of their superior personal appearance, intelligence, and education, and are not of that class which are usually compelled to seek employment in the factories and mills. Still the condition of these employés is not always the best. The salaries which they receive are exceedingly small, and as their expenses are necessarily heavy in the way of clothing, board, &c., it is always a struggle with them against poverty to maintain that respectable appearance which alone guarantees to them their positions. This struggle sometimes meets with its just rewards, but it frequently ends in defeat and ruin to honorable and virtuous womanhood.

There is generally a tendency to immorality among the working classes, as is shown by the frightful percentage of illegitimacy among them, undoubtedly growing out of their social condition to a large extent. But perhaps another and stronger reason for this lies in the fact that the canker-worm of infidelity has eaten its way into the hearts of the people, largely destroying their faith in religious teachings and sentiments, and leading them to ignore any higher responsibility for their

acts than that which lies with themselves in the immediate present time of existence. This is far from being a pleasant theme to write upon, and I will not pursue it further, leaving the moralist to draw his own conclusions. The interrogatories of the Department seem to call for a reference to this subject, and I have treated it as lightly and leniently as a candid statement of the facts will admit.

JOHN L. FRISBIE,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Rheims, France, April 30, 1884.

ROUEN.

REPORT BY CONSUL WILLIAMS.

CONSTRUCTION OF WEAVING AND SPINNING MACHINERY.

In replying to the labor circular issued by the Department of State, under date of February 15, 1884, I will begin with the industry of the construction of machinery for spinning and weaving, which is of long standing at Rouen, and has been more prosperous than it now is. Many factories have been obliged to close, and foreign competition is the alleged cause, but renewed effort to foster this business seems to promise some success. The factories more particularly engaged in manufacturing the machinery for printing, bleaching, and coloring seem to withstand the foreign competition.

This industry employs three hundred and sixty-five workmen and turns out about \$500,000 worth of machinery.

BRASS FOUNDRY.

These workshops make articles in bronze for mechanical structures, and their annual production is \$100,000, and they employ seventy men.

BRAZIERS' WARE.

These workshops for braziers' ware manufacture all kinds of steam generators, gasometers, distillery machinery, boats, hulls of ships, &c.

COPPER FACTORY.

One important copper factory, built in 1790 for the manufacture of sheet lead, produces 1,540,000,000 pounds annually of sheet lead, refined copper, and brass tubes.

FUSE MANUFACTORY.

A very successful factory for the manufacture of mining and other fuses employs about one hundred and ten women and fifteen men.

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS.

Large quantities of sulphuric acid, carbonate of soda, &c., are manufactured here and used in the factories for cotton printing, soap-making, artificial manures, &c.

DISTILLERIES.

A very large amount of capital and many persons are engaged in distilling alcohol from corn and rice.

SPINNING AND WEAVING OF COTTON.

In the year 1867, 110,000 work-people were engaged in spinning by hand and 32,000 in spinning by machinery, the latter almost entirely in the manufacture of rouennerie, a species of cotton print peculiar to Rouen. The present state of spinning and weaving in the department of the Lower Seine is expressed in the following figures:

	Rouen.	Havre.	Dieppe.	Neuf-chatel.	Yvetot.	Total.
Spinning mills	103	18	6	4	4	135
Weaving mills	29	13	5	0	1	48

Hand-loom, about 10,000 in the above five districts. The 135 spinning-mills named above contain about 1,250,000 spindles; the 48 weaving mills, 14,000 looms; the hand-loom, 10,000 looms; total 24,000 looms.

The average pay of these workmen is thus established.

Occupations.	Spinning.	Weaving.
Foreman	\$1 16	\$1 16
Senior workmen	73	58
Workmen from fifteen to twenty-one years of age	48	39
Laborers and seamsters	65	65
Firemen	97	97
Women	35	53
Boys under fifteen years of age	32	34
Girls under fifteen years of age	32	36
Number of work-days	300	300

Normandy, the earliest seat of cotton spinning, is still its chief center.

DYEING AND PRINTING.

The printing of tissues, which is nothing more than dyeing by pressure, numbers in Rouen, and the department of the Lower Seine, in which Rouen lies, 14 factories, producing 500,000 pieces of 105 yards each. These establishments with 40 printing-machines employ 3,000 workmen. The lowest wages paid in the print works is 58 cents for 10 hours' work. Each person tending a machine, even a simple washing-machine, receives from 5 cents to 1 franc additional per day. Workmen in a special department have from 63 to 97 cents per day. It is well understood that the foreman, mechanics, and managers of printing-machines are not included in the category of workmen. The price paid for their labor per day is from \$1.16, \$1.54, \$1.93, as high as \$2.28 per day. The women are paid from 30 to 40 cents for ten hours work. The printing works employ very few women. These prints supply the French market and their colonies.

WEBBING.

An important manufacture, and not yet fifty years old, and for which Rouen is celebrated, is that of webbing for belts, garters, and sus-

penders. They make suspenders which are sold at from 2 cents to \$1.20 per pair, and garters from 8 cents to 60 cents. Two factories of these articles employ 1,200 to 1,500 workmen. The production is about 135,000 yards per day, of which three-fifths seek a foreign market. From 5,000 to 6,000 people, men, women, and children are engaged in this work, some in and about the factories, others in their homes.

WOOLEN MANUFACTURES.

Elbeuf is an important manufacturing city in this consular district, distant about 13 miles from Rouen. It ordinarily turns out of woollen cloth, about 18,000 pieces, worth about \$2,500,000, of which about one-fourth is exported to Switzerland, Piedmont, Italy, Spain, and the United States. The outlook is not promising in this trade, which is constantly diminishing, the cause of which is attributed to the competition of England and Germany.

The sixty-five firms engaged in this manufacture employ about 24,000 men and women, and work 1,093 looms.

LAUVIERS.

It is claimed that the superfine cloth of Lauviers is superior to that of England and Holland, and of this they manufacture about 3,600 pieces, which they sell for about \$525,000. Its fifteen manufactories work 300 looms, and employ about 8,000 work-people.

MANUFACTURE OF PHIBROLITHOID.

At Monville, a few miles distant, an enterprising American firm have recently completed, and are now vigorously and successfully manufacturing an excellent article of phibrolithoid, which meets with ready sale. They employ about 150 to 200 men, and a still greater number near Paris, where they manufacture the infinite variety of articles to which this material is adapted.

UTRECHT VELVET, OF AMIENS.

Amiens supplies the United States with a large quantity of Utrecht velvet, used more particularly for upholstering on railway cars and steamboats, where durability is required. The city of Amiens is the only place in France in which it is manufactured. It is woven by hand and by machinery, and dates back to a very early period, and gives employment to from 3,000 to 3,200 workmen. The spinning of flax, hemp, and jute (the last originating in Amiens), gives employment to 2,600 workmen, requires seventeen to eighteen millions of ells of material, and hydraulic and steam power equal to 700 horse-power, moving 23,000 spindles, doing a business of about \$2,000,000 per year. Nine factories employ about 700 to 800 workmen in spinning wool. Machine carding is extensively carried on in four factories, with a capital of \$600,000.

The spinning of cashmere, carried on here, is one of the most important industries in France, supplying the material for the French cashmeres of Paris, Lyons, and Nimes, as also of England, Belgium, and Austria.

There is also a very celebrated spinning factory for silk floss. Other cloths, such as those used for packing, sails, sacks, household purposes, &c., employ about 15,000 workmen. Five hundred women in Amiens

satin used for ladies' boots is extensively manufactured here, the best variety with a warp of wool and silk, and woof in floss silk. The various manufactories of woollen cloths turn out about 70,000 pieces per annum, which sell for \$2,000,000. Another important article is a special article of wool and silk for dresses, lining, and cloaks. Velvet-pile carpet factories employ about 600 more men. Machine shops, saw-mills, chemical works, a horseshoe factory, and tanneries, a sugar refinery, &c., employ much capital and labor.

MANUFACTURES OF ROUBAIX

This city has increased in a manner that no other French city can equal; from a population of 8,700 in 1804, it has increased to 83,000 in 1876. Of this number 70,000 may be counted as working people, and within a circuit of 50 miles there are 100,000 more workmen. There are 300 factories for cloth, of which 250 are devoted to woollen and cotton, and pure woollen goods. Their production is about \$30,000,000 annually.

LACE MANUFACTURE OF CALAIS.

The manufacture of tulle, brought from England in 1819, has its chief seat in and about Calais. In 1824 the discovery of a new mode of imitating point lace gave a great impetus to the trade, and subsequent improvements have given it a world-wide reputation. Now there are upwards of 1,500 looms, moved by 80 engines belonging to 390 manufacturers, producing \$12,000,000 worth of lace annually, of which more than one-tenth is sent to the United States. These factories employ ten thousand men and women independent of the women who work at home, stamping and finishing the lace; thirty-nine of these manufactories are English. These factories work night and day, except Sundays and holidays. The workmen divide the day into four watches of six hours each. When from any cause there is a suspension of work, and usually these works are practically stopped in May and June, November and December of each year, unless this work is entirely suspended, if it is cut down to a third or fourth of the day, it is equally divided between the two workmen or partners of each loom. The material used in the manufacture of tulle is of two sorts, silk and cotton. England furnishes both kinds in large quantities. The silk floss is almost entirely brought from there, while Lille furnishes the greater share of the cotton thread. There are besides twelve machine-shops, thirty-five called fitting shops, three first-class saw and planing mills, and an immense manufactory employing three to four hundred workmen in the manufacture of biscuits, after the English fashion. A manufactory of fish-nets and nets for ladies' hair; breweries, salt refineries, immense yards of Norwegian and Swedish lumber, a large fishing fleet, &c.

LILLE MANUFACTURES.

There are 190,000 spindles for spinning flax and tow in the city of Lille; these are found in 35 factories, employing 14,000 work-people, of whom 9,000 are women, and their business is about \$9,000,000 to \$10,000,000 per year. The manufacture of sewing thread represents a value of \$1,200,000, employs 2,000 work-people in 40 factories. Cotton spinning employs 115,000 spindles, employing 5,000 persons, and representing an annual production of \$4,000,000. Eighty houses make ordinary linen cloth, ticks, tapes, and damask linen. Six or seven thousand per-

sons are employed in making sail and packing cloth, and 4,000 women are making smock frocks. These three manufactures do a business of \$8,000,000 per year. The manufacture of threads for lace has two factories. Woolen fabrics are made in 15 factories, employ 1,000 work-people, and do a business of about \$800,000 per annum. Sugar factories, establishments for extraction and purification of oils, coloring matter, thread bleaching, chemicals, machine-shops, rope-making, breweries, employ 12,000 workmen and produce \$10,000,000 worth of articles. Tobacco manufacture employs 1,200, mostly women and produces annually 12,100,000 pounds of tobacco.

DIEPPE MANUFACTURES.

Tobacco manufacture at Dieppe gives employment to 1,200 women, and the wages paid are 50 to 75 cents per day, and to the women in charge 80 cents to \$1. This is a Government monopoly. The quality manufactured in France is very poor, and as a tobacco manufacturer the French Government has much to learn. Dieppe has also manufactures of brick, oil, paper, and three large sugar manufactories.

MANUFACTURES OF BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.

It is not only celebrated as a sea-side resort, but gives employment to a large population in various industries, such as works for extraction of phosphate of lime, and also for iron ore; two iron foundries, twelve manufactories of cement, several tile and brick factories; also steam-saw-mills, four extensive and celebrated pen manufactories, boot and shoe factories, gas-works, coach-builders, &c., while the principal industry is fishery, employing a great part of the population and sending its products in all directions.

THE PORT OF ROUEN.

Rouen is an interior port on the Seine, about 60 miles from Havre and 80 miles from Paris, connected by water and rail with both these cities as well as with all the rest of France; receives coal from England by water, and by rail from the north of France; cotton and grain from all over the world, and gives employment to a vast number of laborers in handling the heavy freights of the port. Almost every industry—manufacturing, commercial, and agricultural—can be found in a more or less flourishing condition in this section of France. The industry and thrift of the women are proverbial. The rate of wages of all these industries are contained in the tables accompanying this report.

INCREASE IN THE PRICE OF LABOR.

The price of labor in France has increased in the last five years from 10 cents to 40 cents per day, according to grade of labor.

RENT.

The average rent paid by workmen in cities is from \$24 to \$36 per year, while some pay only \$18 per year, and a mansard (attic) is often rented for \$12, the latter being about the price paid in the country.

COST OF FOOD.

Bread, according to quality, is sold from 6 to 7 cents per kilogram ($2\frac{1}{4}$ pounds), and cider at 2 cents per liter (a little more than a quart), and beer 5 cents per liter; beef about 23 cents per pound, and pork about 17 cents per pound.

HABITS OF WORKMEN.

The workmen are industrious, frugal, and generally sober, but the high price of food and wine has caused a greater consumption of alcoholic drinks, with the usual consequences attending their increased use.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN.

Women are employed in almost every industry, not only agricultural, but even street-cleaning labor. They are generally the book-keepers and cashiers in all shops, cafés, and restaurants, and many wholesale establishments, and are frequently the wives or other relatives of the proprietors, and generally carry the purse. Being conversant with the true financial condition of the business, they exert a very salutary influence upon the credit and prosperity of the establishment. They often succeed to and continue the business, and many successful business houses in France are under the direction of widows.

SAVINGS.

Very few households could be found in France where there are not some savings laid by, and the desire is very great to increase this store. Men and women are early taught that all must contribute a portion by their labor to the maintenance of the family. The feeling which prevails between the employer and the employé is generally good, and grievances are usually settled without an appeal to law. Strikes are not of frequent occurrence, although they have led to the increase of the wages of some mechanics, such as masons, roofers, &c. They did not succeed in the case of the miners. The workman supplies his wants by purchasing where he pleases, and he is paid weekly in coin.

PROTECTION OF WORKMEN.

The manufacturer generally insures his workmen against accidents; these insurances are becoming more general. Mutual benefit societies amongst workmen are common, and in consideration of a small monthly payment they are provided with medical attendance and are otherwise assisted.

Universal suffrage insures political equality to the workman.

CHAS. P. WILLIAMS,

Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Rouen, July 9, 1884.

I. GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid per week of sixty-six hours in Rouen.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
BUILDING TRADES.			
Bricklayers.....	\$4 38	\$6 94	\$5 60
Hod-carriers.....	2 90	3 47	3 07
Masons.....	4 63	5 79	4 82
Tenders.....	3 47	3 47	3 47
Plasterers.....	6 95	6 95	6 95
Tenders.....	3 47	3 47	3 47
Slaters.....	6 94	6 94	6 94
Roofers.....	6 94	6 94	6 94
Tenders.....	3 47	3 47	3 47
Plumbers.....	6 94	6 94	6 94
Assistants.....	4 05	4 05	4 05
Carpenters.....	6 95	8 11	7 50
Gas-fitters.....	6 95	8 11	7 50
OTHER TRADES.			
Bakers*.....			11 58
Blacksmiths.....	5 21	6 95	6 00
Strikers.....	4 82	5 98	5 00
Book-binders.....	5 79	6 95	6 18
Brick-makers.....			6 00
Brewers.....	4 82	5 75	5 50
Butchers*.....			11 58
Brass-founders.....	6 94	8 10	7 50
Cabinet-makers.....	7 72	8 68	7 90
Confectioners*.....			2 40
Cigar-makers.....	5 40	6 75	6 00
Coopers.....	6 94	6 94	6 94
Cutlers.....	5 79	5 79	5 79
Distillers.....	5 79	5 79	5 79
Drivers.....	5 79	5 79	5 79
Draymen and teamsters, cab, carriage, and street railways.....	4 05	5 40	4 72
Dyers.....	5 79	6 94	6 00
Engravers.....	7 72	9 65	8 75
Furriers.....	7 72	9 65	8 50
Gardeners.....	5 79	6 94	6 00
Hatters.....	5 79	5 79	5 79
Horseshoers.....	5 79	5 79	5 79
Jewelers.....	7 72	9 65	8 80
Laborers, porters, &c.....	4 63	5 79	5 00
Lithographers.....	8 68	9 65	9 00
Mill-wrights.....	9 20	10 42	9 80
Potters.....	5 79	6 75	6 10
Printers.....	6 95	8 68	7 50
Teachers, public schools.....	6 76	11 58	10 00
Saddle and harness makers.....	6 95	8 11	7 25
Sail-makers.....	5 79	5 79	5 79
Stevedores, by contract, about.....	4 85	4 85	4 85
Tanners.....	6 94	6 94	6 94
Tailors.....	5 79	6 95	6 00
Telegraph operators.....	6 75	11 58	8 00
Tinsmiths.....	5 79	6 95	6 00

* Per month, with board and lodging.

Weavers (outside of mills) can earn \$2.03 at the outset in this occupation, which is engaged in by country people, and scarcely produces subsistence by working fifteen or sixteen hours per day.

Average yearly salaries paid in banks in Rouen.

Occupations.	Amount.	Occupations.	Amount.
Manager.....	\$2,000	Clerk of securities office.....	\$6 96
Deputy.....	600	Do.....	84
Chief cashier.....	500	Do.....	72
Comptroller.....	480	Inquiry clerk.....	420
Head of coupon department.....	500	Ledger clerk.....	500
Clerk of coupon department.....	180	Do.....	420
Head of securities office.....	400	Cashier.....	250
	120	Do.....	240

II. FACTORIES, MILLS, ETC.

Wages paid in factories and mills in Rouen.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Biscuit-makers.....per week	\$4 63	\$6 75	\$5 69
Laborers, porters, for rough workers.....per day	57	67	62
Laborers in regular work.....do	67	77	72
Mechanics.....do	82	1 35	1 08
Masons, stokers, and wood-turners.....do	72	96	84
Foremen of spinners and weavers.....do	96	1 35	1 15
Children.....do	10	19	15
Women.....do	29	48	39

V. MINES AND MINING.

Wages paid per day of eleven hours in and in connection with mines in Rouen.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Miners:			
Coal.....	\$0 58	\$0 72	\$0 65
Stone.....	77	96	87
Iron.....	87	77	67

The workmen in mines in the department of the North are nearly always paid by the piece.

VI. RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per month to railway employés (those engaged about stations, as well as those engaged on the engines and cars, linemen, railroad laborers, &c.) in Rouen.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.			
Station-masters.....per month	\$25 00	\$100 00	\$63 00
Station-clerks.....do	20 00	50 00	35 00
Porters.....do	18 00	20 00	19 00
Pointsmen.....do	20 00	34 00	27 00
WAYS AND WORKS DEPARTMENT.			
District superintendents.....per month	50 00	100 00	75 00
Assistant superintendents.....do	30 00	50 00	40 00
Clerks.....do	25 00	50 00	37 50
Draftsmen.....do	25 00	50 00	37 50
Chief plate-layers.....do	25 00	50 00	37 50
Plate-layers.....do	15 00	20 00	17 50
LOCOMOTIVE, CARRIAGE, AND WAGON DEPARTMENT.			
Foremen of running sheds:			
Salary.....per month	50 00	75 00	62 50
Premiums.....do		30 00	15 00
Engine-drivers:			
Salary.....do	34 00	45 00	39 50
Premiums.....do		7 00	3 50
Firemen:			
Wages.....do	24 00	26 00	25 00
Premiums.....do		7 00	3 50
Greasers.....do	24 00	30 00	27 00
Cleaners.....per day	60	80	70
Foremen in the works.....per month	40 00	75 00	57 50
Draftsmen.....do	30 00	75 00	57 50
Clerks.....do	50 00	75 00	62 50
Smiths.....per day	80	1 60	1 20
Strikers.....do	50	80	65
Fitters.....do	80	1 20	1 00
Turners.....do	80	1 20	1 00
Machinemen.....do	70	1 00	85
Erectors.....do	80	1 50	1 15
Boiler-makers.....do	80	1 60	1 20
Coppersmiths.....do	80	1 40	1 10

Wages paid per month to railway employes in Rouen, &c.—Continued.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
LOCOMOTIVE, CARRIAGE, AND WAGON DEPARTMENT—Continued.			
Joiners per day..	\$0 80	\$1 20	\$1 00
Trimmers do ..	70	1 20	95
Painters do ..	70	1 30	1 00
Molders do ..	80	1 20	1 00
Pattern-makers do ..	1 00	1 60	1 30
Masons do ..	80	1 20	1 00
Laborers do ..	60	80	70
TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.			
Guards per month..	25 00	22 00	23 50
Brakemen do ..	20 00	30 00	25 00

Wages paid on tramways in Rouen.

Occupations.	Amount.	Occupations.	Amount.
ADMINISTRATION.		STABLE DEPARTMENT.	
Secretary and accountant ... per year..	\$1,000 00	Superintendent..... per year..	\$500 00
Cashier..... do ..	500 00	4 foremen of stables..... per day..	1 00
Controller of way-bills..... do ..	360 00	4 horse drivers..... do ..	80
Clerk..... do ..	288 00	4 stablemen..... do ..	72
LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT.		3 farriers (English)..... do ..	1 50
Locomotive superintendent .. per year..	1,000 00	1 foreman of forage..... do ..	1 00
Clenk..... per day..	1 20	3 forage cutters and mixers..... do ..	72
Store clerk and time-keeper..... do ..	1 00	TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.	
Foreman of shops..... do ..	1 50	1 superintendent..... per year..	1,000 00
Engine-drivers..... do ..	1 20	3 inspectors..... per day..	1 20
Firemen..... do ..	80	Conductors..... do ..	70
Cleaners..... do ..	66	Station masters..... do ..	to 90
Fitters..... do ..	1 00		60
Turners and tool men..... do ..	to 1 20	2 boy clerks..... do ..	to 1 00
Laborers..... do ..	1 20	PERMANENT WAY.	
Night foreman..... do ..	80	Inspector..... per day..	1 20
Night fitters..... do ..	4 50	5 plate layers and paviors..... do ..	72
Night cleaners..... do ..	1 00	4 road cleaners..... do ..	70
	66		

VIII. SEAMEN'S WAGES.

Wages paid per month to seamen (officers and men)—distinguishing between ocean, coast, and river navigation, and between sail and steam—in Rouen.

Occupations.	Highest.	Occupations.	Highest.
STEAMER, 1,500 TONS, FOREIGN.		SAIL, 1,300 TONS, FOREIGN.	
Chief officer	\$48 66	Chief officer	\$33 92
Second mate	34 06	Boatswain	29 19
Third mate	24 33	Carpenter	29 19
Boatswain	24 33	Cook and stewards	34 06
Carpenter.....	29 19	Able seamen.....	14 59
Steward.....	29 19	SAIL, 500 TONS, FOREIGN.	
Assistant steward	9 73	Chief officer	31 62
Assistant cook.....	9 73	Second mate	21 89
Lamps.....	21 89	Carpenter and seaman.....	19 46
Able seamen.....	19 46	Boatswain	17 02
Chief engineer.....	87 59	Able seamen.....	14 59
Second engineer.....	58 39	SAIL, COASTING TRADE.	
Third engineer.....	38 92	Able seamen.....	17 02
Fourth engineer.....	34 06		
Storekeeper.....	23 11		
Fireman.....	20 67		

IX. STORE AND SHOP WAGES.

Wages paid per month in retail groceries in Rouen.

Occupations.	Average.
Head assistant (eight years' apprenticeship), managing the staff, &c., with board and lodging found	\$15 44
Head salesman (five years' apprenticeship), with board and lodging	9 65
Salesman (two years' apprenticeship), with board and lodging	5 79
Deliverer of goods, with board and lodging	\$5 79 to 7 72
Cellarman (charge of vaults), with board and lodging	13 51

XI. AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Laborers, harrowers, carters, manurers, diggers, and sowers receive from \$2.89 to \$5.78 per month, according to ability.

XII. CORPORATION EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per annum to the employés in the mayor's office in the city of Rouen.

[Office hours, 9 to 6.]

Occupations.	Amount.	Occupations.	Amount.
Chief secretary, with lodgings in kind ..	\$1, 930 00	SANITARY DEPARTMENT.	
Allowance for firing	96 50	1 clerk	\$347 40
SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.		PORTER AND MESSENGERS.	
1 head of office	965 00	1 porter, with lodging, coal, and light in kind	347 40
1 second in command	386 00	6 messengers	279 85
1 clerk	405 30	1 bill-poster	38 60
1 keeper of records	443 90	1 officer for the revision of electoral lists ..	92 64
1 clerk in charge of autographic machine ..	308 80	1 municipal receiver	4, 872 49
2 copying clerks	289 50	ARCHITECT'S SERVICE.	
3 copying clerks	231 60	1 architect	965 00
1 copying clerk	196 86	2 inspectors of works	675 50
COUNTING-HOUSE.		1 inspector of works	463 20
1 head of counting-house	579 30	1 surveyor of measurements	540 40
1 second in command	386 00	1 clerk	347 40
1 clerk	463 20	2 draftsmen	347 40
1 clerk	347 40	1 draftsman	193 00
1 clerk	231 60	1 draftsman	138 96
EXCISE.		1 inspector of cesspools	463 20
1 head	579 30	2 architect's overseers	347 40
1 second	463 00	1 architect's overseer	308 80
1 clerk	270 20	OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE POLICE.	
1 clerk	231 60	1 chief	579 00
MILITARY OFFICE.		2 clerks	289 50
1 head	675 50	1 clerk	231 60
1 second	405 30	MUNICIPAL POLICE.	
1 clerk	347 40	1 central commissioner	772 00
1 clerk	308 80	For lodgings	289 50
REGISTRAR'S OFFICE.		9 commissioners of police	772 00
1 head	694 80	Stipend to commissioner fulfilling functions of public prosecutor	96 50
1 second	386 00	1 secretary to central commissioner	482 50
1 keeper of records	231 60	1 clerk	260 55
1 clerk	347 40	1 copying clerk	231 60
1 clerk	308 80	8 secretaries to commissioners of police ..	250 90
1 clerk	289 50	1 secretary of commissary attached to mayoralty	250 90
2 clerks	270 20		
1 clerk	231 60		

Wages paid per annum to the employes in the mayor's office in the city of Rouen—Continued.

Occupations.	Amount.	Occupations.	Amount.
POLICE NIGHT WATCH.		COMMISSION OF PUBLIC ROADS AND STREETS—Continued.	
1 chief	\$386 00	1 draftsman	\$308 80
1 second	828 10	1 head of office of circulating service	468 20
1 non-commissioned officer	279 85	1 counting-house clerk	405 30
1 sub-commissioned officer	279 85	1 accountant	386 00
3 subinspectors	260 55	1 copying clerk	386 00
13 first-class agents	250 90	1 deputy operator	231 60
4 second-class agents	241 25	1 overseer of works	386 00
POLICE CORPS.		1 overseer of works	342 57
1 chief	347 40	1 overseer of works	332 92
Allowance for lodgings	77 20	5 overseers of works	308 80
1 second	323 10	10 first-class roadmen	166 02
1 second	308 80	8 second class roadmen	154 44
7 non-commissioned officers	279 85	PUBLIC PROMENADES, GARDENS, AND SQUARES.	
9 sub-commissioned officers	270 20	1 director	810 60
64 first class policemen	250 90	1 head directing gardener	482 50
30 second class	231 60	2 head gardeners	386 00
3 field-keepers	250 90	1 first gardener	347 40
Allowance to 1 for lodgings	38 60	1 second gardener	323 10
2 dispensary doctors	193 00	1 third gardener	308 80
1 guardian of Hotel de Ville galleries	270 29	GARDEN-KEEPERS.	
1 inspector of cabs	77 20	1 keeper Hotel de Ville garden	193 00
WATER SERVICE.		Allowance for lodging	57 90
1 inspector	1, 158 00	1 keeper Jardin des Plantes	212 30
1 superintendent	463 20	2 keepers Jardin des Plantes	193 00
1 time-keeper or overseer	308 80	1 keeper Jardin des Plantes	154 40
1 head turncock	347 40	1 keeper Jardin des Plantes	115 80
1 turncock	254 76	1 keeper Jardin des Plantes	108 08
2 assistant turncocks	231 60	LODGING.	
LIGHTING SERVICE.		1 repairing officer	231 60
1 inspector	1, 158 00	COMMUNAL WORKSHOPS.	
1 overseer	347 40	1 inspector	386 00
1 clerk accountant	308 80	PUBLIC LIBRARY.	
1 clerk	289 50	1 keeper	772 00
CEMETERIES.		Lodging and light, &c	154 40
1 inspector	386 00	1 librarian	694 80
1 porter	231 60	1 sublibrarian	482 50
1 roadman	231 60	1 clerk	366 70
2 guardians	193 00	1 attendant	386 40
1 guardian	154 40	1 attendant	347 00
COMMISSION OF PUBLIC ROADS AND STREETS.		OFFICE OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	
1 engineer and road surveyor	1, 544 00	1 chief	540 40
1 head of office	675 50	1 clerk	347 40
1 superintendent road surveyor	501 80	1 clerk	173 70
1 superintendent road surveyor	386 00		
1 draftsman	405 30		
1 draftsman	366 70		

Salaries of Government employés (posts and telegraphs).

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
1 director per annum			\$1,600 00
2 inspectors do.	\$80000	\$1,000 00	
1 subinspector do.			600 00
110 receiving clerks, composite and ordinary per month..	13 30	83 30	48 30
(Sum paid in the department during the month of June \$3,065, or about an average of \$34.60 per clerk.)			
193 principal clerks and clerks, \$300 to \$800 per annum per month..	25 00	66 60	45 80
(Sum paid in the department during the month of June \$6,691, or about an average of \$34.60 per clerk.)			
Supernumeraries and supernumerary clerks, at \$120 to \$280 per annum per month..	10 00	23 30	16 65
(Sum paid in the department during the month of June \$1,292 or \$14.50 per clerk.)			
2 chief carriers, at \$240 to \$280 per annum per month..	20 00	23 30	21 65
390 postmen, local and rural, paid at rate of 7 centimes $\frac{1}{2}$ per kilometer per day..	2 30	14 15	8 25
146 town postmen at \$200 to \$300 per annum per month..	16 60	25 00	21 80
76 postmen and superintendents of telegraphs per annum	80 00	300 00	
(Sum paid for these 612 agents during June \$8,733.40 or \$14 25 each.)			
34 office keepers, special messengers on the railways, deliverers at stations, care-takers at telegraph depots from \$80 to \$340 per annum per month..	6 60	28 30	17 45
(Sum paid in June \$516.65, or about \$15 per agent.)			

XIV. TRADES AND LABOR—GOVERNMENT EMPLOY.

Wages paid per annum to the trades and laborers in Government employ in Rouen.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Road surveying department, first, second, third, and fourth class*.....	\$328 10	\$617 60	\$472 85
First, second, third, and fourth class, secondary employés.....	115 80	231 60	173 70

*These functionaries receive an additional allowance for house rent of \$86.85 per annum for married men; \$64.65 for bachelors.

Monthly salaries paid in the registrar's office in Rouen.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Manager	\$141 26		\$141 26
Inspector	93 01		93 01
Subinspector.....	56 70	\$72 35	64 73
Receiver	38 60		38 60
Checker (comptroller).....	32 15		32 15
Commissioner of mortgages.....	247 56	712 17	479 84
Receiver of fees.....	68 51	148 98	108 75

Wages in mining in Rouen.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Chief engineer..... per month..	\$96 50		\$96 50
Keepers..... do.	32 16	\$51 66	41 91

Yearly salaries of ministry of assessed taxes.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Directors	\$1,351 00	\$1,930 00	\$1,640 00
Inspectors	965 00	1,158 00	1,061 00
Comptrollers, head.....	617 60	926 40	772 00
Comptrollers, ordinary.....	289 50	540 40	414 95

Wages of Government employés per month in Rouen.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
CUSTOMS.			
Chief	\$141 07	\$193 00	\$167 00
Inspector	92 82	96 50	94 66
Subinspector	70 05	72 37	142 42
Principal comptroller	70 05	70 05	70 05
Assistant comptroller	41 40	45 93	43 66
Clerk	22 58	70 05	46 32
Head receiver	70 05	96 50	77 77
General receiver	22 58	70 05	46 32
BRIGADE SERVICE.*			
Captains	43 42	56 35	49 85
Lieutenants	33 77	38 60	36 18
Sublieutenants	28 95	28 95	28 95
Keepers	24 12	28 95	26 53
Brigadiers	19 30	20 85	20 08
Subbrigadiers	17 66	18 52	18 06
Officers and sailors	14 75	16 98	15 86
EXCISE.†			
Chief	128 73	193 00	165 81
Second in command	64 48	96 50	80 48
Principal receivers	48 25	96 50	72 38
Comptrollers	48 25	56 35	52 30
Collectors	38 60	53 07	45 84
Head clerk	30 68	33 75	32 22
Clerk	24 12	28 95	26 53
Officer	17 75	21 03	19 39

* The sums placed in columns two and three represent the gross monthly salaries; 57 per cent. is deducted therefrom for civil service pensions. The forty senior supernumeraries receive a monthly allowance of \$9.65.

† Supernumeraries receive 50 francs (\$9.65) a month after twelve to fifteen months' superannuation. Columns two and three are subject to 5 per cent. reduction for superannuation.

XV. PRINTERS AND PRINTING OFFICES.

Statement showing the wages paid per hour to printers (compositors, pressmen, proof-readers, &c.) in Rouen.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Foreman, or proof-reader	\$0 12	\$0 19	\$0 15
Compositor	08	14	11
Printer or worker of machine	10	15	13
Layer-on	06	10	08
Paperer	06	06	08

BELGIUM.

REPORT BY CONSUL WILSON, OF BRUSSELS.

The maximum, minimum, and average wages paid the various classes of mechanics, laborers, and employés outside of the large manufacturing establishments in this district, per week of sixty hours, will be found in the herewith inclosed tables; but as the chief industries of the district, as well as of the entire kingdom, are carried on by large and thoroughly organized companies who, in order to secure competent and continuous labor from their workmen, make special provision for their wants; the rates of wages indicated in these tables do not by any means embrace all the compensation received by a great proportion of the working classes. By these various plans of organizing labor, manufacturers here generally obtain from their workmen the most efficient service, and at the same time secure to them not only regular and reasonably good wages, but a pension after a given number of years service, and many other advantages both to themselves and their families that no independent workman could secure. To illustrate this mode of employing labor, I will here give its chief features in a number of large establishments of different manufacture, personally visited for the purpose of obtaining reliable information on the subject.

A BELGIUM MODEL LINEN FACTORY.

The first of these visited was that of Mr. Rey Ainé, at Ruysbroeck, near Brussels, the largest linen manufacturer in this kingdom, employing in his various establishments an average of nearly 3,000 men and women, and whose annual exports to the United States, as indicated by the invoices sent to this office, amount to from 800,000 to 1,000,000 francs.

In this establishment 3 per cent. of the wages of all workmen is retained by the proprietor for the purpose of creating what is known as the "invalid and pension fund," and this entitles every employé, in case of sickness, to the daily attendance of a physician during his or her illness free of charge. Invalids, also, receive half of their wages during their illness, and when convalescent, are furnished with meat and wine, according to the prescription of the physician.

Women employés giving birth to children also receive the gratuitous attention of a physician as well as every other care their case requires. When a married workman dies his widow receives, during three years, one-third of the wages of her deceased husband, if he has been less than ten years in service, and half of his wages if he has served over ten years. The director, at his discretion, can continue this assistance longer than the above three years to widows with children, and generally, in such cases, the pension is paid until the children can earn their own living. A pension of 30 francs (\$5.79) per month, and for life, is paid to all invalid workmen after fifteen years' service.

Mr. Rey Ainé buys at wholesale the following merchandise, all of the first quality: Coal, flour, rice, sugar, coffee, chicory, cacao, pepper, salt, bread, potatoes, bacon, ham, lard, butter, eggs, petroleum, and, in general, everything workmen are in need of, excepting clothing. He sells this merchandise to his workmen by adding to the cost price from 3 to 5 per cent.

This profit pays the employés in charge of the store, and if any bal-

ance is left it is kept as a reserve fund to serve in case of a sudden augmentation in the price of articles of first necessity to workmen in order that he may continue to sell these articles to them at the old price.

SCHOOLS.

An employé of the establishment gives lessons of an hour and a half every evening in reading, writing, arithmetic, history, and geography to the boys of the factory until they are sixteen years of age. In this school there is also a savings bank, where each scholar of the school can deposit the savings he wishes to make. He can do this every fifteen days through the teacher, who deposits it in the treasury of the establishment in the scholar's name; and to encourage economy and saving, Mr. Rey Ainé gives 10 per cent. interest on all savings under 300 francs, and over that sum $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. until the scholar arrives at the age of twenty years. After twenty the young workman deposits his money in the "general workmen's bank" described below. The director very often assists at the evening lessons of the school, and often gives the boys good advice upon honest and moral conduct.

Sisters of the "Sacred Heart" are paid by Mr. Rey Ainé to instruct and take care of the young children of the workmen. For this purpose he has appropriated two buildings, and the average number of scholars in them is about 350, nearly all children of workmen in his factory.

GENERAL WORKMEN'S BANK.

Every workman of the factory can deposit his economies in this bank and receive an annual interest of 5 per cent. for his money. This money will be returned to him on demand. Any workman who has already in the bank a certain sum, say about 1,000 francs, may obtain a loan of the money necessary to build a house for himself. This loan is made returnable by installments paid every fifteen days. At Ruysbroeck, the chief seat of this manufacture, there are already thirty workmen who have built their own houses in this manner.

Eighty houses, of from three to six rooms, and with small gardens attached, belong to this gentleman, and are rented at half the ordinary price to meritorious workmen of his factory, for, say, from 5 to 10 francs per month for each house. The hygienic care of these houses is superintended by the director, who has a special watchman under his orders for this purpose, and who daily inspects them.

For the purpose of encouraging temperate habits amongst the workmen, there is also connected with this establishment a kind of literary society, of which the director is president. It meets in a special hall every Sunday to read books and newspapers and to indulge in singing and other proper amusements. Its present total membership is 165.

The second manufacturing establishment visited was that of the "Société anonyme de Loth," a large establishment within this consular district for the manufacture of woolen, merino, and mixed goods, employing an average of 1,500 workmen.

The wages paid work-people in this mill will be found in table No. 2. Dwellings for the employés are owned by the company and rented to the work-people at a very low rate. For a small house containing four rooms, they pay about four francs per month, and for the same number of rooms, but larger, six francs. The employés here are free to purchase the necessaries of life where they choose. Their wages are paid them every fifteen days, but 2 per cent. is retained and deposited in a fund appropriated to their relief in case of sickness. This fund is administered

by a commission named by the workmen themselves, who, in case of incapacity to work from the cause just named, are entitled to gratuitous medical treatment and half of their wages during their illness. This society of employes have another savings institution amongst them, into which they pay a certain annual sum, which entitles them to support in old age. The establishment pays all charges in case of accident to any of their workmen, and has a school attached to their factory where their children are gratuitously taught.

A METALLURGIC ESTABLISHMENT.

The next manufactory visited was the large metallurgic establishment of the "*Société anonyme de Marcinelle et Couillet*" near Charleroi, embracing in their works blast furnaces, rolling mills, foundries, machine, and boiler shops, and employing 5,000 workmen.

This company has an "assistance and pension fund" for its work-people and employes, organized in the following manner: $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is retained from the wages of the workmen, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the salaries of the employes, to which a subsidy of .75 per cent. of the total amount of wages paid to all workmen, and .45 per cent. of the amount paid to all employes is added by the company.

Eight physicians are employed by the company to treat gratuitously the workmen of this establishment, including their wives and children. Such workmen as are slightly wounded or not sick enough to be in bed, are sent to the company's hospital to be examined by the physicians; whilst those that cannot go out are visited at their homes; but the severely wounded and sick are permanently treated, and taken care of in the hospital belonging to the company at Couillet.

Every workman wounded in the employment of the company, if treated outside of the hospital, receives from the day after the accident, 40 per cent. of his wages, with a maximum of 1.50 francs per day until his recovery; and every workman who has been ill from disease longer than one week, receives after the seventh day of his disability, 40 per cent. of his wages, with a maximum also of 1.50 francs per day.

Workmen treated in the hospital receive, if unmarried, 10 per cent., and if married, 20 per cent. of their wages. No workman can receive assistance longer than six consecutive months; but if the doctors united in consultation declare that he has some incurable infirmity, and is incapable of doing any work, he is then placed on the pension list.

Pensions are given to wounded and old workmen, based upon the number of years they have been in service and on the average wages paid them during the last two years of this service. Pensions for old age are not given to workmen and employes but after twenty-five years of consecutive service, and to secure this workmen must be sixty and employes sixty-five years of age.

Assistance is also given to the widows of workmen killed by accident in the discharge of their duties; to the fathers and mothers, if they cannot earn their own living, of unmarried workmen killed whilst on duty; and to children, boys until they are twelve and girls thirteen years old, the father or mother of whom has been killed in service.

All the workmen and employes in this establishment can deposit their savings at the company's treasury in Couillet, and receive 5 per cent. interest per year for their money.

The following number of schools has been provided by the company for the children of their work-people free of charge:

- (1) Guardian schools.
- (2) Primary education for children.

- (3) Primary education for adults.
- (4) Music schools.
- (5) Drawing schools.
- (6) Apprentice schools in the various departments of work of the establishment.
- (7) A school where young girls who can read and write are admitted. Here they can learn to sew, cook, make clothes, and, in short, acquire a knowledge of everything necessary to make good and thrifty housewives of them.

The company has built several groups of houses which it rents to its workmen for a monthly rental varying from 7 to 16 francs per month. For those who own the necessary ground and can pay one-fifth of the cost of building a house, the company builds a house, and after eight years' habitation and the payment of an annual rental not surpassing the ordinary rate of rents, the house becomes the property of the workman.

The company buys flour at wholesale, which it sells at cost price to bakeries attached to the establishment, where good, cheap, and excellent bread is baked for the workmen.

This manner of employing labor, paying wages, and otherwise providing for work-people in the three large establishments above given may, I think, be accepted as a fair average example of the mode in which labor is employed by the large industrial companies generally in this Kingdom, some, of course, being more complete in their organization than others, according to the amount of capital invested and the number of men employed, and such are the benefits derived from it both by employer and employé that the former is rarely in need of skilled and properly trained labor when he requires it, whilst the latter, under the inevitable vicissitudes of trade, is seldom involuntarily deprived of the means of subsistence; and this, I doubt not, is the reason why so few skilled Belgian workmen migrate to other countries.

COST OF LIVING.

To obtain reliable information in regard to the cost of living to the laboring classes of this country is almost as difficult as it would be for any other class, seeing that matters of taste, habits of economy, and all the other influences that affect the cost of living amongst the higher classes constitute important factors in determining this matter amongst the laboring population. In the item of house rent alone it is difficult to make a trustworthy statement, seeing that in this district there are all conceivable grades of quarters for workmen, from the merest tumble-down shelters to comfortable and well-ventilated small apartments, all differing in price according to locality and quality. It may, however, I think, be confidently stated that, disconnected from any of the large manufacturing establishments, small houses and apartments for workmen, of from two to four rooms, in the outlying streets of the large cities and in the smaller manufacturing towns, sufficiently comfortable for living purposes, can be rented for an average of from \$2 to \$4 per month, according to size and situation, the rent being always cheaper in the provincial towns than in Brussels. But another difficulty in determining the cost of rent is the fact that one man will choose to pay for more comfortable and respectable quarters for himself and family than another receiving the same wages; one will crowd his badly-fed wife and family into a garret, for which he pays but little, and on Sundays and holidays they together will spend in idle dissipation all that is left of his weekly

earnings; whilst another, with an economical and frugal wife, will take a comfortable lodging at a much higher price and feed and clothe his family respectably on the same wages. In addition to this discrepancy in the matter of rent, such is the difference amongst families of the laboring classes in regard to the food they actually consume or waste, that scarcely any two men out of ten, with the same number of mouths to feed, when interrogated as to how many pounds or pints of food produce their families daily consume, will give the same reply; and if interrogated as to how much it costs them to clothe and otherwise provide for their families the same discrepancy in their replies will be received. A sober and industrious workman with a respectable wife will find it impossible to clothe his family upon the same amount of money that would serve for this purpose in a family of improvident slatterns. Hence I regard every attempt to reduce the cost of living amongst the laboring classes of this country to statistical tables of defined amounts as only calculated to mislead.

Indeed, so true is this that in 1855 Mr. Duceptiaux, inspector-general of prisons and charitable institutions, published tabular statements embracing a great number of details of the cost of living to workmen, but they were found so utterly unreliable that no effort of the kind has since been attempted.

In view of these facts I have, by extended personal inquiry, endeavored to ascertain the average price of such articles as enter into the cost of living to work-people and employés at the shops where they usually buy, and have given this in the tables found below, without indicating any amount expended for these purposes by given or imaginary families, trusting that the Department will accept this as the only reliable mode of dealing with this subject.

CLOTHING.

Average price of clothes in Brussels (for workmen):

Men's woolen suits, \$3.60, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$7.60, \$8, \$9, \$9.50, \$10, \$11, \$12, \$13, \$14, and \$15.

Boy's woolen suits, \$3, \$3.60, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$9, and \$10.

Men's linen suits, \$2.45; half-linen suits, \$1.65; cotton suits, \$1.20.

Men's overcoats, \$3, \$3.60, \$4.80, \$5.80, \$7, \$8, \$9, \$10, \$11, \$12, \$13, \$14, \$15, and \$18.

FOOD.

Average price of the necessaries of life in Brussels.

Articles.	Price.	Articles.	Price.
	<i>Cents.</i>		<i>Cents.</i>
Bread, white.....per pound..	5	Pepper.....per ounce..	1
Bread, black.....do.....	3	Butter.....per pound..	20
Potatoes.....per bushel..	60	Eggs.....each.....	2
Carrots.....do.....	3	Sirup.....per quart..	15 to 20
Turnips.....per peck.....	10	Bacon.....per pound..	16 to 20
Cabbage.....per ordinary head..	2	Ham.....do.....	30
Beets.....per piece.....	1	Lard.....do.....	18
Beans, green.....per pound..	5	Cow beef, fresh.....do.....	15
Beans, shelled.....per pint..	5 to 6	Ox beef.....do.....	17
Peas, shelled.....do.....	6 to 8	Mutton.....do.....	18
Onions.....per pound.....	3	Veal.....do.....	18
Chicory.....do.....	5 to 6	Pork.....do.....	10
Rice.....do.....	4 to 5	Soap.....do.....	4
Coffee, common.....do.....	16	Candles.....do.....	8
Sugar, brown.....do.....	12	Petroleum.....per quart..	2
Salt.....do.....	1		

The rates of wages paid to all classes of work-people in this district remain about the same as in 1878, excepting amongst agricultural laborers, who demand and receive slightly higher wages than at that date. This is doubtless the result of the growing tendency of this class to leave the rural districts and concentrate in the large cities, where they not only receive higher wages, but have greater opportunities of indulging in beer drinking and other idle amusements during their leisure hours.

HABITS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

As a rule, the laboring classes of this country are sober, industrious, and economical. Although this city, and, indeed, the whole kingdom, abounds in estaminets and drinking-halls, intemperance cannot be regarded as a prevailing vice amongst the people. They certainly drink a great deal of the light beers of the country, but rarely to intoxication. The indulgence in coarse, ardent spirits, although not infrequent, is, as a rule, confined to the very lowest classes. For the work-people generally there can be no doubt that the numerous church and communal fêtes of the country are important factors in producing much of the demoralization complained of here. By their frequent occurrence they break in upon the steady habits of these people and tempt them to a degree of idle dissipation that, I am convinced, would not otherwise be indulged in, for by instinct a Belgian, to what ever class he belongs, is a worker; but amongst the ignorant laboring workmen the sanction of his priest or parish church to a holiday overrides all considerations of personal or family necessity for continuous labor and leads him to indulge in days of idleness and the spending of money often incompatible with the wants of his family. This I regard as one of the chief sources of evil to the workmen of this country.

In the large manufacturing establishments of the country there is very little antagonism between employers and employés, for, as a rule, employers have discovered that only by kind and provident treatment can they retain their workmen, and reciprocally the workmen have learned that faithful and honest service is not only their surest guarantee of good and continuous wages, but also of a provision for their wants in case of incapacity for labor from sickness or other cause. This mutual feeling of dependence is one of the chief advantages Belgian manufacturers possess in their competition with those of other countries for the chief production of their wares, as it generally secures to them continuous skilled labor at fixed and unvarying rates.

Whilst there are in this country no trades unions of workmen as in the United States, there are, on the other hand, special syndicates of employers in almost every branch of industry, who meet on an average once a month to discuss and consider all questions of interest relating to their particular craft. We have in Brussels no less than thirty-six of these syndicates, embracing almost every industry in the city.

Strikes amongst workmen are rare, and when they do occur it is usually amongst the coal-mining workmen. It is true that there have also been within the last few years several strikes amongst the workmen of the glass factories of Charleroi; but neither miners nor glass workers have derived any benefit from these measures. The prompt appearance of a military force to suppress riot and secure protection to workmen unwilling to join the disaffected has almost invariably succeeded in bringing to a speedy termination all such attempts to forcibly control the price of labor.

As a rule the employés of all industrial establishments are free to purchase the necessities of life where they choose; but supply stores

are connected with many of them, where the proprietors sell to their workmen these articles at lower prices than they can be bought for elsewhere; hence, though not compelled to do it, they make a large portion of their purchases at these stores.

There are no co operative societies at present in this district. Several attempts have been made to establish them in this city, but they have all failed, and there is now an attempt being made to create one in Charleroi which, I think, will be of doubtful success, from the fact that the proprietors of large mills and factories, having established their stores with the express purpose of retaining their work-people by affording them cheap living, can, with the capital they command, take such advantage of the markets in purchasing their supplies as to enable them to sell cheaper than any co-operative society could do.

The general condition of the working people of this district and, indeed, of the whole kingdom, will, I think, compare favorably with that of this class in any other European country. They are usually well fed and clothed; although fresh meat rarely constitutes an article of their diet, they have an abundant supply of bread and nutritious vegetables, with coffee and cheap beer, both of which articles, when taken moderately, are great conservatives of vital force. Whilst it is true that an ordinary workman with a young family could not, from the wages he receives, make any provision against sickness or old age, yet so numerous and various are the savings organizations instituted for this purpose by the proprietors of industrial establishments, the workmen themselves, and the Government also, that absolute want either in sickness or old age amongst Belgian work-people is of the rarest occurrence. Amongst these savings institutions there is one adopted by the Government more than two years since, called the "Postal Savings System," which, from its good practical results to the laboring classes, merits particular notice. To make it of as much utility as possible to the laboring classes the Government has constituted all post and telegraph offices throughout the country receiving offices for the savings of the people, where they can deposit to their credit 5 or 10 centime postage-stamps to the value of a franc at any time. All depositors are furnished with appropriate blank forms, upon which they can attach their stamps as on a letter. A register of their names is kept in each office and every deposit of stamps to the value of a franc or more entered in it to their credit and the stamps defaced. Although a franc is the smallest amount received at any one time, this may be made up of either 10 or 5 centime stamps; hence it will be seen that this kind of savings institution affords an admirable opportunity for the saving of the smallest economies amongst the poor and laboring classes, and, as far as I can learn, it has been very successful in encouraging economy amongst them.

In regard to the moral and physical condition of the work-people of Belgium it may be confidently said that it would be difficult to find a more vigorous, sturdy, and self-possessed working-class in any country. They not only enjoy a large degree of political and religious freedom, but by a recent law passed by the legislature of the country, if they can pass an examination in an elementary education, all male citizens are entitled to vote for any of their communal officers, and thus slowly but gradually their influence is being felt in the political affairs of the country.

There are in this Kingdom 961,290 women and girls employed in almost every department of official, commercial, or industrial labor, and I think, without serious moral or physical injury to the sex, excepting in the mines and metallurgic industries, in which there are nearly 17,000 women and

girls employed. The employment of women in these departments of labor certainly tends to degrade and brutalize them by depriving them of the refining contact of a promiscuous social life with their own sex, however humble, and consigning them to contact with coarse and vulgar men in a labor that only seeks relief in sleep and sensual indulgence. This I regard as a blot upon the whole labor system of this country, and although several strong efforts have recently been made by the legislature to abolish or greatly modify it, they have not yet succeeded, and it still remains a blight upon an otherwise admirable system of employing female labor in this country.

JNO. WILSON,
Consul.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Brussels, May 23, 1884.

I. GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in Brussels.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
BUILDING TRADES.			
Bricklayers	\$4 82	\$5 79	\$4 82
Hod-carriers	2 89	3 47	2 89
Masons	4 82	5 79	4 82
Tenders	2 89	3 47	2 89
Plasterers	4 82	6 75	4 82
Tenders	2 89	3 47	2 89
Slaters	5 79	6 75	5 79
Roofers	5 79	6 75	5 79
Tenders	3 47	.....	3 47
Plumbers	4 82	6 75	5 79
Assistants	2 89	3 47	2 89
Carpenters	3 86	6 75	4 82
Gas-fitters	4 82	6 75	5 79
OTHER TRADES.			
Bakers	3 47	6 75	5 21
Blacksmiths	4 82	6 75	5 80
Strikers	3 86	4 82	3 86
Book-binders	3 47	6 94	5 79
Brick-makers	4 82	6 75	5 79
Brewers	3 47	5 79	5 21
Butchers	3 47	5 79	5 21
Brass-founders	4 82	8 68	6 95
Cabinet-makers	4 82	6 75	5 79
Confectioners	3 47	5 79	5 21
Cigar-makers	5 79	8 68	6 75
Coopers	4 82	6 75	5 21
Distillers	3 47	5 79	5 21
Drivers:			
Draymen and teamsters	3 86	4 82	4 28
Cab and carriage	3 47	4 82	3 86
Street railways	3 47	5 79	4 63
Dyers	5 79	8 65	6 75
Engravers	4 63	11 58	6 95
Furriers	3 86	8 68	5 79
Gardeners	3 47	4 82	3 86
Hatters	3 86	8 68	5 79
Horseshoers	4 82	8 68	6 95
Jewelers	5 79	9 65	8 68
Laborers, porters, &c.	2 89	3 86	3 47
Lithographers	3 47	6 95	5 79
Potters	4 82	6 75	5 79
Printers	3 47	8 68	6 40
Teachers public schools*	231 60	482 50	386 00
Saddle and harness makers	3 47	6 95	5 79
Tanners	3 86	6 75	5 79
Tailors	3 47	5 79	5 21
Telegraph operators*	231 60	463 20	386 00
Tinsmiths	3 47	5 79	4 82
Weavers (outside of mills)	3 86	8 68	5 79
Shoemakers	3 47	6 75	4 82

* Per year.

II. FACTORIES, MILLS, ETC.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in factories or mills in Brussels.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
LINEN FACTORIES. *			
Linen bleachers:			
Men	\$2 64	\$3 42	\$2 94
Boys	2 34		2 34
Yarn bleachers:			
Men	2 64		2 64
Boys	1 14	1 38	1 14
Weavers:			
Boys and girls	1 38		1 38
Men and women	2 94		2 94
Warping-machine tenders (women)	2 58		2 58
Dressing-machine tenders (men)	4 08		4 08
Starching and finishing (men)	2 94		2 94
Starching and finishing (boys)	1 38		1 38
WOOLEN MILLS. †			
Wool sorters (men)	3 60		3 60
Wool combers (women)	2 14	2 94	2 18
Wool spinners (men)	8 10		8 10
Assistant spinners (men)	3 60	4 20	3 60
Wool spinners:			
Women	2 14	2 94	2 18
Boys	1 14	2 14	1 44
Weavers:			
Men	4 62		4 62
Women	3 60		3 60
Dyers and finishers (men)	2 94	4 62	3 60

* Per week of sixty hours.

† Per week of seventy-two hours.

Carpenters, machinists, firemen, locksmiths, and generally all mechanics attached to mills and factories receive an average of \$4.62 per week of sixty hours.

III. FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS, AND IRON WORKS.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in foundries, machine-shops, and iron works in this consular district.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
BLAST FURNACES.			
Furnacemen	\$3 77	\$4 05	\$3 77
Assistants	2 61	3 19	2 61
Boys	1 16	1 84	1 16
Other workmen	2 61	3 19	2 61
ROLLING MILLS.			
Puddlers, first	5 21	6 66	5 79
Puddlers, second	4 05	4 63	4 05
Rollers, first	7 53	8 68	7 72
Heaters, first	7 82	8 99	8 68
Other workmen	3 47	4 15	3 47
Boys, from fourteen to eighteen years	1 45	2 89	2 32
MACHINE AND BOILER SHOPS.			
Blacksmiths	4 63	7 53	5 79
Assistants, strikers	3 47	4 05	3 47
Turners	4 05	6 95	5 79
Screw and nut makers	3 47	4 05	4 05
Boiler-makers	4 05	5 79	4 82
Assistants	3 47	4 63	3 47
Machinists	4 63	6 95	5 79
FOUNDRIES.			
Model-makers	4 63	6 95	5 79
Molders	4 05	5 79	4 63
Other workmen	3 47	4 25	3 47

IV. GLASS-WORKERS.

Wages paid per month of two hundred and sixty hours to glass-workers in this entire consular district.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Foremen	\$19 30	\$24 12	\$21 23
Book-keepers	38 60	57 90	48 25
Clerks	14 47	19 30	14 47
Blowers*	67 55	106 15	96 59
Gatherers*	19 30	48 25	33 77
First teasers*			46 32
Second teasers*			38 60
Third teasers*			32 81
Flatteners*	28 95	38 60	33 77
Cutters	21 23	27 02	24 12
Packers	17 37	19 30	17 87
Blacksmiths	17 37	19 30	19 80
Laborers, per day of ten hours			60

* These workmen work from eight to ten hours per day and from twenty to twenty-three days per month.

V. MINES AND MINING.

Wages paid in connection with coal-mines in the consular district of Brussels.

UNDER GROUND.

Chief overseers	per month..	\$32 81
Other overseers	do	27 02
Weighmasters	do	28 95
Workmen in galleries	per day..	\$0 60 to 83
Laborers for removing earth and débris from pits:		
Boys from 12 to 16 years	do	21 23
Boys over 16 years	do	42 50
Girls from 14 to 16 years	do	23 29
Girls over 16 years	do	31 37
Pit wagon men for hauling coal to shaft:		
Boys from 12 to 16 years	do	19 22
Boys over 16 years	do	48 54
Girls from 14 to 16 years	do	21 35
Girls over 16 years	do	33 39
Miners in deepest vein	do	77 1 16
Other miners	do	73 1 00
Laborers in pit	do	56 66

ABOVE GROUND.

Watchmen	per day..	35
Machinists	do	77
Firemen	do	58
Laborers:		
Men	do	42 58
Women	do	27 35
Boys over 16 years	do	18 37
Girls over 16 years	do	16 29

VI. RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per month to railway employés (those engaged about stations, as well as those engaged on the engines and cars, linemen, railroad laborers, &c.) in Belgium.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Administrators	\$193 00	.....	\$193 00
Inspectors-general	160 96	.....	160 96
Other inspectors	88 39	\$112 71	96 50
Directors	112 71	.....	112 71
Chief civil engineers	88 39	112 71	96 50
Chiefs of division	88 39	112 71	96 50
Station-masters and receivers, section and depot chiefs:			
First class	72 37	88 39	77 20
Second class	56 35	64 40	57 90
Third class	41 50	48 25	41 50
Fourth class	33 77	38 60	33 77
Fifth class	28 95	33 77	28 95
Chief clerks and book-keepers	48 25	56 35	53 00
First subordinate clerks	37 00	43 42	38 60
Second subordinate clerks	14 47	28 95	19 30
Engineers, machinists	28 95	30 88	28 95
Firemen	19 30	23 16	21 23
Conductors of trains	33 77	38 60	33 77
Watchmen, policemen, and interpreters	19 30	33 77	28 95
Freight agents	19 30	33 77	19 30
Chief switch tenders	23 16	28 95	23 16
Subordinate switch-tenders	15 44	21 23	19 30
Superintendent of lights and lamps	19 30	38 60	28 95
Laborers and linemen	19 30	.....	19 30

IX. STORE AND SHOP WAGES.

Wages paid per year in all kinds of stores, wholesale and retail, to males and females, in Brussels.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Book-keeper	\$386 00	\$772 00	\$482 50
Foreign correspondents	386 00	579 00	386 00
Clerks	347 40	386 00	347 40
Salesmen*	231 60	347 40	289 50
Traveling salesmen	386 00	579 00	386 00
Assistant clerks (male)	57 90	231 60	115 80
Female clerks†	57 90	115 80	69 48
Warehousemen	193 00	289 50	231 60
Boys .....	.....	69 90	69 90

* Salesmen, besides their salaries, generally receive 1 per cent. commission on all their sales.

† Traveling salesmen receive from \$1.93 to \$2.70 per day traveling expenses, besides their salaries.

‡ Female clerks in retail stores usually receive from \$3.86 to \$4.82 per month when boarded and lodged.

X. HOUSEHOLD WAGES IN TOWNS AND CITIES.

Wages paid per month to household servants (towns and cities), including board and lodging, in Brussels.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Male servants:			
Head servants (maitres d'hôtel)	\$9 65	\$19 30	\$14 47
General house servants*	4 82	9 65	9 65
Coachmen*	11 58	19 30	13 51
Grooms*	4 65	9 65	8 68
Cooks	19 30	24 12	19 30
Footmen*	9 65	19 30	14 47
Female servants:			
Chambermaids	8 68	11 58	9 65
General house servants	4 82	6 75	5 79
Cooks	9 65	15 44	11 58
Nurses or children's maids	4 82	6 75	5 79

* The servants marked with an asterisk are clothed at the cost of their masters, as they are generally clothed in livery.

XI. AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Wages paid per day to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants in Belgium, with or without board and lodging.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Province of Brabant:			
Men (with board).....	\$0 20	\$0 23	\$0 20
Women (with board).....	14	16	14
Men (without board).....	31	36	34
Women (without board).....	20		20
Province of Hainaut:			
Men (with board).....	27	30	27
Women (with board).....	15	17	15
Men (without board).....	47	50	47
Women (without board).....	24	25	24

XII. CORPORATION EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per year to the corporation employés in the city of Brussels, Belgium.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
BURGOMASTER'S OFFICE.			
Burgomaster.....	\$4,825 00		\$4,825 00
Chief of division.....	1,544 00		1,544 00
Secretary.....	965 00		965 00
Chief of bureau.....	868 50		868 50
Assistants.....	579 00		579 00
Employés:			
First class.....	424 60	\$540 40	424 60
Second class.....	231 60	386 00	231 60
Antographist.....	694 80		694 80
Printers.....	270 20		270 20
Ushers and messengers.....	193 00	270 20	231 60
ARCHIVES.			
Archivist.....	1,544 00		1,544 00
Assistant.....	598 30		598 30
Employés:			
First class.....	424 60	540 40	540 40
Second class.....	231 60	386 00	386 00
MUNICIPAL REVENUES.			
Receiver.....	1,640 50		1,640 50
Chief of bureau.....	926 40		926 40
Assistants.....	598 30	636 90	617 60
Employés:			
First class.....	443 90	463 20	443 90
Second class.....	231 60	424 60	386 00
MEAT INSPECTION AND SLAUGHTER HOUSE.			
Director*.....	733 40		733 40
Veterinary inspector*.....	617 60		617 60
Meat inspectors.....	347 40		347 40
FISH MARKET.			
Chief of service.....	482 50		482 50
Book-keeper.....	405 30		405 30
Employés, first class.....	270 20		270 20
Expert.....	308 80		308 80
FRUIT AND VEGETABLE MARKET.			
Chief of service.....	965 00		965 00
Book-keeper.....	482 50		482 50
Cashier.....	386 00		386 00
Inspector.....	377 35		377 35
GAS AND WATER.			
Chief engineer and inspector.....	1,920 00		1,920 00
Assistant engineers.....	694 80	965 00	772 00

* With residence.

Wages paid per year to the corporation employes in the city of Brussels—Continued.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
GAS AND WATER—Continued.			
Draftsmen	\$366 00	\$579 00	\$482 00
Collectors	289 50	347 40	308 80
Inspectors of meters	270 20	328 10	289 50
BUILDINGS AND STREETS.			
Architect	1,930 00	.....	1,930 00
Inspectors	868 50	.....	868 50
Designers:			
First class	656 20	772 00	656 20
Second class	521 10	.....	521 10
Overseers of workmen	424 60	501 80	424 60
POLICE.			
Commissary-general	1,930 00	2,123 00	1,930 00
Commissaries of divisions	965 00	1,254 50	1,061 50
Commissaries and inspectors	733 40	772 00	733 40
Commissaries and assistant inspectors	598 30	656 20	598 30
Commissaries and assistant inspectors:			
Second class	501 80	579 00	540 40
Third class	405 30	443 90	405 30
Special agents:			
First class	366 70	386 00	366 70
Second class	328 10	347 40	328 10
Judiciary agents	328 10	347 40	347 40
Police inspectors:			
First class	328 10	347 40	347 40
Second class	328 10	.....	328 10
Policemen:			
First class	308 80	.....	308 80
Second class	289 50	.....	289 50
Third class	270 20	.....	270 20

XIII. GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND OFFICES.

Wages paid per year to employes in Government departments and offices—exclusive of tradesmen and laborers—in Belgium.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
IN ALL MINISTERIAL DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT.			
Directors-general	\$1,737 00	\$1,930 00	\$1,737 00
Directors	1,351 00	1,544 00	1,447 00
Chiefs of divisions	1,061 50	1,254 50	1,158 00
Chiefs of bureaus	810 60	965 00	887 80
Clerks:			
First class	617 60	772 00	694 80
Second class	424 60	579 00	463 20
Assistant clerks	424 60	501 80	463 20
Porters	115 10	231 60	183 35
Ushers	386 00	482 50	431 35
Messengers	270 20	308 80	289 50
Firemen	212 30	231 60	221 95
Office cleaners (females)	154 40	.....	154 40
POST-OFFICES AND TELEGRAPH EMPLOYÉS.			
Postmasters:			
First class	1,061 50	1,258 00	1,061 50
Second class	868 50	965 00	868 50
Third class	772 00	868 50	772 00
Fourth class	598 30	675 50	598 30
Chief clerks:			
First class	598 30	.....	598 30
Second class	347 40	386 00	347 40
Subordinate clerks:			
Males	193 00	347 40	231 60
Females	154 40	193 00	154 40
Interpreters	250 90	299 15	250 90
Letter-carriers	193 00	250 90	193 00
Chief telegraph operators	386 00	463 20	386 00
Subordinate operators	231 60	367 00	318 45
Dispatch carriers (boys)	115 80	163 70	115 80

XIV. TRADES AND LABOR—GOVERNMENT EMPLOY.

Wages paid per month to the trades and laborers in Government employ in Brussels, Belgium.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
GOVERNMENT RAILROAD SHOPS.			
Chiefs of shops:			
First class.....	\$71 41	\$77 20	\$71 41
Second class.....	59 53	65 62	59 53
Foremen:			
First class.....	50 18	54 06	50 18
Second class.....	42 46	48 00	42 46
Third class.....	34 74	38 00	34 74
Machinists.....	28 95	38 60	33 77
Blacksmiths.....	28 95	38 00	33 77
Carpenters.....	28 95	38 60	33 77
Painters.....	28 95	38 60	28 95
Other tradesmen.....	28 95	38 60	28 95
Laborers.....	15 44	19 30	15 44
Porters and watchmen.....	15 44	21 23	19 30
Apprentices.....	7 72	17 37	9 65
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICES.			
Foremen.....	34 74	38 60	34 74
Compositors.....	19 30	34 71	28 95
Pressmen.....	19 30	28 95	24 12
Apprentices.....	7 72	17 37	9 65
Messengers.....	17 37	25 00	19 30

XV. PRINTERS AND PRINTING OFFICES.

Statement showing the wages paid per week of sixty hours to printers (compositors, pressmen, proof-readers, &c.) in Brussels, Belgium.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Compositors.....	\$6 40	\$8 10	\$6 95
Pressmen.....	6 95	13 90	8 08
Proof-readers.....	5 70	10 04	8 10
Press-tenders (females).....	3 19	4 05	3 47
Apprentices.....	1 74	3 47	2 32

ANTWERP.

REPORT BY CONSUL STEUART.

In answer to the labor circular, issued by the Department of State I beg to hand herewith certain tables covering the salaries paid to the employés of the city and province of Antwerp, and the rates of wages paid to workmen of different occupations in this consular district. The statistics here given have been gathered carefully from the most reliable sources.

It is extremely difficult to obtain much information in this city upon this subject, as most employers guard their business very closely, and refuse to give any particulars regarding its details, especially for use in America.

I also append some tables giving the retail prices of the necessary articles of food and clothing in order to furnish an idea of the cost of living.

In addition to the statistics given in the tables I am able to offer some information on the following occupations:

DIAMOND-CUTTING.

This is a very lucrative employment, so much so that premiums have been paid to enable boys to be received as apprentices to learn this craft, but the ordinary practice is to take a youth about fifteen years of age, who must work two years for nothing. At the expiration of this time he begins to earn about \$1 per week, and for the third and fourth years he earns from \$2 to \$3 per week. It requires from five to six years' close training to make a good workman.

Prior to the year 1870 skilled workmen averaged from about \$20 to \$30 per week, but from 1871 to 1876 the demand for diamonds increased so greatly that wages were advanced until they reached their highest point in 1876, when a skillful workman, who had large stones to cut, could earn from \$200 to \$300 per week, but since that time the tendency of wages has been downward, until at present, when a first-class workman may earn a maximum wage of \$80 to \$90 per week.

The ruling wages at present are: For stones of 1 carat and above, \$1.95 per carat; for stones of one-half carat, at the rate of \$2.70 per carat; for one-quarter carat stones, \$3.10 per carat, and for smaller stones \$3.50, \$3.70, and \$5 per carat.

SUGAR FACTORIES.

Sugar refining is carried on here on a very extensive scale, and gives employment to a great number of work-people. The maximum wage earned per day is 97 cents, the lowest about 29 cents, and the average 58 cents.

A proportion of about one female to every four males find work in these factories.

The regular working hours in sugar refineries are from 6 o'clock in the morning till 7 in the evening all the year around, and out of this time the employés are allowed two hours for meals.

WATER-WORKS.

The various employés in the water-works of this city are paid per hour as follows:

Stone-masons, 11.6 to 15½ cents; skilled iron-workers, 8.7 to 11.6 cents; brick-layers, 7.7 to 10.6 cents; and unskilled laborers, 5.8 to 6½ cents.

The foregoing are day-work wages; piecework earnings would be about 25 per cent. more.

AGRICULTURAL LABORERS.

These laborers are engaged by the year, and are provided with board and lodgings exclusive of their wages. They are paid somewhat as follows:

Male farm-hands, \$70 to \$85 per year; female farm-hands, \$50 to \$70 per year.

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.

The employés engaged in the transmission and reception of telegraphic messages are divided into three different grades, and receive the following salaries:

First-class operators, \$444, \$521, and \$598 per annum; second-class operators, \$318 to \$386 per annum; third-class operators, \$212 to \$260 per annum.

HOTEL SERVANTS.

In first-class hotels servants are paid per month as follows :

Chief cook, \$38, with a gratuity of \$115 to \$135 at the new year; second cook, \$25, with a gratuity of \$25 at the new year; third cook, \$15, with a yearly gratuity of \$10; waiters, \$17 for the six summer months, \$8 for the winter months, and a yearly gratuity of \$4; chamber-maids, \$10 for the summer months, \$6 for the winter months, and a yearly gratuity of \$4; the man in charge of the wine-cellar, \$12, with a yearly gratuity of \$100; porters who attend to the boots, baggage, &c., receive no fixed salary in the summer, but are allowed a yearly gratuity of \$4 and a salary of \$6 per month during the winter months; ordinary maids, for the six summer months, are paid \$10 per month; for the winter months, \$4 per month, and at the new year a gratuity of \$4.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

Cooks in private houses are paid per month from \$4.85 to \$14.50, and the average wage is about \$6.75; chamber-maids and lady's maids from \$3.85 to \$9.65; average wage, \$5.80; men servants, from \$7.75 to \$11.60; and coachmen from \$9.65 to \$15.45.

CLERKS.

Clerks generally begin with a salary of \$9.65 per month, which may be taken as the minimum; the maximum salary paid to the highest grade of clerks is \$58 per month, and the average salary throughout is about \$28.95 per month.

CORPORATIONS.

There are also workmen's corporations, formed by a number of shareholders and organized specially for work at the docks and for cartage; they own their horses and carts, and are in good financial condition. Every shareholder has his department and engages and superintends his help for the day.

The ordinary laborer, thus employed, can earn \$24 per month, the draymen driving two horses can earn \$17.50, and those driving one horse \$16 per month.

Nearly every grade of work around the docks is done by these corporations, with the exception of the measuring, weighing, and storing of grain. This also is done by a corporation, but the work it undertakes is all contract work, and the daily laborer who is hired for the carrying of grain can earn, according to the work he performs, from \$50 to \$62.50 per month; few, however, can reach this last figure, the labor being too hard to work at steadily every day.

Workmen who are not regularly in the employ of these corporations may be hired at a daily wage of 60 cents.

Master stevedores, who also engage their workmen at the last-mentioned wages, can readily earn \$76 per month.

Female labor is also much used at the docks, principally in the cleaning of salted and dried hides arriving from South America; they earn from \$10 to \$12.50 per month, but are always employed by the day, and can perform as much labor as any able-bodied man. They are very industrious and saving and are not given to drink like the men doing the same work.

The meals of the working classes are about as follows: Before going to work they have coffee, milk, and bread; at 9 o'clock they have a second breakfast or luncheon, which is generally a piece of bread with a drink of cold coffee and sometimes a glass of cheap beer. Their dinner, which they take between the hours of 12 and 1, is composed generally of bread, potatoes, and other vegetables; sometimes a little bacon or sausage. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon they again have a piece of bread, but all through the day they are imbibing freely of gin, which is their favorite beverage, and is very cheap.

Besides the innumerable drinking houses that offer their temptations, this liquor is continually carried among the workmen by women for sale by the small glass.

After their day's work is over they have another meal, consisting generally of soup, bread, potatoes, and other vegetables; and when fruit is plentiful and cheap they eat considerable quantities of it. They seldom eat butchers meat, and then only on Sundays or special occasions.

JOHN H. STEUART,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Antwerp, June, 1884.

SUPPLEMENT TO CONSUL STEUART'S REPORT.

Through the courtesy and assistance of many of the representative firms in this district I am enabled to impart, as a supplement to the labor statistics, some useful information respecting their several industries, as follows:

PAPER WORKS.

Statement of Messrs. Glenisson & fils, Turnhout.

The salaries of foremen vary from \$2.90 to \$3.86 per week; those of skilled workmen from 35 cents to 39 cents per day, and those of apprentices from 10 cents to 23 cents per day.

In the winter they begin work at half past 7, and in the summer at half past 6, and do not finish till 8 o'clock at night, all the year round. The only breaks in this long day's work are one hour and fifteen minutes for dinner, fifteen minutes at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and half an hour at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Since the year 1878 there has been no change in the wages of these workmen, and throughout this period they have not varied.

There are no co-operative societies patronized by the employes in this industry.

They are paid in the ordinary currency, and are at liberty to purchase the necessities of life wherever it may suit them to do so.

The relations existing between the employers and workmen in this industry are excellent, and give no cause for complaint. The industrial crisis which weighs so heavily upon all trades makes the workman understand instinctively the application of the law of supply and demand, and thus forcibly imposes upon him a greater reserve.

There is a fund to meet cases of accident or illness connected with these works, which is formed by contributions from the workmen themselves—a small sum being deducted for this purpose from their weekly wages. This fund assures to the workmen when ill the attendance of a medical man and the necessary medicines free of charge, and to those incapacitated through accidents a pension equaling their salaries.

Strikes are unknown in this industry, and during our extensive business experience, covering more than half a century, we have not had a single dispute of this nature with our workmen.

PAPER MILLS.

Statement of Messrs. De Naeyer & Co., Willebroeck.

The wages of the employes in our factories are divided as follows: Skilled workmen, from 96 cents to \$1.93 per day; ordinary workmen, from 39 cents to 77 cents per day; and apprentices, from 19.3 to 57 cents per day.

The fixed working hours are from 6 o'clock in the morning till 6 o'clock in the evening, out of which time two hours are allowed for meals.

There has been no change in the wages paid to our workmen from the year 1878 down to the present time.

Our employes live under conditions very favorable to habits of saving. We have established a system of gratuities to encourage these habits; and though, in general, these people live from hand to mouth, we have succeeded in inducing a considerable number to practice economy, and many of them have become proprietors of the houses in which they dwell.

We afford them considerable assistance to enable them to build small houses for themselves.

There are no co-operative societies connected with our factory, but we ourselves furnish our employes with most of the necessities of life, besides taking a great interest in and providing for their moral welfare.

No youth under fourteen years of age is admitted into our works, and then only on condition that he attend the school attached to the establishment until he reaches the age of eighteen. The school hours are from 5 to 7 o'clock in the evening. There are two distributions of prizes each year, and whilst all the pupils are encouraged and stimulated to work, the most deserving are recognized and handsomely rewarded. There is also a musical society, composed of the workmen who display the most aptitude for music, and which comprises sixty members.

The members of this society receive from us a monthly gratuity.

Excursions to the principal cities and towns of the Kingdom, or to a neighboring country, are organized and paid for by us as a reward and encouragement to the workmen.

A comprehensive library places at the disposal of the workmen a great variety of useful and amusing books.

There is also attached to our works a very spacious and airy refectory, where the men may dine at the rate of 7 cents per head. The dinner is composed of soup, broth, or vegetables, 5 ounces of meat, and a pint of beer.

When we run short of hands—a thing which has not taken place for a considerable period—we appeal to workmen in other districts, and as an inducement we provide them with board and lodgings at the rate of 1 franc (19 cents) per day.

We take every possible precaution to avoid accidents, and when they do occur, in spite of these precautions, we furnish every possible assistance in our power to the sufferers thereby.

There are two doctors attached to our works, and the patients may choose whichever of the two they prefer to attend them.

STEAM RICE MILLS.

Statement of Messrs. A. J. A. Elsen & Co., Antwerp.

The daily wages of our workmen are from 58 cents to 77 cents, and the foreman and head machinist, besides a fixed salary, participate in the profits.

In the year 1878 and down to the present time our workmen have been paid the same rate of wages.

The greater proportion of our hands are married, and conduct themselves well; in fact we have every reason to congratulate ourselves in this respect.

There are no co-operative societies with which they are connected, and they are perfectly free to purchase their provisions wherever they may deem best.

There is no fund or special provision to compensate workmen in cases of accident, but when misfortunes of this nature occur we continue to pay them the whole of their wages.

With reference to strikes, we may state that, since the establishment of our business, none have taken place among our employes.

BEET-ROOT SUGAR-WORKS OF LILLO.

The average salary of the factory hands, working outside, is about 53 cents per day of ten hours; and of those working in the interior

likewise 53 cents per day of twelve hours. When these hands work by the pièce, they can earn as much as 57 cents per day. The females, who, we may remark, work with a very good will, earn about one-third less than the men, or about 30 cents per day, and for piecework 38 cents per day.

The foregoing are the wages earned during the manufacturing season, namely, from the middle of September till the middle of January. During the remainder of the year they only earn 4.8 cents per hour, and work at the most ten hours per day.

To fill up his spare time the workman occupies himself in attending to his plot of potatoes or in gardening.

During the summer months women find no employment in this industry.

Artisans working twelve hours or less per day, according to the season, are paid at the rate of 6.8 cents per hour.

Field laborers (workmen engaged in the cultivation of the beet-root). Each farm employs a certain number of laborers according to its extent, and these people generally receive wages of 19.3 cents per day, with food and lodgings free. Those who are not lodged and fed receive 48 cents per day. These are the maximum wages paid to young and vigorous men, but this work is principally allotted to old men or youths, who are paid at the same rate as the women engaged in the same work.

Besides the numerous farm servants living on the premises, the farmers hire a number of young women, who have to provide their own food and lodgings, and who are paid 24 cents per day of twelve hours.

There has been no increase in any of these salaries since the year 1878; in fact, if anything, the tendency has been downward.

Generally speaking, these workmen are inclined to be industrious and economical though during feast and holiday times they find it necessary to buy more expensive pleasures and more costly food. This is becoming more general and more pronounced year by year. Among themselves they live in harmony, and their moral condition does not leave very much to be desired. They all belong to the Roman Catholic faith, but they are by no means devout or superstitious, and their religion is altogether somewhat superficial. As a rule they possess some education and are able to read and write.

I. GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in Antwerp.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
BUILDING TRADES.			
Brick-layers	\$4 05	\$5 20	\$4 40
Hod-carriers	3 00	3 50	3 12
Masons	5 20	8 10	6 00
Tenders	3 00	3 50	3 12
Plasterers	4 15	4 65	4 40
Tenders	3 00	3 05	3 12
Slaters	5 20	6 35	5 60
Plumbers	4 05	5 20	4 40
Assistants	2 90	3 50	3 05
Carpenters	3 75	5 25	4 65
Gas-fitters	4 00	4 65	4 16

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in Antwerp—Continued.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
OTHER TRADES.			
Bakers	\$2 60	\$3 20	\$2 70
Blacksmiths	4 25	7 55	5 50
Strikers	2 30	3 60	2 45
Book-binders	3 45	5 20	4 63
Brick-makers	3 90	4 75	3 20
Brewers	3 00	4 75	3 20
Butchers	2 30	3 20	2 80
Cabinet-makers	4 00	8 00	6 00
Confectioners	3 47	6 25	4 65
Cigar-makers	5 79	9 42	6 50
Coopers	3 37	3 86	3 47
Cutlers	4 00	6 25	4 65
Distillers	2 30	4 34	3 37
Drivers:			
Draymen and teamsters	1 55	3 66	2 95
Cab and carriage			3 00
Street railways			4 63
Furriers	6 36	9 46	7 53
Gardeners	4 05	5 20	4 40
Horseshoers	3 47	4 35	4 05
Jewelers	5 00	10 35	6 50
Laborers, porters, &c			3 47
Lithographers	4 85	9 25	5 80
Printers	3 47	8 70	5 80
Teachers public schools	3 75	13 45	7 45
Saddle and harness makers	2 30	8 00	5 00
Sail-makers	5 20	8 10	5 80
Stevedores	4 05	7 00	5 00
Tailors (piecework)	3 00	6 00	4 50
Telegraph operators	4 00	11 50	6 50
Tinsmiths	3 20	5 00	3 47

FOOD PRICES.

Cost of various articles of food, &c., in the city of Antwerp.

Articles.	Price.	Articles.	Price.
Bacon	per pound.. \$0 20	Onions	per pound.. \$0 10
Beans	per pint.. 05	Peas (dry)	per cwt.. 3 15
Beef	per pound.. 20	Pepper	per pound.. 25
Beer	per glass.. 02½	Petroleum	per pint.. 01½
Bread	per pound.. 04	Pork	per pound.. 20
Butter	do.. 32	Potatoes	do.. 03
Cabbages	each.. 03	Rabbits	each.. 60
Candles	per pound.. 10	Radishes	per bunch.. 02
Carrots	per bunch.. 02	Rice	per pound.. 08
Cheese	per pound.. 10	Rum	per pint.. 30
Coals	per cwt.. 35	Sausages	per pound.. 20
Coffee	per pound.. 20	Sirup	do.. 10
Dripping	do.. 20	Soap (common)	do.. 03
Eggs	per dozen.. 24	Soda (washing)	do.. 01
Fish (fresh)	per pound.. 06	Starch	do.. 04½
Flour	do.. 08	Sugar	do.. 11½
Gin	per pint.. 14	Tapioca	do.. 05
Lard	per pound.. 20	Treacle	do.. 04
Milk	per pint.. 0½	Veal	do.. 20
Mustard	per pound.. 30	Vinegar	per pint.. 01
Mutton	do.. 20		

Wages paid per day of ten hours at the military arsenal, Antwerp.

Occupations.	Highest.	Lowest.	Occupations.	Highest.	Lowest.
Blacksmiths.....	\$1 15	\$0 57½	Firemen.....	\$0 77	\$0 58
Strikers.....	57½	38½	Carpenters.....	96	38½
Fitters.....	1 15	57½	Joiners.....	96	38½
Filers.....	57½	38½	Wheelwrights.....	96	38½
Lathemen.....	96½	57½	Coopers.....	96	38½
Lathemen in metal.....	57½	38½	Sawyers.....	58	38½
Coppersmiths.....	77	38½	Painters.....	96	38½
Tinsmiths.....	77	38½	Master harness-maker.....	1 15	86½
Planers.....	58	38½	Harness-maker.....	77	38½
Borers.....	58	38½	Masons.....	86½	38½
Riveters.....	58	38½	Printers.....	96	58
Spinners.....	58	38½	Book-binders.....	77	58
Master molders.....	1 15	86½	Apprentices to all the trades.....	34	15
Founders and molders.....	86½	38½	Day laborers.....	58	38½
Galvanizers.....	86½	38½	File-cutters.....	1 15	57½

Overtime is paid at the rate of one-tenth of the daily wage per hour.

Salaries for night-work or work done on holidays are increased 50 per cent.

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

E. Sadoine, esq., administrator and general director of the "Society John Cockerill" (the largest iron and steel works in Belgium), has kindly furnished me with the following information respecting the workmen in the employ of this company:

In the case of accidents resulting in wounds or death, the society, in the first eventuality, allows the workman one-half of his salary, and in the latter a pension to his family; if suffering from illness the society grants him from 30 to 40 per cent. of his salary.

There exists in the neighborhood of our works several co-operative societies, founded by the workmen, for the supply of their provisions and other necessary articles.

The workmen, in general, are not economical or saving; the household expenses, pigeons, gambling, and the tavern combined suffice to run away with all their earnings; there are, however, workmen who are honest and economical; such are not uncommon among the higher grades, who generally live respectably and soberly.

The relations existing between the masters and the employés have, to a certain extent, been embittered by the effect of the international union, of which some of the pernicious germs still remain; nevertheless there has been an improvement in these relations latterly. The colliers still have recourse to strikes in the event of disputes about salaries or the quantity of work to be done; among those employed in the other kinds of works strikes do not occur.

The workmen are paid once a fortnight, and may buy their provisions wherever they may find it to their interest to do so.

The actual relations at present existing between employers and employés are favorable and satisfactory.

The following table gives the wages paid to the workmen employed in the above-mentioned works at the present time, as compared with 1878:

Table showing the daily wages paid to the workmen employed in the iron and steel works of the "Society John Cockerill," at Seraing, Belgium, in the years 1878 and 1884.

Occupations.	1878.	1884.	Occupations.	1878.	1884.
Coal-miners.....	\$0 81	\$0 96	Workshops:		
Smelters.....	77	77	Model-makers.....	\$1 06	\$0 96
Foundry molders.....	90	86	Finishers.....	96	86
Iron-works:			Turners.....	1 06	86
Puddlers.....	1 16	1 08	Boiler-makers:		
Firemen.....	1 55	1 64	Fitters.....	96	1 06
Rollers.....	1 16	1 08	Riveters.....	86	80
Steel-works:			Naval docks:		
Founders.....	1 16	1 16	Fitters.....	1 06	1 06
Firemen.....	1 35	1 35	Riveters.....	74	74
Rollers.....	1 55	1 55	Carpenters.....	96	96
Forge:					
Strikers.....	1 44	1 35			
Smiths.....	1 06	90			

SEAMEN'S WAGES.

Wages paid to officers and men in ocean steam vessels (per month), as furnished by the commissaire maritime of the port of Antwerp.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Captain	\$85 85	\$144 75	\$101 32
First mate	48 25	57 90	50 18
Second mate	33 77	43 42	34 75
Chief engineer	85 85	106 15	80 48
Second engineer	48 25	67 55	53 07
Third engineer	33 77	53 07	38 60
Doctor	48 25	53 75	49 21
Chief steward	24 12	57 00	31 85
Second steward	16 40	28 95	19 30
Cook	24 12	38 60	27 80
Second cook	19 30	27 98	21 61
Baker	21 23	38 60	25 47
Carpenter	28 95	28 95	---
Boatswain	24 12	28 95	25 09
Second boatswain	19 30	24 12	21 23
Lamp-trimmer	16 40	19 30	17 37
Fireman	17 37	19 30	18 75
Seaman	15 44	16 40	15 82
Greaser	19 30	21 23	20 26
Trimmer	14 48	14 48	---

Wages paid to officers and men on coasting steamships (per month), as furnished by the commissaire maritime of the port of Antwerp.

Occupations.	Average wages.	Occupations.	Average wages.
Captain	\$57 90	Cook	\$17 37
First mate	38 60	Carpenter	24 12
Second mate	32 81	Boatswain	23 16
Chief engineer	52 10	Lamp-trimmer	15 44
Second engineer	38 60	Fireman	16 40
Steward	19 30	Sailor	14 48

Monthly wages paid to officers and men on ocean sailing vessels.

Occupations.	Average wages.	Occupations.	Average wages.
Captain	\$38 60	Boatswain	\$17 37
First mate	28 95	Cook	19 30
Second mate	19 30	Steward	24 00
Carpenter	17 37	Sailor	12 15

Wages paid in distilleries per week of sixty hours, as furnished by the largest distiller in the city of Antwerp.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Ordinary workmen	\$2 31	\$4 34	\$3 37
Firemen	3 76	4 63	4 24
Machinists	4 05	4 34	4 20
Coppersmiths	2 90	8 50	4 63
Carpenters	---	---	5 01
Coopers	3 37	3 86	3 47
Drivers	1 54	3 66	2 95
Basket-makers	---	---	3 47

Wages paid in breweries per week of sixty hours in the city of Antwerp.

Occupations.	Average.
Maltmen	\$4 64
Deliverers of beer	4 56
Ordinary workmen	3 54
Cartmen	3 54

PRINTERS' WAGES.

Statement showing the wages paid per week of sixty hours to employes in printing offices in Antwerp, as furnished by one of the largest printing offices.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Compositors	\$1 16	\$8 68	\$5 80
Pressmen	3 50	8 68	5 80
Proof-readers			8 90
Lithographers	4 34	9 26	6 36
Pamphlet-folders	2 31	5 80	4 63
Stitchers	2 31	5 80	4 63
Book-binders	3 48	8 60	5 80
Engravers			11 58
Designers			11 58
Apprentices	19½	38½	29

SHIP-YARDS.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in ship-yards at Antwerp (wooden).

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Ship-carpenters	\$6 95	\$8 10	\$7 60
Calkers	6 05	8 10	7 60
Boat-builders	6 95	8 10	7 60
Joiners	5 80	6 95	6 55
Blacksmiths	4 05	9 26	6 00

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYÉS.

Salaries paid to employes in the Government offices of the province of Antwerp (per annum).

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Director			\$1,158 00
Chief of division	\$868 50	\$1,061 50	965 00
Chief of office	617 60	772 00	675 50
Clerks:			
First class	463 20	579 00	521 10
Second class	347 40	424 60	386 00
Third class	250 90	308 80	279 20
Copying clerks	193 00	231 60	212 30

Every employé is entitled to the minimum salary attached to his grade.

The average and maximum salaries are granted to first-class clerks, respectively, after a service of two and four years, and likewise to employes of inferior grade, after the same length of service; to chiefs of office the average and maximum salaries are granted, after a service of three and six years, respectively; and to chiefs of division after four and eight years respectively.

Functionaries, or employes, who have served more than twenty-five years, who are above fifty years of age, and have received the maximum salary of their grade for at least six years, are entitled to extra pay, which, however, in no case exceeds 20 per cent. of the salary.

The title of director may be conferred upon chiefs of division who have served according to the foregoing.

MINES AND MINING.

Statement showing wages paid to workmen and women in Belgian coal mines per day of ten hours.

Occupations.	Average.
Workmen employed under ground.....	\$0 83
Workmen employed on the surface.....	87½
Women above 21 years, employed on the surface.....	33
Women from 16 to 21 years, employed on the surface.....	29
Girls from 14 to 16, employed on the surface.....	23½
Girls under 14 years, employed on the surface.....	18½
Boys from 14 to 16 years, employed under ground.....	32
Boys under 14 years, employed under ground.....	28
Boys from 14 to 16 years, employed on the surface.....	28
Boys under 14 years, employed on the surface.....	20

Statement showing wages paid to workmen in the repairing shops connected with coal mines, per day of ten hours.

Occupations.	Average.
Joiners.....	\$0 87
Blacksmiths.....	87
Adjusters.....	87
Ordinary workmen.....	58

CORPORATION EMPLOYÉS.

Salaries paid to the employés of the city of Antwerp per annum.

Occupations.	Salaries.	Occupations.	Salaries.
<i>Commercial administration.</i>		<i>Library.</i>	
Burgomaster.....	\$3,860 00	Chief of office.....	\$868 00
5 sheriffs or deputy burgomasters, each.....	1,351 00	2 subchiefs.....each	to 1,158 00
Secretary.....	1,756 30	3 clerks:	598 00
Receiver (including his staff).....	6,716 40	First class.....do	to 868 00
<i>Employés at the Hôtel de Ville.</i>		Second class.....do	405 00
7 chiefs of office.....each	868 00	to 579 00	232 00
12 subchiefs.....do	to 1,158 00	to 386 00	
55 clerks:		<i>Bell-ringing, &c.</i>	
First class.....do	405 00	Clock-maker.....	250 90
Second class.....do	232 00	Bell-ringer.....	173 70
Usher.....	540 40	<i>Police force.</i>	
5 porters in charge of the building:		Chief commissary.....	1,254 50
1.....each	193 00	Chief commissary's clerk.....	193 00
1.....each	164 05	Indemnity to commissary acting as officer to the public minister at the police courts.....	193 00
2.....each	115 80	9 commissaries of division.....each	965 00
Messenger.....	289 00	1 commissary of the judiciary service.....	965 00
Guard.....	212 30	4 assistant inspectors.....each	540 40
8 letter-carriers:		10 assistants, first class.....do	462 50
1.....each	250 90	10 assistants, second class.....do	443 90
2.....each	221 95	26 assistants, third class.....do	405 30
4.....do	212 30	32 agent-inspectors.....do	366 70
1.....each	96 50	3 clerks:	
<i>Archives.</i>		1.....each	386 00
Chief of office.....	868 00	2.....each	357 05
Subchief.....	598 00	148 agents, first class.....	328 10
3 clerks:		83 agents, second class:	
First class.....each	405 00	30.....each	209 15
Second class.....do	232 00	47.....do	289 50
to 386 00		10 provisional agents.....do	281 60
		76 provisional agents for six months, each.....	231 60
		Allowance to the commissaries of the nine sections for the heating, cleaning, &c., of the buildings.....each	
		2 porters.....do	

Salaries paid to the employés of the city of Antwerp per annum—Continued.

Occupations.	Salaries.	Occupations.	Salaries.
<i>Fire brigade.</i>		<i>Service of bridges, capstans, and fixed hydraulic machines.</i>	
Commandant	\$965 00	5 machinists:	
1 lieutenant	732 40	1	\$347 40
1 sublieutenant	559 70	1	270 20
		3	250 90
<i>Public lights.</i>		1 assistant	173 70
Inspector	57 90	1 machinist for movable bridge	289 50
<i>Dispensary at docks.</i>		1 machinist for fixed hydraulic engines	347 40
3 doctors	each.. 482 50	5 laborers	each.. 250 90
3 nurses:			
2	do. 231 60	<i>Dredging.</i>	
1	23 16	1 machinist	443 90
<i>Inspection of food.</i>		2 firemen	each.. 260 55
2 expert chemists	each.. 193 00	1 foreman	308 80
2 expert bakers	do. 144 75	3 workmen	each.. 250 90
<i>Public works.</i>		Master of steam wherry	308 80
Engineer	2,431 80	3 boatmen	each.. 250 90
1 head conductor	791 30	Night watchers	do. 115 80
1 head conductor	733 40		
6 conductors:		<i>Public pumps.</i>	
1	636 90	1 overseer	269 50
2	559 70	1 plumber	250 90
1	521 10		
2	each.. 463 20	<i>Distribution of water, heating of public buildings, &c.</i>	
1	405 30	1 machinist	405 30
1 draftsman	386 00		
2 overseers:		<i>Maritime establishment.</i>	
1	386 00	1 chief inspector	1,158 00
1	347 40	1 principal conductor	965 00
Office boy	231 60	4 conductors:	
		1	617 60
<i>Machines, dredging, distribution of water, &c.</i>		2	each.. 521 10
1 subengineer, chief of service (tramways)	1,158 00	1	386 00
1 conductor, chief of dredging	540 40	2 overseers	each.. 347 40
1 conductor	424 60		
<i>Hydraulic machines.</i>		<i>Public ways, sewers, and paving.</i>	
1 machinist	405 80	1 chief conductor or inspector	1,158 00
4 firemen	each.. 250 90	5 conductors:	
		2	each.. 521 10
<i>Machines at dry dock.</i>		2	do. 443 90
1 machinist	405 30	1	386 00
6 firemen:		3 overseers:	
1	308 80	1	347 40
1	289 50	2	each.. 3.8 10
1	270 30		
3	each.. 250 90	<i>Subterranean canals.</i>	
1 chief engineer	386 00	1 head sewerman	270 20
1 watchman, for the steam cranes	212 30	3 sewermen	each.. 250 90
1 brigadier of steam cranes	308 80		
6 machinists for the cranes:		<i>Canals—for the working of sluices.</i>	
2	308 80	1 workman	46 32
3	each.. 289 50	1 workman	18 52
1	270 20		
1	250 90	<i>Public buildings.</i>	
1 brigadier of hydraulic cranes	270 20	1 inspector—chief of service	1,022 90
6 workmen	each.. 250 90	1 principal conductor	772 00
		8 conductors:	
<i>Repairing works.</i>		1	656 20
1 blacksmith	289 50	3	each.. 598 30
1 assistant	212 30	1	443 90
1 copper-smith	308 80	2	each.. 463 20
1 assistant	212 30	1	386 00
4 adjusters:		2 draftsmen:	
2	each.. 289 50	1	366 70
2	do. 250 90	1	328 10

Salaries paid to the employes of the city of Antwerp per annum—Continued.

Occupations.	Salaries.	Occupations.	Salaries.
<i>Cemeteries.</i>		<i>Port commission supported by the city and state conjointly.</i>	
1 overseer	\$270 20	Office:	
3 grave-diggers..... each per day..	77	Manager	\$380 00
5 gardeners:		Overseer	366 70
1	212 30	Store:	
4	193 00	Store-keeper	250 90
<i>Public walks.</i>		<i>Hydraulic works.</i>	
1 inspector	521 10	1 chief machinist	598 30
3 gardeners, first-class..... each..	270 30	1 chief machinist	463 20
3 gardeners, second-class. do.	241 25	4 firemen	270 20
22 gardeners, third-class:		1 foreman	424 60
4	212 30	1 blacksmith	289 50
7	202 65	1 assistant blacksmith	231 60
11	193 00	1 coppersmith	308 80
COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.		1 assistant	231 60
<i>Harbor-master's office.</i>		2 adjusters:	
Harbor-master	1, 650 50	1	308 80
Chief of office	829 90	1	289 50
3 clerks:		<i>Cranes, section No. 1.</i>	
1	463 20	1 chief inspector	386 00
2	347 40	4 laborers	250 90
2 overseers	328 10	<i>Cranes, section No. 2.</i>	
1 office boy	289 50	1 chief inspector	386 60
<i>Service of docks, quays, canals, &c.</i>		1 workman	250 90
1 inspector	965 00	3 laborers:	
2 chief sluice attendants:		1	289 50
1	772 00	2	250 90
1	675 50	<i>Docks for small craft.</i>	
5 lieutenants, first class:		1 chief sluice-keeper	579 00
1	617 60	Allowance to same	193 00
4	579 00	1 lieutenant, first class	540 40
2 lieutenants, second class:		1 lieutenant, second class	405 30
1	482 50	1 subsluice-keeper	308 80
1	405 30	1 controller	308 80
8 agents:		2 agents	347 40
1	586 00	5 watchmen:	
7	347 40	1	270 20
Agent of the Losbroeck	270 20	4	250 90
2 divers:		<i>Public instruction.</i>	
1	308 80	1 rudimental examiner	1, 351 00
1	279 85	6 head masters, first class	675 50
1 carpenter	289 50	8 head masters, second class:	
10 sluice attendants, first class, each..	270 20	1	656 20
27 sluice attendants, second class, each	250 90	1	636 90
2 crane superintendents:		2	617 60
1	250 90	4	501 80
1	231 60	1 teacher of gymnastics	636 90
<i>Supervision of quays.</i>		30 teachers	482 50
Chief of service	521 10	4 teachers	472 85
1 clerk	328 10	2 teachers	463 20
3 watchers:		3 teachers	453 55
1	289 50	4 teachers	443 90
2	250 90	3 teachers	434 25
1 junior clerk	289 50	6 teachers	424 60
<i>Dues on shipping (customs).</i>		4 teachers	414 95
Receiver	1, 215 90	2 teachers	405 30
Allowance for 3 clerks	1, 158 00	6 teachers	395 60
Chief controller	656 20	5 teachers	386 00
Deputy controller	424 60	5 teachers	366 70
7 controllers, second class..... each..	386 00	5 teachers	347 40
<i>Service of towage.</i>		2 teachers	328 10
4 captains:		20 teachers	308 80
2	424 60	16 teachers	299 15
1	386 00	5 teachers	289 50
1	347 40	10 assistants (for nine months in the year)	57 90
4 engineers	347 40	7 singing masters	57 90
4 sluice attendants, second class, each	250 90		

Salaries paid to the employes of the city of Antwerp per annum—Continued.

Occupations.	Salaries.	Occupations.	Salaries.
<i>Public instruction—Continued.</i>		<i>Public instruction—Continued.</i>	
Indemnity to masters for teaching singing:		23 teachers.....each..	\$241 25
40 masters.....each..	\$19 30	6 teachers.....do.....	281 60
Indemnity to teachers for presiding over night classes:		1 superintendent of manual work....	193 00
44 teachers.....each..	28 95	9 singing masters.....each..	57 90
3 head mistresses, first class....do..	579 00	Indemnity to twenty-eight mistresses for teaching singing.....each..	19 30
8 head mistresses, second class:		Indemnity to thirty-six mistresses for holding evening classes.....each..	28 95
2.....each..	559 70	4 medical inspectors.....do.....	328 10
3.....do.....	501 80	1 drawing mistress.....	281 60
1.....do.....	482 50		
1.....do.....	463 20	<i>School for adults.</i>	
1.....do.....	386 00	Supplementary salaries to head in-	
22 teachers.....each..	386 00	structors:	
4 teachers.....do.....	366 70	14 head instructors.....each..	115 80
2 teachers.....do.....	347 40	Supplementary salaries to—	
9 teachers.....do.....	328 10	46 masters.....each..	77 20
4 teachers.....do.....	308 80	10 head mistresses.....do.....	77 20
9 teachers.....do.....	299 15	26 teachers.....do.....	57 90
7 teachers.....do.....	289 50	8 professors of English.....do.....	193 00
10 teachers.....do.....	270 20	1 professor of German.....do.....	193 00
5 teachers.....do.....	260 55	2 teachers.....each..	77 20
19 teachers.....do.....	250 90		

LIEGE AND VERVIERS.

REPORT BY CONSUL TANNER.

WOMEN LABORERS IN BELGIUM.

Women do not enter the competitive field of occupation with men in Belgium to the same extent that they do in the United States in the higher departments of labor, and yet women are more generally employed as laborers in Belgium than in the United States. Out of a population of nearly 60,000,000 now in the United States, I do not think there is a single woman employed at work in a mine, or even in the manufacture of any product of mines; while in Belgium, with 5,500,000 people, such occupation is common, both for women, and girls under the age of fifteen years. An American eye sees much that is sad and an American heart much that arouses its deepest compassion and sympathy in Europe. It looks very hard to see a poor, lean, cadaverous dog straining at a wagon until his eyes literally burst out of his head, as is frequently seen here. One who witnesses such a thing is apt to condemn such cruelty to animals in the strongest terms. But even this has two sides, and if one sees a feeble, aged man and woman pulling a wagon with all their might and main, with a little, meager, half-nourished girl behind pushing, then one wants to see the dog.

One sees much here that carries the mind back to the rude days when woman was a slave and drudge for man, while he lounged in comparative ease. It is an undeniable fact that woman at best occupies a very inferior position here from that which she does in the United States.

Seventy-five per cent. of the farm labor in Belgium is performed by women. On many farms throughout Belgium one sees no other than woman labor. On the canals and rivers one frequently sees a woman harnessed to a canal-boat, pulling with all her might, while a young able-bodied man steers the clumsy craft and smokes his pipe. The hardest labor is almost invariably shirked by the men, and where it is possible placed on the woman.

Out of a population of 5,520,009 in 1880, there was a total number of working people in Belgium of 2,824,630, or 60 per cent. of the population, of which female labor constituted 1,824,013, or 65 per cent. of the total. In this computation I cannot think farm labor has been taken into account, as there is no mention made of it in the table I have had the honor to send to the Department. Out of a total number of laborers employed in the mines in this consular district of 23,569, only 10,000 were men; the remainder were women and boys, and girls under the ages of fifteen years. One of the worst and most unjust features about the employment of women in mines and other labor that requires and brings into play the physical powers of man is, that when it is performed and as well performed as a man would have done the woman receives less compensation than the man.

At the great iron works near this place, called the John Cockrell Works, in honor of its English founder, and which is the third largest iron work in the world, giving employment to 11,000 laborers, where a man and woman are employed at the same task, and the woman turns out as much and of the same quality of work as the man, the latter receives on an average 1 franc more per day than the woman. Women in delicate condition are frequently seen working in mines, handling iron, loading or unloading cars with coal, and other like work that is absolutely shocking to American nerves. I am told that women have frequently given birth to children while thus employed. It frequently happens that workmen have a family of small children, and that both the father and mother must work for their support. Indeed this is so frequent that this and other cities in Belgium support an institution to which working people can send their children and have them cared for free of charge during the hours of labor; but these institutions do not keep open at night, and all the mills and most of the other manufactories here run both day and night, so that those who work at night must take all kinds of risks. Some trust their children to the care of an older brother or sister; others put them in bed and tell them frightful stories to make them remain quiet, and others lock them up in the room and go off to their work.

Laudable as is the object of the institutions that I have just described, for some cause or other they are not popular with many of the laboring classes. At any rate, the majority of them do not send their children to them, and this is why one sees the streets of European cities so full of children. Children of the age of two and three years are seen all through the cities wandering alone, or under the guidance of some other child perhaps a little older, into all sorts of places, and how they turn up all right in the end is a mystery. Accidents of every description often happen to children that wander in the street, and those whom the parents lock up when they go to their work. I might relate hundreds of such occurrences. A beautiful example is here shown of how nature meets, enters into, and aids all conditions of the human family. Children of parents situated as above, who are by no means bright in other respects, manifest at an astonishing tender age an extraordinary talent or instinct, for caring for themselves or the little brood that have been intrusted to their supervision. A matronly little girl of three years is often seen in the parks or streets in care of a number of other children, showing all the prudence, care, and forethought of a mother, when in all other respects she is the veriest child. Her strength is Herculean for her size and age. She can pick up and run out of any real or imagined danger her younger brother, larger and heavier than she is; she trains them to walk, which she generally manages to do before they are nine months old, regardless of the consequences to the limbs, which,

she says, "will come straight in time." Indeed, all things seem to adjust themselves to the requirements of such a case, and if the same luck should be continued in subsequent stages of life to the same extent would bear the recipient to the highest pinnacle of success and prosperity.

WORKING-WOMEN'S WAGES.

Both tailoresses and seamstresses work by the piece, and earn from 25 cents a day to (in rare cases) \$1. The finest dress-maker earns, perhaps, 65 cents a day; a fine bonnet-maker the same, and this is about the average in all other departments of woman's work for this kind of labor per day for the cleverest women; but the great majority of the women, in consequence of heavy competition, do not earn more than 35 cents per day, and must work until the "wee small hours o' night" to earn that. For making a chemise or petticoat they are usually paid 15 cents, a child's cap 1 cent. One can see how a woman must work to earn even as much as 35 cents per day at such prices. No woman without a machine can earn so much. The following table will give the average daily earnings of the different labors performed by women in Belgium:

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
Miner (coal, iron, &c.)	\$0 35	\$0 65	Street sweepers	\$0 10	\$0 45
Farm	20	40	Clerks	10	65
Servants (found)	10	25	Bonne (or nurse)	25	75
Tailoress	25	1 00	Washwoman	25	35
Seamstress	25	1 00	Starching and ironing	25	35
Decorations for bonnets	25	1 00	Laboring woman's average (all kinds of work)	35	65
All kind of mill work	10	65			

SHOPS AND SHOP WAGES.

There are very few men employed in Belgium as clerks, this being left almost exclusively to women. Shop-keeping is generally carried on by a family in connection with some other occupation, either the manufacture of the article sold in the shops, or something outside that the man gives his attention to, leaving the household matters and the shop alike to the female portion of the family. This is even true of butcher shops. Where assistance is required in the shape of clerks young women are preferred, because of cheapness, and because most of them will serve the double purpose of a servant and clerk. The occupation of a clerk, though not being in reality much above that of a domestic, is much sought after by young women, because more genteel and respectable than the ordinary occupation of woman. A girl who presents herself for a position in a shop, if not *au courant* with the duties on which she is about to enter, must serve the first year for her board. Then a compensation is given her of \$3 or \$4 per month, which may, from long service, superior cleverness, and merit, reach, after the elapse of ten years, as high as \$15, but this is extremely rare. It more frequently stops short of \$8 a month. The doors of shops are arranged so that a bell rings when they are opened, and sometimes it is a long time between the ringing of the bell and the appearance of the clerk, and it often happens when she does appear that she comes in with a crying child in her arms.

If one goes into a shop one *must* buy something; you must pay the woman in some way for the trouble of appearing, or must be brave

enough to hear very heavy muttering, sometimes actual abuse, or leave behind at least very savage looks. This shows that American merchants are the most amiable in the world. If they consider it a trouble to show their goods and wares they are invariably too polite to betray it. French politeness, however, it does not require one with much penetration to soon discover is all on the surface, and hardly exists so far as women are concerned. Such a thing as giving a lady a seat in a street car is never seen in this country unless she is very gorgeously dressed. This goes farther than gray hairs or any amount of decrepitude and feebleness to arouse Belgian politeness.

GEORGE C. TANNER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Liege and Verviers, December 29, 1883.

GHENT.

REPORT BY CONSUL POLACHEK.

In pursuance of the desire of the Department to be informed about the condition of "labor" in this consular district, and in obedience to that direction, I have the honor to submit the inclosed report, embracing every information obtainable.

The several inclosures give in particular the wages of the different trades and occupations. It is not an estimation, as every trade named in the inclosures has been personally visited, and the respective earnings ascertained and closely calculated by the undersigned.

I may be also permitted to mention the numerous kindnesses received at the hands of the manufacturers and merchants of this district, and their generous aid has enabled me to prepare this report. I am also under great obligations to his excellency the governor of Flandre Orientale, to the burgomaster, and to the postmaster of this city, for the information received about all government employés.

PART I.—MALE LABOR.

(1) The rates of wages paid to laborers of every class varies according to their skill and activity, also with their physical and mental powers, and these are specified in the accompanying tables at from 20 cents to \$1.50 per day. The wages hereabouts are mostly calculated by the hour, consequently all laborers earn more in summer than in winter. In summer laborers work on the average twelve hours per day, while in winter they cannot work longer than from eight to nine hours per day.

COST OF LIVING.

(2) The cost of living to the laboring classes is in proportion to their earnings, as the laborer who earns about \$75 per year cannot afford the luxury of eating meat at 20 to 25 cents per pound, and it is not to be often seen on the table of the skilled mechanic, who earns about \$1 daily, but in almost every instance the wife and the children are obliged to earn something, and what little these earn is sufficient for their maintenance, and such expenditures vary according to their earnings. Their main expense is house rent, which is from 48 cents to \$2.85 per month;

in clothing, one suit, at a cost of about \$6 to \$10, has to last them for a very long time, wearing the same only on Sundays; their every-day wear consists of home-spun materials, durable, clean, and often quite genteel in appearance.

Prices of the necessities of life for the laborers and mechanics in this district, on the supposition that these can afford to use only the cheapest articles in the market, are as follows:

Articles.	Price.	Articles.	Price.
Rents:		Coal..... per ton..	\$3 00 to \$5 00
Small brick house on side streets, four to seven rooms, per month	\$1 50 to \$3 00	Coffee..... per pound..	15 20
Two to five rooms in houses occupied by several families in courts and side streets, per month		Sugar..... do.....	18 13
Clothing:		Butter..... do.....	18 30
Good all wool-suits	50 2 00	Meat:	
Mixed goods.....	6 00 10 00	Beef..... do ..	18 20
Boots and shoes of leather	3 00 6 00	Veal..... do ..	20 22
Shoes of wood	1 50 3 00	Pork..... do ..	14 18
	20 60	Milk (liter)..... per quart..	03
		Potatoes..... per 100 pounds..	60
		Bread (rye)..... per pound..	03
		Bread (wheat)..... do.....	04

WAGES, PAST AND PRESENT.

(3) The rates of wages have increased about 10 per cent. since the year of 1878, yet the living expenses have increased to a much larger proportion. There is a very slight change in the condition of the laborer since that year, with the notable exception that in former years his indulgence in unnecessaries was very rare, thereby he was enabled to save, however little in every year, while at this period he is extravagant with that little he possesses.

HABITS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

(4) The habits of the working classes, as far as their labor is concerned, are trustworthy; they will work steady and faithfully, although very slow, and never exert themselves to any degree; their general behavior is good, but they have no thoughts for the future; their necessary needs are so limited, that even from their small earnings these could save something, yet but very few are doing so. The extreme cheapness of alcoholic drinks, and the great number of public houses where such drinks are sold, are aiding these, to a large extent, in such useless expenditures.

FEELING BETWEEN EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYÉ.

(5) The feeling which prevails between employé and employer is generally good and respectful. The workingman has the utmost regard for his employer, the employer reciprocates such feeling, and such pleasant relations have a very good influence on the general prosperity of this community; although I understood of late years the doctrine of "Communism" has been tried to instill into the minds of the working classes, but has so far not taken any roots hereabouts, consequently has caused but very little trouble between the employer and his employés.

ORGANIZED LABOR.

(6) There are no organizations of labor in this district. It has several times been attempted by some ambitious men among these to form some

kind of an organization, but it was never crowned with success, for the main reason that it would involve the laborer into an expense. The majority of that class are unable or rather unwilling to contribute for such purposes. The rule among the laboring classes here is, to let every one earn as much as he can, knowing perfectly well that such success depends upon individual skill, energy, and experience; neither are here any organizations of capital which influences labor in any degree; factories, mills, and all other employers have their scales of wages for their laborers, and although the pay is not uniform in every instance, yet these are never short of workmen at their fixed wages.

STRIKES.

(7) Strikes are very rare in this district; it occurs occasionally that in a single factory or mill, the employés, knowing that their labor is urgent, attempt to ask for higher wages, but these very seldom succeed in their demands; on the contrary, it has occurred here lately in such a case, that instead of a demanded increase in their wages, these were reduced; the workmen knowing that their places could easily be filled by other willing hands, were obliged to accept the lower scale of wages. For these reasons strikes have no effect upon the industrial interest of this district.

FOOD PURCHASES.

(8) All the working people hereabouts are free to purchase whatever they need, wherever they choose. There are no conditions of any kind imposed by employers in this regards, with the exception on the coast at Ostend in the fishing trade, as most of the smack-owners are also sail and rope makers, coopers, blacksmiths, and ship-chandlers, &c., and the fishermen are obliged to exchange their ware for goods used by the former on their ships, and also otherwise. In the other trades it is an established custom here to pay the workmen on every Saturday evening, and these are paid in the standard currency, which is silver money. There is no paper currency of a smaller denomination than 20 francs (\$3.80), and but very few laborers earn such an amount per week.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

(9) There are no co-operative societies of any kind in this district, the working classes purchase everything they need in the stores, which pretend to give to these a small reduction from their established prices, which I have reason to doubt; yet, the store-keepers make many believe they are doing so, at any rate.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

(10) The general condition of the working classes is very good. "Contentment is happiness;" the laborer and his family have no other aspirations but to have *plenty* of their very simple food; in that they succeed, provided the wife and the children are earning a little also. These usually live in a few very cleanly arranged rooms, and in spite of their poverty they have nice white curtains on their windows, and their beds and bedding are exceedingly clean; their clothing is of a very common homespun material, often of a class of goods called "corduroy," the wife and children wearing blue and other colored linen and cotton dresses; most of them wear wooden shoes, and, judging by their looks, do not desire any change for bettering their condition. Their meager earnings

do not permit these to save much for old age. Their physical condition is excellent; they are strong and robust, and very likely but seldom need the aid of a physician. As regards their morality, there may be a good deal to be desired yet, and a glance at the report upon the vital statistics of Ghent (submitted in March, 1884), may speak in plainer language than I am permitted to use at this time, yet their peaceable disposition, even in a state of drunkenness, is noteworthy. They do not engage in any quarrels or broils, and a street fight is a rarity here. The police records are very seldom burdened with any extraordinary excesses on their part. As a class they are hard drinkers, and, as remarked before, the extreme cheapness of alcoholic drinks, and the great number of estaminets (saloons) here (there are over two thousand five hundred public houses; houses which gives to every sixty inhabitants one place where intoxicating drinks are for sale) these have doubtless a great influence to the free indulgence and to the habits of the working classes in this vicinity.

A PAPER-MAKER'S STATEMENT.

I am under great obligations to Mr. Alphonse Delaplanque, a large paper-mill owner of this city, for his permission to gather all information obtainable in his large mill, and for the following examination held there:

Q. How old are you?—A. I am forty-four years old.

Q. What is your business?—A. I am a paper-maker.

Q. Have you a family?—A. I have a wife and five children; the oldest is sixteen; the youngest is six years old.

Q. What wages do you receive per day?—A. I receive on the average about 4 francs (77 cents) per day; the average earnings in our mill is about 3 francs (58 cents) per day by the other workmen.

Q. How many hours per day are you required to work for such wages?—A. We begin at 6 o'clock in the morning and leave at 7 o'clock in the evening.

Q. How much time are you allowed for your meals?—A. We have half an hour for breakfast at 8 o'clock, one hour for dinner at noon, and half an hour at 4 o'clock for lunch.

Q. Can you support your family on such wages?—A. If I was obliged to, we could get along with my wages alone; but my wife earns something, also two of my children earn a little every week.

Q. What do the united earnings of all of you amount per year?—A. I have not kept any books; then these do not work steady either, but my family alone earned enough to pay our rent, and for the clothing themselves and the other children needed.

Q. Will you explain the uses you make of your earnings and those of your family?—A. We pay rent for five rooms and kitchen, \$19.30 per year; for clothing, shoes for self and family, \$28.95 per year; for food and fuel, 29 cents per day, \$104.95; for school tax and other incidentals, 100 francs, \$19.30—total, \$172.50. My own earnings are about 1,250 francs per year (\$120); the balance of our needs is earned by my family.

Q. Can you save anything?—A. Yes; last year we have laid aside from our combined earnings about 100 francs; that is, after paying over 35 francs to the doctor and for medicine while my wife was sick, and in consequence we both lost several days' work, otherwise we could have saved about 200 francs the last year.

Several other workmen were questioned about these points, and in almost every case the former answers were repeated.

SAFETY OF EMPLOYÉS.

(11) Every factory, mill, &c., in this consular district is provided with the necessary materials for extinguishing fires, according to very strict police regulations, and a number of factories have a small pharmacy of their own, to be used in cases of sudden sickness or accidents.

POLITICAL RIGHTS.

(12) The workingman enjoys the same political rights as all other citizens, but before he is entitled to a vote he has to undergo an examination to a certain degree of his knowledge in elementary branches, also about some laws and customs, &c.; yet, as the suffrage is conditioned upon a certain amount of taxes to be paid, but very few of the workingmen enjoy that privilege. Direct taxation is very insignificant, except on real estate, and the laborer pays a very small township and school tax only.

The legislature have and are constantly aiming to ameliorate the condition of labor, and there are many laws which favor the working classes to some degree.

EMIGRATION.

(13) There is hardly any emigration from this consular district; the laboring classes like their homes, their treatment is kind and humane, they enjoy their recreations, which every village tenders to them in manifold ways, and every township, Government caters to their amusements, paid from the public funds, many times during every season of the year, and no doubt such liberality on the part of the Government in their behalf kindles in the breasts of the working classes a love for their birth-places, but seldom to be found in any other part of this continent.

PART II.—FEMALE LABOR.

(1) According to the numerous answers received in regard to the number of women and children which are employed in industrial pursuits in this consular district, I have computed their total to be 8,937 persons. This is as close an estimation as could be possibly gathered, and these are classified as follows:

A. Manufacturing and mechanical	4,675
B. Commercial, including transportation	2,210
C. Professional and personal, including Government officials, clerks, teachers, artists, laundresses, musicians, &c.	856
D. Agriculture	750
E. All other other pursuits	446
Total	8,937

(2) Their minimum wages are 15 cents, their maximum, 95 cents daily; the average wages of women in factories, &c., are 38 cents per day.

(3) The hours of labor in industrial and mechanical pursuits are from eleven to thirteen hours daily; in all other branches nine to ten hours per day.

(4) The moral condition of the working woman is far from being exemplary, yet their behavior is not near as bad as a similar class of people employed in factories, &c., and not separated, in the larger cities on this continent, according to the police statistics of such cities. Their physical condition, and their very healthy appearance is remarkable, they are very strong and muscular, and their services are preferred by a majority of agriculturists for field work, and the long hours they are obligated to work daily does not seem to affect them in the least.

(5, 6) As women and men work together in the different industrial and mechanical establishments, they enjoy the same care as the men do

in case of sickness or disability, also the means provided in case of fire or other accidents for their perfect safety.

(7) The sanitary measures in factories and mills are very primitive, yet the absence of such vital measures for the prevention of sickness do not seem to affect the working people at all, and it is something remarkable, that good health appears to be the rule in such places, in spite of their very defective sewage and ventilation. Working women who have no family or a home are usually well taken care of in any of the numerous "free city hospitals," in case of sickness, &c.

(8) A very slight increase in the wages of women have taken place in the past five years, almost in every occupation; the most notable increase, however, is that gained by female clerks in Government, also in mercantile employ, in the latter branch these have almost the monopoly, as but very few men are employed in the stores in this city and its vicinity.

(9) The education of women in the factories, &c., is a great deal better than those of the men; the majority of the former, even after their tiresome daily occupations, will frequent the "evening schools," where they have a chance to learn not only the elementary branches, but are also taught all kinds of needle-work; all of these schools are well patronized. It is also obligatory to parents to send their children to school a certain time in their respective ages.

Respectfully submitted.

MAX POLACHEK,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Ghent, July, 1884.

I. GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid per week of fifty-four to seventy-eight hours in Ghent.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
BUILDING TRADES.			
Brick-layers	\$3 43	\$4 62	\$4 02
Hod-carriers	2 28	3 43	2 88
Masons	3 43	4 02	4 02
Tenders	2 28	3 43	2 88
Plasterers	3 43	4 02	4 02
Tenders	2 28	3 43	2 88
Slaters	2 88	5 16	4 62
Roofers	2 88	5 16	4 62
Tenders	2 28	3 43	2 88
Plumbers	3 43	5 82	4 62
Assistants	1 74	2 88	2 28
Carpenters	2 28	4 42	3 38
Gas-fitters	2 88	5 82	4 02
OTHER TRADES.			
Bakers	2 88	3 88	3 43
Blacksmiths	3 90	6 71	5 18
Strikers	2 28	3 43	2 88
Book-binders	1 74	2 88	2 28
Brick-makers	3 60	4 77	4 02
Brewers	1 74	5 82	3 93
Butchers	3 18	4 95	3 93
Brass-founders	3 57	5 82	4 62
Cabinet-makers	2 47	6 31	4 87
Confectioners	2 88	5 82	4 02
Cigar-makers	2 47	7 10	4 87
Coopers	2 28	5 82	4 41

Wages paid per week of fifty-four to seventy-eight hours in Ghent—Continued.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
OTHER TRADES—Continued.			
Cutlers	\$3 57	\$7 57	\$5 20
Distillers	1 74	5 82	3 93
Drivers:			
Draymen and teamsters	2 28	4 42	3 38
Cab and carriage	2 88	6 31	4 87
Street railways	2 85	3 37	3 17
Dyers	2 85	7 40	5 70
Engravers	3 47	7 10	4 87
Furriers	3 57	7 57	5 20
Gardeners	1 74	3 43	2 88
Hatters	1 74	2 28	2 03
Horseshoers	2 85	4 95	3 93
Jewelers	3 57	7 57	5 20
Laborers, porters, &c	1 74	5 82	3 17
Lithographers	3 47	7 10	4 87
Millwrights	2 30	3 50	3 00
Potters	2 85	4 95	3 93
Printers	2 88	5 70	4 56
Teachers public schools	3 35	9 50	7 10
Saddle and harness makers	2 88	6 27	5 16
Sail-makers	2 10	4 00	3 32
Stevadores	2 88	4 37	3 72
Tanners	2 88	6 27	5 16
Tailors	3 43	6 87	5 64
Telegraph operators	4 80	6 50	5 50
Tinsmiths	2 27	4 37	3 72
Weavers (outside of mills)	3 32	6 71	5 64
Lace-makers	2 10	7 57	4 87
Wood-carvers	3 43	8 71	7 43
Painters (house)	4 02	5 22	4 59
Brush-makers	2 27	5 70	4 59
Boot and shoemakers:			
Male	2 27	3 87	3 27
Female	1 74	3 87	2 85

II. FACTORIES, MILLS, ETC.

Wages paid per week of seventy-eight hours in factories or mills in Ghent.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Cotton spinners:			
Men	\$2 29	\$5 70	\$3 40
Women	1 15	3 42	2 28
Children	1 15	1 80	1 44
Cotton weavers	1 80	3 90	2 82
Linen weavers	3 32	6 71	5 10
Fur dyers	3 32	7 40	5 70

III. FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS, AND IRON WORKS.

Wages paid per week of seventy-eight hours in foundries, machine-shops, and iron works in Ghent.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Pattern-makers	\$3 90	\$8 70	\$6 84
Locksmiths	3 32	7 40	5 70
Blacksmiths	3 90	6 71	5 18
Engineers	3 48	8 10	6 18
Ordinary workmen	2 29	5 70	3 42

IX. STORE AND SHOP WAGES.

Wages paid per week of fifty-four to eighty-four hours in stores, wholesale or retail, to males and females in Ghent.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Book-keepers:			
In banks	\$10 00	\$15 00	\$12 00
In wholesale houses	8 00	15 00	10 00
Salesmen in wholesale houses	10 00	18 00	12 00
Female clerks in retail stores	4 00	10 00	6 00
Working-girls*	2 00	12 00	4 00

* Working-girls in shops work mostly by the piece, and earn according to the different trades and qualities of work.

X. HOUSEHOLD WAGES IN TOWNS AND CITIES.

Wages paid per month to household servants (towns and cities) in Ghent.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
MALES.			
Waiters, restaurants	\$7 00	\$15 00	\$11 00
Cooks	10 00	20 00	13 00
Hostlers and coachmen	4 00	10 00	6 00
Servants	3 00	7 00	5 00
FEMALES.			
Chambermaids and waitress	5 00	8 00	6 00
Cooks	6 00	10 00	7 50
Girls for housework	4 00	6 00	5 50

XI. AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Wages paid per day to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants in Ghent and surrounding country.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Ordinary field hands:			
Male	\$0 29	\$0 57	\$0 48
Female	19	48	29
Children	10	19	15

Household servants receive the same daily wages as in the city.

XII. CORPORATION EMPLOYÉES.

Wages paid per week to the corporation employées in the city of Ghent.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Chief of bureau:			
First class	\$15 00	\$18 00	\$16 00
Second class	12 00	15 00	14 00
Clerks:			
First class	7 50	11 00	9 50
Second class	6 50	8 00	7 50
Copy clerks (female), three classes	4 00	5 00	4 25
<i>Day-laborers employed by the corporation.</i>			
Bridge-tenders	4 00	4 50	4 20
Carpenters	3 50	4 00	3 75
Street-sweepers	1 20	1 80	1 50

XIII. GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND OFFICES.

Wages paid per month of one hundred and fifty-six hours to employés in Government departments and offices—exclusive of tradesmen and laborers—in Ghent.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Chief of a department	\$100 00	\$120 00	\$115 00
Chief of a division	92 00	100 00	96 50
Chief of bureau	54 00	68 00	63 50
Clerks:			
First class	40 00	51 00	46 50
Second class	30 00	38 00	35 00
Third class	21 00	25 00	23 50
Copying (females)	16 00	20 00	17 50
Messengers	15 00	18 00	17 00
<i>Post-office department.</i>			
Postmasters	75 00	90 00	86 50
Chief of bureau or division	70 00	86 00	82 00
Clerks, three classes	20 00	50 00	42 00
Female clerks	12 00	15 00	14 00
Head of letter-carriers, three classes	30 00	37 50	33 00
Letter-carriers in the city, five classes	16 50	30 00	21 75
Letter-carriers in country towns	14 50	15 00	14 85

Letter-carriers have to work daily from 6 o'clock mornings to 10 o'clock at nights, with an occasional rest of three half days per month.

XIV. TRADES AND LABOR—GOVERNMENT EMPLOY.

Wages paid per week to the trades and laborers in Government employ in Ghent.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
<i>Railway department.</i>			
Engineers	\$6 00	\$10 30	\$9 20
Firemen	5 40	7 50	6 35
Conductors	5 60	7 80	6 45
Watchmen	4 80	5 80	5 20
Baggage-master	5 80	7 80	6 60
Station-masters	5 80	12 00	9 80
Porters	5 20	7 60	6 50
Switchmen	4 80	5 40	5 10
Depot-masters	11 50	16 00	14 50
Ticket agents	5 60	12 00	8 50
Chief of departments	9 20	15 00	13 40
Clerks	4 80	7 50	6 20
Telegraph operators	4 80	6 50	5 50
Ordinary workmen	3 50	4 50	3 75

XV. PRINTERS AND PRINTING OFFICES.

Statement showing the wages paid per week of seventy-two hours to printers (compositors, pressmen, proof-readers, &c.) in Ghent.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Proof-readers	\$3 42	\$6 84	\$4 62
Compositors	2 88	5 70	4 56
Pressmen	2 88	5 70	4 56

VERVIERS AND LIEGE.

REPORT BY CONSUL TANNER.

Belgium, with an area no larger than the State of Maryland, contains a population of nearly 6,000,000 of people. Where population is so dense there must necessarily exist a great variety of industries and a large field of occupation, and there is hardly a known industry in the world but what flourishes in this consular district. Being wedged in on every side by puissant military and commercial rivals, whose colonies secured them a commercial monopoly, little Belgium has had to struggle hard to keep alive her manufacturing industries and furnish employment for her struggling masses.

That Belgium has achieved this, much credit is due to two classes—the employer and the employé—whose mutual good understanding has been the chief factor in making Belgium an important power in the commercial and manufacturing world.

THE LABORING CLASSES OF BELGIUM.

There is, perhaps, nothing that will illustrate so clearly the relations that subsist in this consular district between employer and employé than to mention one simple custom that has for a long time prevailed here.

On the family *fête* day of a manufacturer, which usually falls on the birth day of the head of the family, his workmen invariably show some token of their respect in one way or another, from the boy who sweeps out the office up to the cleverest artisan. They present him a bouquet of flowers or some other present within their means of purchase, and none are too poor to buy something to give him. He, on his part, usually returns this with interest and all are mutually contented. When there is an extraordinary depression of trade a manufacturer calls his workmen, and represents to them the condition of affairs and leaves it with them whether the manufactory shall close or whether a reduction of wages shall temporarily take place. Under such circumstances workmen here have never been known to wrangle and contend.

HOURS OF WORK.

In the summer the days in this latitude are nearly eighteen hours long, in the winter not quite ten. All outdoor workmen, many clerks, railway and steamboat employés, are paid by the hour, and work as many hours as they please. The same rule is followed in many manufacturing industries, and even in mills. This stimulates workmen to effort to gain as much as possible, and is a rule that the clever workman can in no way object to, as he is paid according to his capacity, and it gives workmen more freedom of action; some of whom choose to work the eighteen hours, others from five to twelve hours. This will explain the great disparity between the minimum and maximum rate in the table I have the honor to inclose herewith. In a seven years' residence here I have never heard of a single strike, nor do I believe that such a thing has ever occurred.

A comparison between present and the rate of wages paid in 1878

will show a slight increase. This is more particularly true in the glass manufacture in this district, in a measure due, doubtless, to the large number of workmen that have recently emigrated.

PROMOTING THE WORKINGMAN'S WELFARE.

There are no labor organizations in this consular district that I am aware of, and hence no counter-capital organizations. There are many societies in this district who take it upon themselves to look into the condition of the laboring people to see that they have all the best facilities for education. Both day and night schools are situated close to every mining or other laborers' quarters and it is one of the most touching sights in the whole range of nature to go into one of those schools at night and see a man of fifty or sixty years, just from beneath the earth, with face covered with coal-dust, applying himself like a ten-year old boy to his books. These schools have a wide range from guardian on up to industrial schools, the latter including all scientific education for making headworkmen, managers of shops, or clever artisans. These societies also look to the shops and see that every care is taken for salubrity and ventilation. Baths, lavatories, and the neat maintenance of the work-room, the diffusion of light, that workmen receive the rate of wages usually paid in the industry in which they are engaged, humane care and help in case of wounds or illness, all this is given to the workmen, and constitute an obligation most acceptable to the Belgian laborer, that contributes more than anything else to promote that contentment that is so characteristic of the workmen here.

Many manufacturers have cafés specially for their own workmen, who may go to them without being surrounded with the low influences that are so often encountered in promiscuous drinking places, and which sometimes change the character of the workman and brings wretchedness and misery on himself and family. Cafés are a fixed institution of the country, as much so as churches, and such a thing on the part of a man employing seven hundred or eight hundred hands has a powerful effect on the morals of his working people. I have been permitted to visit one of these cafés, established by Mr. Irvan H. Simonis, a cloth-manufacturer of Verviers. It was on Sunday evening. The place was full of workmen, well-dressed, and as gentlemanly in their deportment as it would be possible to conceive. Beer was sold there at the actual cost, something like 1 cent a glass, and other drinks in proportion. I was informed that drunkenness was exceedingly rare, a workman being loth to subject himself to the ridicule of his fellow-workmen, even if he were inclined to drink too much. I was informed that there had never been one single difficulty in the café since it was founded, now twenty years ago.

Working people are perfectly free to purchase the necessities of life wherever they choose, nor would any employer dare disturb the good relations that subsist with his employés by trying to influence them in this regard.

Laborers are paid in gold, silver, and in the national bank note currency.

A MILLER'S STATEMENT.

On the line of the department's suggestion, I have had an interview with a miller, which I give *verbatim* :

Q. What amount of wages are you paid per week?—A. Five dollars and thirty cents.

Q. Have you a family?—A. Yes, a wife and five children.

Q. Do you support them on this compensation?—A. With their help I do; two of the children are old enough to help me.

- Q. How old are these two?—A. One has sixteen years, the other fourteen.
- Q. Are they boys or girls?—A. Girls; we working people prefer girls; they are not taken for the army.
- Q. How much do they earn per week?—A. The two together earn \$5, and my wife takes in washing and earns \$3 a week.
- Q. How many rooms do you occupy?—A. We live in a little cottage to ourselves, and my wife pays the rent.
- Q. Do you save any money?—A. Oh, no; we never think about that.
- Q. Suppose you should be taken ill?—A. I would go to the hospital.
- Q. Would you go to the hospital if your earnings would enable you to send for a doctor to come to your house?—A. Yes; we are well cared for at a hospital, and this is all that could be done for us if we were at home.
- Q. Have you a son?—A. Yes.
- Q. What profession or trade will you give him?—A. He will be a miller, as I am.
- Q. Do you prefer that trade to any other?—A. It is what I learned from my father, and it is the same to me what I do, so I make a living.
- Q. Have you no desire beyond that of merely making a living; do you not want to become rich?—A. No, no; it is no use wanting what one cannot have, and besides, I do not mind work; if I were rich I would work; I love to work, and never have any trouble, except on holidays, when I find myself idle; all the crimes committed by workingmen are committed on holidays, and all the robberies by men who have nothing to do.
- Q. Do you mean seriously to tell me that you would not be rich if you could?—A. There are many things that money could buy, which, if I possessed it, it seems to me I would be more contented, but other parties who possess these very things, and more, too, are not so. I care absolutely nothing for riches if I have health, and work means health. I never want to be placed where I would be too strongly tempted by idleness.
- Q. You seem to have some theory about idleness.—A. I believe it is the root of all evil. I laugh at my master's son. He is a young, strong, vigorous man, who has no occupation. From the window of my mill I can see him taking exercise on his gymnasium or running like a madman in his beautiful garden. The rich have to be as though they were poor to enjoy health; the master's son realizes that he must work, and he does it, though it differs from that I perform.
- Q. Would you object to telling me your and your family's style of living?—A. It is very simple.
- Q. How many meals do you eat a day?—A. Four. We eat bread and butter in the morning, with coffee, before we go to work; we eat this again at 10 o'clock, while at work; at 12 we go home for dinner, and have soup with a little salad sometimes, and Irish potatoes; then we have our supper, and if we work the long hours, again a lunch.
- Q. You did not mention meat.—A. We don't eat meat only sometimes on a *fête* day of the family, if it does not come on Friday; we care very little for meat, and my family are not deprived of it when we do without it, because most of them do not care for it.
- Q. Then you are contented with your condition?—A. We do not trouble ourselves about any other condition.

This conversation occurred with Mr. Paul Mairlot, a miller, living at Augleur, near this place. While he is above the ordinary run of Belgian laborers in intelligence, I believe this will furnish a fair illustration of the views of the major part of the working people in this consular district. They are free from those political agitations that cause dissatisfaction in some sections among the laboring classes, and leads them to pitch their hopes beyond the reach of most of them to attain.

I have already had the honor to report upon women labor in Belgium, and nothing remains for me to add on this branch of the inquiries of the Department.

Every possible precaution is taken to guard against accidents in this country, and accidents are therefore of rare occurrence. When they do occur every possible care and attention is given to the unfortunate person; and at least one-half of his compensation goes on until he resumes his work.

GEO. C. TANNER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Verviers and Liege, June, 1884.

I. GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid per week of seventy-two hours in Liege.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
BUILDING TRADES.			
Brick-layers	\$3 30	\$6 80	\$5 00
Hod-carriers	3 00	4 20	4 00
Masons	3 95	7 00	6 05
Tenders	3 00	4 00	3 50
Plasterers	3 30	5 60	5 40
Tenders	3 00	4 00	3 50
Slaters	4 00	4 50	4 44
Roofers	3 95	4 35	4 50
Tenders	3 00	4 00	3 50
Plumbers	5 50	7 05	6 00
Assistants	3 00	3 95	3 50
Carpenters	3 00	6 84	5 55
Gas-fitters	3 00	8 00	6 05
OTHER TRADES.			
Bakers	3 00	6 00	5 80
Blacksmiths	3 00	6 60	4 95
Strikers	4 00	4 00	4 00
Book-binders	3 00	10 00	6 50
Brick-makers	3 00	4 20	4 00
Brewers	3 00	7 00	5 50
Butchers	3 00	6 00	5 20
Brass-founders	3 00	7 00	6 50
Cabinet-makers	3 00	7 00	5 00
Confectioners	3 00	7 20	5 25
Cigar-makers	3 00	7 50	5 00
Coopers	3 00	7 00	5 00
Cutlers	3 00	6 50	4 50
Distillers	3 50	12 00	7 50
Drivers	3 00	4 50	3 95
Draymen and teamsters	3 00	4 50	3 95
Cab and carriage		4 50	3 95
Street railways		4 50	3 95
Dyers	3 00	6 30	6 00
Engravers	5 00	10 00	7 50
Furriers	3 00	7 00	5 25
Gardeners	3 00	5 00	4 50
Hatters	3 00	7 00	5 50
Horseshoers	4 00	7 20	5 25
Jewelers	6 00	8 50	7 00
Laborers, porters, &c	4 00	6 00	5 00
Lithographers	5 00	9 00	7 00
Mill-wrights	5 00	8 00	6 00
Printers	4 00	8 50	6 50
Teachers public schools*	5 00	13 00	9 00
Saddle and harness makers	5 00	7 20	6 00
Tanners	3 00	7 00	5 00
Tailors	3 00	8 00	5 50
Telegraph operators	5 00	7 95	6 00
Tinsmiths	3 00	6 00	4 75
Weavers (outside of mills)	3 00	5 60	5 00

* Education is promoted by Government in Belgium, and teachers like other employes under Government are pensioned after a certain number of years service. Women teachers are those included in the above. Male teachers compensation would double this.

II. FACTORIES, MILLS, ETC.

Wages paid per week of seventy-two hours in factories or mills in Verviers.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Wool-sorting:			
Overseer	\$5 00	\$7 95	\$6 00
Sorter (woman)	2 50	3 00	2 75
Wool-picking:			
Overseer	3 00	5 00	4 80
Picker-tenders	3 50	4 00	3 60
Wool or cloth dyers:			
Overseer	7 80	11 00	9 40
Hand	3 00	4 00	3 80
Wool-carding:			
Overseer	9 50	13 00	11 00
Second hand	5 50	6 50	6 00
Card-grinder	3 70	4 40	4 00
Common hand	3 00	3 75	3 60
Spinning:			
Overseer	7 88	11 00	9 00
Mule fixtures	5 00	6 20	5 50
Spinners	3 50	4 10	4 00
Dressing:			
Overseer	5 00	6 50	4 75
Second hand	3 60	7 00	4 00
Dressers	3 60	6 00	4 00
Weaving:			
Overseer	7 90	13 00	10 50
Second hand	5 00	6 80	6 00
Section hands	5 00	6 70	6 00
Weavers	4 50	5 50	5 00
Finishing:			
Overseer	6 00	7 25	6 50
Second hand	2 50	3 80	3 00
Burling hands (women)	2 50	3 10	3 00
Scourers (cloth)	3 50	4 70	4 00
Fullers	3 50	4 70	4 00
Giggers and teaseling	2 50	4 00	3 00
Pressers	3 50	5 70	4 50
Shearers	3 00	3 95	3 60

IV. GLASS-WORKERS.

Wages paid per week of seventy-two hours to glass-workers in Val St. Lambert, near Liege.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Laborers	*\$2 50	\$5 95	\$4 80
Artists	12 00	18 00	13 00
Mechanics' laborers	5 00	5 90	5 00
Mechanics	7 50	9 00	8 00
Glass-grinders	8 70	12 00	10 92
Women (experienced)	3 50	4 00	3 60
Polishers (boys)	3 00	3 50	3 20
Casting-ball mixers	5 00	7 00	6 00
Furnace and table men	8 80	10 50	9 36
Pot-makers	6 70	8 00	7 68
Women (girls)	2 00	3 60	3 00
Warehouse packers	4 32	6 70	5 00
Sandmen	5 00	7 00	6 00
Plaster-turners	6 00	9 10	8 64
Smoothers and overseers	7 92	12 00	10 93
Polishers	6 00	9 00	7 92
Blowers	10 00	17 00	15 50
Assistants	7 80	12 00	10 00
Stokers	5 00	6 80	5 50
Flatteners	5 00	6 80	5 50
Cutters	4 90	6 70	5 40

* Boys or girls under fifteen years.

V. MINES AND MINING.

Wages paid per week of sixty-four hours in and in connection with a coal-mine near Liege.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Engineer, civil	\$10 00	\$25 00	\$15 00
Miner	*3 00	5 00	3 60
Women	3 00	3 80	3 40
Boss	5 00	11 00	8 00

* Boy or girl under fifteen years.

VI. RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per month to railway employés (those engaged about stations, as well as those engaged on the engines and cars, linemen, railroad laborers, &c.) in Belgium.

[Railways in Belgium are operated by the Government.]

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Machinist engineer	*\$22 00	\$48 00	\$38 00
Conductors	20 00	37 00	33 00
Firemen	18 00	22 00	21 60
Switchmen	18 00	22 00	21 60
Train-hands	18 00	22 00	21 00
Road-hands	18 00	21 00	20 50
Overseers	20 00	23 00	22 50
Chief of stations	20 00	125 00	68 00

*All employés of Government are pensioned after a certain number of years of service.

IX. STORE AND SHOP WAGES.

Wages paid per week of one hundred to one hundred and eight hours in stores in Liege.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Clerks (mal- ^s)	\$3 00	\$3 89	\$3 60
Clerks (females) *	2 00	6 00	3 60

* Clerks are invariably or almost invariably females in France and Belgium.

X. HOUSEHOLD WAGES IN TOWNS AND CITIES.

Wages paid per month (and found) to household servants (towns and cities) in Belgium in and near Liege.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Men	\$7 30	\$15 00	\$10 00
Women (household)	3 00	8 00	4 80
Cook, female	3 00	10 00	8 70
Stable-boy	3 00	7 00	4 80
Coachman	5 00	15 00	10 00
Waiterman	5 00	15 00	8 00

XI. AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Wages paid per day, week, month, quarter, half-year, or year—as the case may be—to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants in the province of Liege, with or without board and lodging.

There prevails such a variety of ways of compensation for agricultural laborers that such wages in figures is hard to arrive at. The usual compensation for a common farm-hand ranges from \$1.75 per month to \$3 and found. The average wages paid would not much exceed \$2 per month per year.

XII. CORPORATION EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per week of fifty-two hours to the corporation employés in the city of Liege.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Mayor.....per annum..	\$2,552 00	\$2,552 00	\$2,552 00
Clerks, first class.....do ..	800 00	800 00	412 00
Policemen.....do ..	800 00	800 00	660 00
Street sweeps (women).....per week..	2 00	3 60	3 20
Common laborer (man).....do ..	2 50	3 95	3 60

XV. PRINTERS AND PRINTING OFFICES.

Statement showing the wages paid per week of seventy hours to printers (compositors, pressmen, proof-readers, &c.) in Liege.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Compositors.....	\$5 00	\$10 00	\$7 00
Press-hand.....	5 00	9 00	7 00
Lithographers.....	5 00	9 00	7 00
Stereotypers.....	5 00	10 00	7 50

SWITZERLAND.

BERNE.

REPORT OF CONSUL-GENERAL CRAMER.

Referring to the Department's "Labor Circular" of the 15th of February last, I have now the honor to transmit to you, herewith inclosed—

(1) My report on the state of labor, wages, &c., in the consular district of Berne, Switzerland.

(2) A report on the same subject from Mr. Byers, United States consul at Zurich.

(3) A similar report from Mr. Beauchamp, United States consul at St. Gall.

(4) A similar report from Mr. Gifford, United States consul at Basle.

(5) A statement prepared by me, from the foregoing reports, showing as nearly as possible the average wages paid in the consular districts of Switzerland and for all Switzerland.

Mr. Rice, consul at Horgen, informed me that he had been excused from preparing such a report, since the condition of labor at Zurich and Horgen was pretty much alike, and since Mr. Byers's report contains the desired information both for Zurich and for Horgen. Mr. Adams, United States consul at Geneva, has thus far failed to send his report to this office, notwithstanding my repeated requests. The reasons for the delay of these reports are: Mr. Byers's report and mine were ready in June, but the reports from the consuls at Basle and St. Gall reached me only recently, thus enabling me only to-day to finish my "average report" and even the latter is incomplete on account of the failure of Consul Adams to send me the report from the Geneva district.

My "average report" may perhaps not give entire satisfaction, but it was impossible to calculate in all cases the true "average wages," since laborers in the same establishment are frequently paid unequally as to time—that is, some are paid by the year, some by the quarter, some by the month, some by the week, and others by the day, and still others by the hour, the latter being engaged only parts of days; while still others receive in part payment either lodging or board, or both.

In general, I may say, however, that the inclosed reports are as full of trustworthy information concerning the condition of labor in Switzerland as could be obtained by extensive inquiries, research, and investigation, and at the expense of no small amount of time, labor, travel, and money.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The labor question is one which engages the serious attention of the entire population of Switzerland, that is, of all those who are able to think and work. The fact that between 12,000 and 14,000 persons annually emigrate from this country to other countries, chiefly to the United States, shows either that there is an insufficiency of labor, or that it is not sufficiently remunerative to secure a comfortable living, or both; to say nothing of the desire entertained by many emigrants to improve, if not their own, yet the condition of their children in foreign countries.

The Swiss people are known to be industrious, frugal, saving, and withal cheerful. And yet with all these good characteristics it is very difficult for the majority of them to improve, financially, their condition. Generally it is not their fault. The demand for labor is larger than the supply. Trades and professions are overstocked. Notwithstanding emigration, the population increases, both by the natural process and by immigration, while the arable soil, as to quantity, remains about the same, while as to quality it is growing poorer. The various Swiss industries have to contend with many difficulties, the chief of which is the more or less high protective tariffs of the surrounding countries, which renders competition difficult, and causes a reaction for the worse upon the industrial classes. Nevertheless, skill, energy, and enterprise have secured a market for Swiss articles of manufacture in almost every country on the globe.

PART I.—MALE LABOR.

(1) In this consular district, indeed, we may say, in all Switzerland, the rate of wages paid to laborers of every class has been pretty much the same during the past six years, while the cost of living, in cities at least, has increased from 4 to 8 per cent. Since the passage of the "factory law" by the Federal Assembly on the 23d of March, 1877, limiting the daily working hours to eleven, and prohibiting the employment in factories of children under fourteen years of age, the wages in several factories have been reduced several cents per day, but otherwise the rate of wages have generally remained uniform for years.

HABITS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

(2) The habits of the working classes here are generally steady and trustworthy, and many of them, if possible, endeavor to be saving. Some, especially in the canton of Berne, are given to the excessive use of cheap brandy, causing in the end loss of labor and health, as well as misery to themselves and their families. This evil has grown to such an extent that even the federal authorities have taken into consideration the propriety of enacting laws restricting the manufacture and sale of brandy or whisky. A large number of people of all classes are given to beer-drinking, in the belief that that beverage is necessary for health and strength. This, in connection with indulging occasionally in cheap amusements, is rather a heavy draft upon their earnings.

FEELING BETWEEN EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYÉ.

(3) So far as I have been able to learn, the feeling which prevails between employé and employer is generally a pleasant one, and the latter are generally particularly pleasant to their permanent employés. This cannot but have salutary effects upon the particular and general prosperity of the community.

LABOR ORGANIZATION.

(4) The organization of labor is generally based upon the idea of permanency. With the exception of day laborers, the employés in the Government offices, factories, mercantile houses, stores, and trades are engaged generally by the year, some, perhaps, by the month, and hence the wages are generally regulated by the year. It is almost impossible

to calculate the averages according to the formula given on page 3 of the Department's "Labor Circular." Trade and business being generally carried on on a comparatively small scale, there appears to be less antagonism between labor and capital here than elsewhere. The employés, when they are sure of having permanent employment with a fixed income, however small, according to our American notions, are generally content; hence, recourse to law by the one or the other of the two parties is rare.

STRIKES, FOOD PURCHASES, AND CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

(5) Strikes seldom occur. Indeed, since my residence here I have heard of none.

(6) The working people are free to purchase the necessities of life wherever they choose. The wages are generally paid either quarterly or by the month, except to day laborers and those who work "by the piece." The currency is silver, gold, and bank-notes, which are all "on a par."

(7) To my knowledge there is but *one* co-operative society here, a dry-goods and clothing establishment, with a capital of about \$10,000. It is properly a stock company, and in 1883 it declared about 5 per cent. dividend. There is also an association of furniture and cabinet makers here, which undertakes to sell manufactured articles in that line to those who have not always an opportunity to sell such articles "to order." They have to pay a small percentage for storage and the trouble of selling their articles.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE WORKING PEOPLE.

(8) The general condition of the working people here, so far as my observation reaches, is a little below what may be termed moderately comfortable—the result of the average low wages. They are scarcely able to lay up anything for old age or sickness, unless they abstain from the use of liquor, beer, wine, and amusements, which, however, they seldom do. They live generally in two or three rooms, with a small kitchen. The moral, sanitary, and physical conditions and surroundings are generally good, if they choose to avail themselves thereof. Their food, however—that is, the kind and variety thereof—is scarcely such as will furnish them with sufficient nutriment and strength; hence, some of them believe that they must supply the latter by the use of cheap brandy or beer.

A SHOEMAKER'S STATEMENT.

The following case of a shoemaker furnishes an *example* of the general condition of representative workmen and their families in this part of Switzerland:

Q. How old are you?—A. I am thirty-seven years old.

Q. What is your business?—A. I am a shoemaker.

Q. Have you a family?—A. I have a wife and two children.

Q. What wages do you receive per day?—A. I receive 3 francs per day for 10 to 12 hours labor, and 1 hour for each meal. Sometimes by working longer I earn 4 francs (58 to 78 cents). The time consumed for meals is not included in these hours, except for dinner. A few minutes are allowed at 9 o'clock a. m. and 3 p. m. for eating a simple luncheon, consisting generally of a little bread and cheese and a glass of beer or wine.

Q. Can you support your family upon such wages?—A. No; the aid of my wife is necessary. Engaging in such work as washing, sewing, &c., she earns about 1½ francs (29 cents) per day, if she can obtain such work. Thus we manage to earn between

Q. Will you explain in detail the use you make of this money?—A. Oh, yes. I pay per annum—

For rent of one room in second story (180 francs).....	\$34 74
For clothing for myself and family (150 francs)	28 95
For food and fuel (per day, 1.75 francs—638.75 francs per year)	123 28
For income and residence tax (6 francs).....	1 16
For dues to aid society in sickness (12 francs)	2 32
For school-books, doctor-bills, and incidentals (50 francs)	9 65

Per annum (1,036.75 francs) 200 00

Q. Of what kind of food do your daily meals consist?—A. For breakfast, coffee, bread, and potatoes; for dinner, soup, sometimes meat, but mostly food prepared of flour; 4 o'clock, bread and beer; for supper, coffee, bread, and potatoes.

Q. Are you able to save any portion of your earnings for days of sickness or old age?—A. I can save nothing; if we earn more than the average wages it is spent on food, drinks, clothing, or cheap amusements; in case of sickness I get 10 francs per week from the aid society.

SAFETY OF EMPLOYÉS.

(9) According to the Swiss "factory law," adopted on the 23d of March, 1877, factory owners are obliged to report to the local authorities all bodily injuries to or deaths of employés occurring in their factories. It is the duty of such authorities to investigate the cases, and report the result to the cantonal authorities. Factory owners are responsible for such injuries or deaths, if it can be proven that they resulted not from willfulness or carelessness of the employés. National "factory inspectors" are also appointed, whose duty it is to see that the provisions of the "factory law" are observed. A noticeable result of this law is a decrease of deaths and bodily injuries in the Swiss factories.

POLITICAL RIGHTS.

(10) The workingmen enjoy all the civil and political rights guaranteed to Swiss citizens by the cantonal and national constitutions, and the laws under them. They are taxed like all other citizens according to existing laws, that is, according to their real estate, if they possess any, and according to their income or earnings.

(11) The desire to improve their financial condition, and to give their children an opportunity for such improvement are the causes which lead to the emigration of the working people; for under existing circumstances it is next to impossible for them, with their best will and intention, to attain to any such improvement worth mentioning. The emigrants are principally farmers, mechanics, trades-people, clerks, and servants.

PART II.—FEMALE LABOR.

It is impossible to find out the number of women and children employed in this district. Aside of those engaged in ordinary household-duties as domestic servants, either by day or week, or month, or year, there are, perhaps, from 25 to 40 per cent. women of all employés engaged in Government offices and as school-teachers, music-teachers, bookkeepers, saleswomen, laundresses, seamstresses, in factories, &c. In the country almost all the wives and daughters of farmers are obliged to work on farms, in dairies, &c. In factories, mercantile houses, dress-making shops, Government offices women are obliged to work as many hours as men, and on farms, as the seasons and nature of the work may

require. Their salaries or wages are from 10 to 33½ per cent. less than those of men, according to the nature of work and position. Their moral condition is generally good, while the means of improvement are such as are within the reach of all who are "smart," industrious, saving, and trustworthy. The means furnished for their escape and safety in case of fire, &c., are such as are generally provided for everywhere. In such contingencies much depends upon their own presence of mind, quickness of action, &c. As to the provisions made by employers for the care of the sick and disabled, it may be said that outside the locality where the employes work specifically little is done for them, except in case of sickness; if they have no home of their own, they are placed in hospitals, and the employers become responsible for the payment of the prescribed amount for support and medical treatment (about 30 cents per day) for perhaps a month. During that time the salary continues to be paid. Treatment at hospitals is preferred to treatment at home, as the care, nursing, food, medical attention, &c., are more regular and cheaper than at home. The city of Berne, with a population of about 50,000, has three large, well-conducted hospitals, besides a number of small private ones. During the past five years wages paid to women have increased very little, except in individual cases; while the price of the necessities of life have increased from 5 to 10 per cent.

The effects of the employment of women on the wages of men have been, (1) towards bringing about a reduction of the wages of the latter; (2) towards making labor scarcer for men; and (3) towards causing a greater emigration, mostly to the United States, of able-bodied and well-educated men in the prime of life. Of course, such a state of things cannot but exercise a depressing influence upon the social and industrial affairs.

The state of education among the women employed, as well as among their children, is generally good. This is the result, (1) of the excellence of the public *free* schools (no tuition is to be paid); and, (2) of the obligatoriness of attendance upon school of *all* children.

The effects, however, of the employment of women and children (the latter cannot be employed under fourteen) in factories upon the physical condition of themselves and upon the family-life, are generally not as salutary as could be wished. Their full physical development is somewhat retarded by constant in-door work and insufficient pure air and physical exercise, as well as by an insufficiency of nourishing food. They may have a sufficient quantity of such food as their comparatively small wages permit them to purchase, consistent with the demands upon their wages for rent, clothing, light, fuel, &c., but the quality for nourishment and variety appear not to satisfy the requirements of a perfectly healthy development and preservation of bodily health. This state of things is caused principally by labor being greater than the demand, and the consequent cheapness of the former. If laborers of both sexes had the necessary means therefor, a larger number would emigrate to the United States than do in reality now emigrate, although even as it is, the number that do annually emigrate from Switzerland, causes apprehension throughout this country.

SPECIFIC REMARKS.

(1) There being no "glass-works," no "ship-yards," no "ship-building establishments" nor "mines" in this consular district, Forms IV, V, and VI, could consequently not be filled up.

(2) *As to averages.*—The suggestion of the Department as to the method of computing the average wages, so far as this district is con-

cerned, could not well be followed, (1) because of the comparatively small number of laborers engaged in each of the various business establishments; (2) because of the general uniformity in the rate of wages; and (3), because of the fact that Government employes and the employes in most establishments are engaged and paid in fixed salaries by the year, and not by the month, or week, or day. Nor is there a large gradation in the rates of wages or salaries.

In this report the annual salaries of employes in the various callings have been reduced to the monthly or weekly rates, according to the titles of the several formulas furnished by the Département. For instance, in a retail grocery store there are employes of three grades—bookkeeper and salesman of the first grade, who receive about \$5.21 per week each; salesmen and saleswomen of the second grade, who receive \$3 per week each; and apprentices, who receive no wages, except a Christmas or New Year's present. It becomes evident that the *average* wages of the first two classes of employes cannot be computed otherwise than by adding the minimum and maximum wages and dividing the same by two ($\$3 + \$5.21 = \$8.21 \div 2 = \$4.10\frac{1}{2}$.) This is a fair example of the manner in which labor and wages are managed in Berne, and, in fact, throughout Switzerland.

The statistical information contained in this report has been obtained by personal inquiries or application for it at stores, factories, Government offices, &c.; so that it is tolerably correct and trustworthy. Sometimes foot-notes had to be appended to some of the specific statistics explanatory of the modes of employment and of paying wages.

This report is as full and complete as it was possible to make it under existing circumstances.

At the close of the "labor formulas" will be found a tabular statement of the prices of the principal necessities of life, so far as this consular district is concerned.

Now follow the tabular statements of labor and wages in this consular district:

I. GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid per day of eleven hours in Berne.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
BUILDING TRADES.			
Bricklayers	\$1 16	\$1 35	\$1 25
Hod-carriers	31	42	37
Masons	87	1 16	1 01
Tenders	58	72	65
Plasterers	96	1 16	1 06
Tenders	58	72	65
Slaters	58	68	63
Roofers	58	68	63
Tenders	48	56	53
Plumbers	77	87	82
Assistants	54	58	56
Carpenters	78	96	87
Gas-fitters	58	68	63
OTHER TRADES.			
Bakers	68	77	72
Blacksmiths	82	96	90
Strikers	68	87	77
Bookbinders	72	87	80
Brickmakers	77	87	82
Brewers	58	68	63
Butchers	58	87	72
Brass founders	77	87	82

Wages paid per day of eleven hours in Berne—Continued.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
OTHER TRADES—Continued.			
Cabinet-makers	\$0 68	\$0 87	\$0 77
Confectioners	96	1 16	1 06
Cigar-makers	48	62	55
Coopers	58	68	63
Cutlers	68	77	72
Distillers	62	71	67
Drivers:			
Draymen and teamsters, cab, carriage, and street railways	39	64	51
Dress	73	81	77
Engravers	87	1 06	96
Furriers	77	96	87
Gardeners	54	68	61
Hatters	77		
Horseshoers	58	62	60
Jewelers	87	1 06	96
Laborers, porters, &c.	58	68	63
Lithographers	58	68	63
Millwrights	1 00	1 10	1 05
Nail-makers (hand)	39	48	44
Potters	58	68	63
Printers	96	1 06	1 01
Saddle and harness makers	68	77	72
Tanners	77	87	82
Tailors	96	1 16	1 06
Tinsmiths	54	68	61
Weavers (outside of mills)	39	48	44

II. FACTORIES, MILLS, ETC.*Wages paid per week of eleven hours in factories or mills in the city and canton of Berne.*

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
In cotton mills:			
Overseers	\$4 80	\$8 40	\$6 60
Spinners	3 40	3 90	3 65
Helpers	3 00	3 36	3 18
In smaller factories:			
First class of operatives	4 23	5 73	4 98
Second class of operatives:			
Men and women	1 74	2 64	2 19
Third class of operatives:			
Roving hands	1 86	2 50	2 18
Small boys, per day of six hours			12

III. FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS, AND IRON WORKS.*Wages paid per week of eleven hours per day in foundries, machine-shops, and iron-works in Berne.*

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Laborers in foundries	\$4 46	\$6 37	\$5 41
Laborers in machine-shops and iron-works	3 18	3 82	3 50

NOTE.—Some of the laborers in the above-mentioned establishments work by the hour instead of by the day or by the week. In that case their wages are: For laborers in foundries, 7 to 10 cents per hour, and for those in iron shops, &c., 5 to 6 cents per hour.

VI. RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per month to railway employés (those engaged about stations as well as those engaged on the engines and cars), linemen, railroad laborers, &c., in Berne.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Engine engineer	\$26 83	\$36 48	\$31 65
Stoker	19 30	24 90	22 10
Conductor	19 30	23 16	21 23
Brakemen	15 44	17 37	16 40
Laborers at stations	17 37	21 42	19 40
Laborers at the open line	17 37	30 11	23 74

NOTE.—Conductors, engineers, and stokers, receive a small extra compensation per month for the number of miles traveled over as well as for the number of pounds of fuel saved. This extra compensation ranges from \$3 to \$5 per month.

VIII. SEAMEN'S WAGES.

Wages paid per year to seamen (officers and men on) Lake Thoun, canton of Berne, and Lake Lucerne, canton of Lucerne, Switzerland.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Captain of lake steamers	\$579 00	\$637 00	\$608 00
Pilot	278 00	306 00	292 00
Chief engineer	734 00	807 00	770 50
Assistant engineer	278 00	306 00	292 00
Stoker	232 00	255 00	243 50
Sailors	232 00	254 00	243 00
Clerk	348 00	482 00	415 00
Ship carpenter	68	78	73
Ship-smith	68	78	73

NOTE.—The annual salaries of the above-named officers and men are increased 10 per cent. with every ten years of service. Ship-carpenters and ship-smiths are employed only by the day, and that not permanently, so that their wages cannot be calculated either by the week, or month, or year. There are no ship-yards and ship-building establishments in these cantons in the proper sense of the term. Laborers employed in repairing these lake steamers receive from 78 to 95 cents.

IX. STORE AND SHOP WAGES.

Wages paid per week of eleven hours per day in stores, wholesale and retail, to males and females, in Berne.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
<i>In dry-goods stores.</i>			
Males:			
Commercial travelers	\$3 86	\$14 86	\$9 86
Ordinary clerk, salesman, and bookkeeper	1 93	11 58	6 75
Females:			
First-class cutters and dressmakers	3 86	11 58	7 72
Ordinary saleswoman and seamstress	1 93	5 79	3 86
NOTE.—Male apprentices serve from two to four years gratis, except that they receive as a New Year's present from \$7.72 to \$19.30 per year.			
<i>In grocery stores.</i>			
Retail:			
Bookkeeper and salesman	2 97	5 21	4 09
Package-carrier	1 93	3 86	2 89
Wholesale:			
Commercial traveler	5 79	11 58	8 68
Bookkeeper and salesman	4 44	8 88	6 66

NOTE.—Apprentices have to serve three years without wages, except a New Year's present of \$8 to \$10. The employés mentioned above may be considered as representatives of employés of other stores.

X. HOUSEHOLD WAGES IN TOWNS AND CITIES.

Wages paid per month to household servants in towns and cities in the canton of Berne.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Chief male servant (or house-master)	\$16 40	\$24 12	\$20 26
Ordinary male servant	6 75	16 40	11 58
Chambermaid	2 89	6 75	4 82
Cook:			
Male	6 75	11 58	9 17
Female	3 86	6 75	5 31
Nursery-maid	96	3 86	2 41
Lady's dressing-maid	3 86	5 79	4 82

NOTE.—Seamstresses are frequently employed by the day, at the rate of 40 to 60 cents per day, with board. In the above categories of servants' board and lodging are also included.

XI. AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Wages paid per year to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants, with board and lodging, in the canton of Berne.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Gardeners	\$75 00	\$90 00	\$82 00
Farm-hands:			
Adult males	50 00	62 50	56 25
Adult females	16 00	25 00	20 50
Young men from 16 to 22	20 00	24 00	22 00
Household servants	20 00	25 00	22 50

NOTE.—In addition to wages, board, and lodging, the adult female laborers and the young men receive a certain number of articles of clothing, though not sufficient for a year's use. The board generally consists of—*Breakfast*: Bread, roasted potatoes, and coffee, with milk. *Dinner*: Soup, bread, meat, vegetables, and sometimes beer or wine. *Supper*: Bread, cheese, potatoes, sometimes a little meat, coffee with milk. These farm-hands are generally required to work from sunrise to sundown during seed-time and harvest, and not infrequently on Sundays.

XII. CORPORATION EMPLOYÉS.

*Wages paid per year to the corporation employés in the city of Berne.**

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Mayor of the city	\$193 00		
City clerk and his assistants	231 60	\$772 00	\$501 80
City sergeant and assistants	135 10	386 00	260 55
City architect and assistant	675 50	868 50	772 00
City engineer and assistant	675 50	868 50	772 00
Secretary and cashier in architect's office	772 00		772 00
Bookkeeper, clerks, copyists, &c.	231 60	386 00	308 80
City-gardener, street-master, and other subordinate employés	196 86	463 20	330 03

* The chairmen of the various committees of the city council, forming an administrative council for the mayor, receive from \$30 to \$160 per year.

The members of the city council receive \$1 per session. A few laborers are employed by the day, and receive from 60 cents to \$1 per day.

The number of working-hours per day for the various city officials and employés are eight (except for the mayor and chairmen of committees); for the laborers employed by the day, eleven in summer and eight in winter.

The city clerk, and those who, in addition to their ordinary duties, are charged with the custody of archives and other public property, are also granted an official residence in one or the other of the public buildings.

In other cities, such as Lucerne, &c., the salaries and wages of city officials and employés are pretty much the same as in Berne, while in smaller cities there is a reduction of between 10 and 25 per cent.

XIII. GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND OFFICES.

Wages paid per annum of eight hours per day to employes in the federal government departments and offices in Berne.

Occupations.	Wages.	Occupations.	Wages.
President of the Swiss Confederation	\$2,805 50		
Federal councillor, each	2,316 00	Clerks of supreme court	\$1,158 00 to 1,544 00
Federal chancellor	2,123 00		
Vice-chancellor	1,351 00	Chief post director	1,544 00
President of the supreme court	2,123 00	Administrative inspector of railroads ..	1,544 00
Justices of the supreme court, each	1,930 00	Technic inspector of railroads	1,544 00

In the military departments.

Chief of staff in bureau	\$1,447 50	Subordinate officials and employes in federal departments, such as chiefs of bureaus, clerks, copyists, translators, messengers, &c	\$289 50 to 1,351 00
Chief of artillery	1,447 50		
Chief of infantry	1,447 50		
Chief of the bureau of commerce	1,351 00		
Federal treasurer	1,351 00		

Annual salaries of employes in the postal and telegraph service in the canton of Berne.

Occupations.	Wages.	Occupations.	Wages.
<i>Postal service.</i>			
Clerks from first to third years	\$289 50	Letter carriers in the country	57 90 to 213 60
Clerks from third to sixth years	347 40	Postal apprentices (term of service 10 months):	
Clerks from sixth to ninth years	416 88	During the first three months	29 cents per day.
Clerks from ninth to twelfth years	486 36	During the third to ninth months	39 cents per day.
Clerks from twelfth to fifteenth years	555 84	During the ninth to eighteenth month	58c to 77c per day.
Clerks over fifteen years of service	636 90		
Postmasters in country towns	289 50 to 579 00	<i>Telegraph service.</i>	
Chief of postal bureau in Berne	636 90 to 772 00	Telegraphists in cities:*	
Letter-carriers in Berne	213 60 to 308 80	First to third years	289 50
Package-carriers in Berne	347 40 to 386 00	Third to sixth years	335 82
Money order carriers in Berne	347 40 to 386 00	Sixth to ninth years	393 72
Packers and servants in Berne	213 60 to 347 40	Ninth to twelfth years	463 20
Mail agents in Berne	405 30 to 636 90	Twelfth to fifteenth years	532 68
Postmasters in country villages	115 80 to 289 50	Over 15 years of service	617 60
		Telegraphists in country	\$23 16 to 57 90

* Telegraphists receive also a small percentage of the number of dispatches sent and received, the total amount of which is per annum, however, for each rather small.

NOTE.—Mail-coach men receive from \$11.58 to \$19.30 per month, without board and lodging; or from \$3.86 to \$9.65 per month with board and lodging.

It is to be noticed (1) that most, if not all, of these officials and employes are permanently engaged, or during good behavior; (2) that their salaries, or wages, are fixed by the year and not by the month or week; (3) that promotion and increase of salary depend upon skill and faithfulness and in the number of years of service. Their term of service being permanent and their salaries fixed, they are thus enabled to make calculations as to the style of life, household and personal expenses, the insurance of their lives, the education of their children, &c. Having acquired a certain skill in the routine of business, and being perhaps unfit for any other employment, they are not obliged to live in constant dread of being discharged after the election of a new administration.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

The postal and telegraph service in Switzerland stands under the control of the general government. The telegraph lines are owned by the same. The salaries of the officials and employés are regulated by the year, this kind of service being also, generally, a permanent one, the salaries ranging from \$289.50 to \$1,158 per annum, according to the grade or rank of service, the number of years and place of service. It may be observed, however, that the salaries of female employés are generally smaller, from 10 to 20 per cent., than those of the male sex. If in the postal service, that is, in the carrying part thereof, any are killed or disabled, they, or those dependent upon them, receive either a small pension or a sum once for all. These are determined according to the number of years of service, or according to the amount of salary received.

Besides, the general government is authorized to pay to those who have been in the employ of the government for fifteen years, who showed themselves energetic and industrious, and who, through age or the service, have contracted a disease rendering themselves unable any longer to perform the duties of their position, either a sum equal to twice the amount of their annual salaries or any other sum corresponding to the number of years of service and the amount of their salary.

While eight hours' work per day is the rule in the government departments, yet the officials and employés can be required to devote from two to three hours extra per day if the state of work demands it.

XIV. TRADES AND LABOR IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOY.

CANTONAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOY.

Wages or salaries paid by the year, from eight to ten hours per day, in the employ of the canton of Berne.

Occupations.	Wages.	Occupations.	Wages.
President of the cantonal government.....	\$1,351 00	<i>Police office.</i>	
Eight councilors, each.....	1,254 50	Chief of police.....	\$810 60
Employés in the state chancery (that is, office of secretary of state), from.....	\$810 60 to 926 40	Clerks, &c.....	\$386 00 to 675 50
Other employés, from.....	347 40 to 671 64	Commandant of police.....	636 90
Prefects.....	965 00	First lieutenant.....	579 00
Employés in prefecture.....	77 20 to 869 20	Second lieutenant.....	540 40
Various officials and employés in the judiciary, ranging from.....	96 50 to 1,254 50	Sub-officers.....	352 20
		Policemen,* each.....	211 34

* Of these each receives two uniforms per year.

In the various departments and institutions under the control of the cantonal government the employés' salaries average between \$57.90 and \$772, according to the nature of the service. Some of those who receive the smallest cash salaries are furnished with lodgings of from two to four rooms, and in some cases also fuel.

A few are engaged as day laborers, whose wages range from 58 cents to \$1.16 per day.

It is almost impossible to distinguish between the almost endless variations and gradations of labor, and to find an equivalent in English

of the technical terms applied to the various employés and laborers in the employ of the general and cantonal governments. The system of wages or salaries is based upon the permanency of the service, and hence is fixed generally for the year, and not for the day, week, or month. And in a number of instances there is included in the annual salary residence and fuel, so that it is difficult to estimate the exact salary in dollars and cents.

XV. PRINTING AND PRINTING OFFICES.

Statement showing the wages paid per week, of eleven hours per day, to printers, compositors, pressmen, proof-readers, &c., in Berne.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Press-master	\$ 75	\$ 72	\$ 74
Press-feeder	3 47	4 25	3 86
Machinist and fireman	4 05	4 63	4 34
Compositors	6 75	7 72	7 24
Bookbinder:			
Foreman	5 79	6 75	6 27
Journeyman	3 47	5 79	4 63

Apprentices receive per week for the first year \$0.68.
for the second year \$0.87;
for the third year \$1.06.
for the fourth year \$1.25.

XVI. COST OF THE NECESSARIES OF LIFE AT BERNE, SWITZERLAND.

Articles.	Price.	Articles.	Price.
Bread, white..... per pound..	\$0 05	Chickens..... per piece..	\$0 24 to \$0 40
Bread, middling..... do.....	04	Pullets..... do.....	35 44
Flour, white..... do.....	06	Turkeys..... do.....	3 00 4 00
Flour, middling..... do.....	04	Ducks..... do.....	50 70
Potatoes... per bushel (60 pounds)	\$0 48 to 0 54	Pigeons..... per pair.....	20 26
Beef..... per pound.....	15 18	Milk..... per quart.....	04 16
Mutton..... do.....	14 16	Vinegar..... do.....	16 36
Veal..... do.....	16 18	Olive oil..... do.....	36 08
Pork..... do.....	18 20	Beer..... do.....	08 08
Ham..... do.....	30 30	Cider..... do.....	08 08
Fish..... do.....	24 40	Ordinary wine..... do.....	16 05
Butter..... do.....	30 20	Petroleum..... do.....	07 02
Lard..... do.....	18 32	Soap..... per pound.....	20 20
Coffee..... do.....	1 00 1 50	Salt..... do.....	
Tea..... do.....	08 14	Candles..... do.....	
Sugar..... do.....	10 07		
Eggs..... per dozen.....	05 07		
Beans..... per pound.....	08 15		
Peas..... do.....	26 36		
Rice..... do.....			
Dried apples..... do.....			
Dried plums..... do.....			
Crackers..... do.....			

The prices of fruit and green vegetables are pretty much the same as those for similar articles in the United States. The price of beer, per glass, or per bottle, or per cask, is also nearly the same here as at home; while wine, bought direct from the wine-merchant, is about 50 per cent. cheaper, while cheap brandy or whisky (about 5 cents a bottle)

is considered by some poor laborers as necessary for health and strength, though in reality it proves more injurious (and in some cases a curse) than people are aware. But its excessive use is, in my opinion largely the consequence of an insufficiency of nutritious food, and the inability to purchase a sufficient quantity of nutritious food is the result of low wages. But *how* this matter is to be remedied is a question for political economists, for employers, and for legislators to solve.

M. J. CRAMER,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Berne, July 30, 1884.

BASLE.

REPORT BY CONSUL GIFFORD.

PART I.—MALE WAGES.

1. RATES OF WAGES.

The following table exhibits the wages of working people in this consular district, embracing the cantons of Basle City, Basle Country, Argovie, Soleure, Neuchatel, and the northern part of Berne, for a week of sixty-five hours. The franc, in which the wages are paid, has in all cases been reckoned as equivalent to 19.3 cents. As butchers, bakers, confectioners, and millers receive a given sum per week, with board and lodging, \$2 have been added to their money wages to make up their full compensation.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
<i>Factories, mills, &c.</i>			
Ribbon-weavers	\$2 89	\$5 22	\$3 86
Ribbon-weavers on Jacquard loom	3 86	5 79	4 82
Cotton-spinners:			
Overseers	4 80	8 40	5 00
Spinners	3 40	3 90	3 60
Watch-makers:			
Frame (ébauche)	3 47	6 96	5 20
Pinions	3 47	5 79	4 72
Levers and cylinders	3 47	5 79	4 72
Dials	4 72	6 96	5 76
Springs	3 47	5 79	4 72
Grinders	3 47	5 79	4 72
Mechanism	4 72	6 96	5 76
Adjusting	6 96	11 58	9 24
Cases and crystals	4 72	6 96	5 76
Engraving cases	4 72	6 96	5 21
Silk dyers	4 63	6 75	5 21
Workmen in aniline colors factory	3 47	4 43	3 86
Workmen in paper factory	2 89	3 47	3 00
Workmen in drawing-instruments factory	1 15	4 64	3 47
<i>Foundries, machine-shops, &c.</i>			
Smelters	4 63	8 68	5 80
Machinists	4 02	8 10	4 63
Machinists in railway repair-shop	4 00	5 76	4 63
Machinists in flax-spinning factory	4 00	8 80	5 20
Model-makers	4 80	7 75	5 00
Boiler-makers	4 80	7 75	5 00
Engineer in foundry	4 90	8 68	5 80
<i>Railway employés.</i>			
Conductors	7 00	10 00	9 00
Engineers	6 00	9 00	7 00

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
<i>Railway employes—Continued.</i>			
Firemen	\$5 00	\$6 00	\$5 60
Brakemen			4 50
Switch-tenders	4 50	6 00	5 00
Roadmen and guards at crossings			5 00
Foreman of roadmen			6 00
Laborers:			
In baggage department			5 00
In warehouse			4 50
Repair-shop			4 50
<i>Printers and printing offices.</i>			
Compositors	5 21	8 68	5 80
Pressmen	5 21	8 68	6 37
Foremen	7 72	12 00	8 68
Feeders	2 89	3 86	3 47
<i>Trades and labor—Government employ.</i>			
Building department:			
Overseers			6 94
Tinmen			5 80
Stone-cutters			5 80
Carpenters			4 63
Masons			4 63
Joiners			6 94
Day laborers	3 12	4 12	3 50
Gas works:			
Stokers	3 86	4 60	4 00
Laborers	3 25	3 47	3 30
<i>General trades.</i>			
Bricklayers	4 40	4 98	4 50
Hod-carriers	2 35	3 70	2 90
Masons	4 40	4 98	4 50
Tenders	2 35	3 70	2 90
Plasterers	4 58	5 10	4 90
Tenders	2 35	2 96	2 70
Plumbers	4 20	6 90	5 40
Carpenters	4 50	5 87	5 05
Gasfitters	4 20	6 90	5 40
Bakers	3 21	5 42	3 45
Blacksmiths	3 00	6 95	5 40
Bookbinders	3 46	5 47	4 63
Butchers	3 54	6 82	5 32
Cabinet-makers	4 05	6 00	5 20
Confectioners	3 21	5 42	5 32
Cutlers	3 48	6 96	4 68
Dyers	4 63	6 75	5 21
Gardeners	3 47	4 64	4 00
Laborers, porters, &c	2 89	3 47	3 00
Lithographers	5 80	7 70	6 96
Printers	5 21	8 68	5 80
Tinsmiths	3 47	5 80	4 64
Weavers outside of mills	1 93	5 13	3 47
Millers	2 93	5 00	5 32
Wood-carvers	6 95	11 58	9 24
Upholsterers	4 63	8 10	5 40
Paper-hangers	4 63	8 10	5 80

In the following table the wages paid are for various terms of service, which are indicated in each case:

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
<i>Government departments and officers (per month).</i>			
Post and telegraph:			
Clerks	\$5 00	\$52 00	\$40 00
Conductors of mail-wagons	33 00	48 00	40 00
Rural postmasters	1 00	32 00	8 00
Letter-carriers	5 40	33 00	20 00
Telegraph operators	24 00	48 00	40 00
Telegraph messengers	17 00	34 00	25 00
Police:			
Chief	64 00	72 00	70 00
Policemen	19 00	22 00	20 00

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
<i>Government departments and officers (per month)—Continued.</i>			
Clerks in Government departments	\$16 00	\$40 00	\$25 00
Attendants	19 00	23 00	20 00
<i>Corporation employes (per month).</i>			
Clerks	19 00	100 00	33 00
<i>Agricultural wages (with board and lodging).</i>			
Men, per day (with board and lodging)			29
Men, per year			70 45
<i>Public schools (week of 32 hours.)</i>			
Primary:			
In city	12 00	17 00	15 00
In country	8 00	12 00	10 00
Grammar:			
In city	12 00	18 00	16 00
In country	15 00	21 00	18 00
High:			
In city	18 00	35 00	25 00

The average compensation of the different classes cannot be given with any precision on account of the lack of statistics as to the respective numbers employed in the different branches of each class. The following statement may, however, serve as a possible means of comparison with wages in other places, though the average is computed by making the compensation of the limited number of skilled and superior employes a factor of the same importance as that of the great body of common hands:

Average wages of men (week of sixty-five hours).

In factories	\$4 92
In foundries, machine shops, &c	5 43
In railways	5 61
Printers	6 08
In Government employ	5 06
General trades	4 87
General average	5 33

2. COST OF LIVING.

Expenditures.	Amount.	Expenditures.	Amount.
Rent, yearly, two or three rooms in third or fourth story	\$37 00 to \$115 00	Fresh beef..... per pound..	\$0 17 to \$0 18
<i>Clothing (working).</i>		Horse-flesh..... do.....	05 to 07
Blouse, cotton	96	Bacon..... do.....	20
Overalls, cotton	96	Ham..... do.....	25
Trowsers, coarse woolen.....	1 15	Potatoes..... per bushel.....	55
Shoes, coarse	3 86	Rice..... per pound.....	05 to 06
Cap	57	Eggs..... per dozen.....	20
Waistcoat	1 15	Butter..... per pound.....	20 to 22
Shirt	1 15	Milk..... per quart.....	04 1/2
Stockings, coarse woolen.....	20	Sugar..... per pound.....	09
Workingman's Sunday suit—coat, waistcoat, and trowsers	10 00 to 20 00	Tea..... do.....	70 to 1 00
<i>Food.</i>		Coffee..... do.....	15 to 30
Bread, white..... per pound..	26	Kerosene..... per quart.....	05
Bread, rye..... do.....	16	Soap, common..... per pound.....	07
Flour..... do.....	05	Wood, cut for stove..... per cord.....	10 00
Cheese..... do.....	16 to 20	Coke..... per ton.....	8 10
Wine..... per quart.....	10 to 12	Coal..... do.....	6 00 to 7 00
Beer..... do.....	08	Expense of burial, coffin not included, adult.....	4 00 to 24 00
American canned beef, per pound.....	18	Expense of burial, coffin not included, child.....	1 35 to 16 00
		Board of workingman, per week.....	1 75 to 2 50
		Board of workingwoman, per week.....	1 50 to 1 70

3. PAST AND PRESENT WAGES.

There has been no general change in wages since 1878. In cotton-spinning establishments the pay remains exactly the same for the same amount of work. The proprietor of the straw-braiding establishment, who reported the wages of his employés as \$1.50 per week for the best hands, says that there has been a decline since 1878 in the compensation of his operatives. On the contrary, there has been a slight gradual increase in the wages of foundry hands. But the changes have been so inconsiderable that they may be neglected in estimating the relative condition of the working people, which remains substantially the same as in 1878, except so far as it has been modified by the Swiss factory law, which became operative on the 1st of January of that year, and by the consequent obligatory extension of the system of workmen's insurance and sick funds.

To the workman this law is in a large measure satisfactory, though he sometimes complains that he is prevented by the limitation of the hours of labor from earning as much as he otherwise might. Manufacturers, on the other hand, universally regard the law with marked disfavor, judging from the responses given to inquiries made by this consulate. By this law, as has already been reported to the Department, the hours of labor each week cannot exceed sixty-five, viz, ten hours Saturday and eleven hours every other working day. The proprietor of every industrial establishment is responsible for all accidents to his employés which are not occasioned by the fault of the person injured; labor in factories by children under fourteen years old is unlawful, as well as labor Sundays and during the night except under special circumstances by express permission of the cantonal authorities; a certain sum is retained each week from operatives' wages to constitute an insurance fund for their benefit.

The following expressions of opinion by prominent manufacturers indicate the grounds of their opposition to the law:

Paper manufacturer:

"The law is favorable to the workman, but highly injurious to the employer."

Machine shop:

"Our export business, already placed in a difficult position by high duties, is still further cramped with reference to foreign competition by certain provisions of the factory law, notably by those which make the proprietor responsible for accidents, and limit the hours of labor. The intention of the law is good, but its results are unfavorable to industry."

Scientific instruments:

"Our workmen are displeased that they are allowed to labor only 10 hours Saturday, and so lose an hour's pay."

Dyeing-establishment:

"Effect unfavorable to both parties interested. Our business is subsidiary to various manufactures of textiles, and sometimes our orders are such that we could work much extra time, and in this way our hands could, and, if permitted, gladly would, earn some provision for the other frequently recurring periods when work is not to be had. In times when work is pressing the law is a veritable drag on our business."

Cotton-spinning:

"The fact that adults can work only sixty-five hours per week in Switzerland renders production more expensive than in other continental countries where working-hours are not limited. The factory law seems rather superfluous, and seems so to many operatives as well as to most employers. Its effects may be considered as harmful for all kinds of industry; but principally so in case of pressing orders, which in late years have alternated so often with periods of calm."

In consequence of the embarrassment felt by Swiss manufacturers in competing with foreign countries on account of the factory law, the opinion is gaining ground here, as elsewhere, that the labor question can only be successfully solved by concurrent legislation of the different industrial nations. A country that anticipates its neighbors in ameliorating the condition of the laboring class meets its competitors on unfavorable ground, and even the laborers themselves feel the effect of the unsatisfactory economical condition of their country.

A singular change which is going on in the personnel of the artisan class in this country is worthy of remark. While natives of Switzerland may be found in all parts of the world seeking employment, the place of the absentees is filled by a steady stream of German immigrants who are somehow better able to support the low rate of wages than the native inhabitants. It has, therefore, come to be a common remark "You can find Swiss in all parts of the world but Switzerland, which is now inhabited by Germans."

4. HABITS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

The Swiss laborer is, in general, trustworthy and saving when not a victim of schnapps drinking. The effects of this scourge of intemperance are not so noticeable in large cities like Basle as in the country districts where they are truly disheartening. The statistics on this subject show an increase in dram-drinking during the last ten years which, if not checked, must end in affecting Swiss industry very disastrously. So far as this consular district is concerned it is reported that the number of public houses in the canton of Basle City has increased during the last decade from 239 to 441; in Soleure from 511 to 705; in Argovie from 848 to 1,220, while in the latter canton the population has slightly diminished. In all Switzerland the number of drinking places has increased from 17,000 to 20,000, so that there is one such place for every 130 inhabitants, or one for every 50 adult males. And these figures only indicate a part of the evil. Distillation being free, there are numerous stills scattered over the country, of various capacity, from distilleries operated by steam, to the little domestic still where the father or mother prepares poison for the whole family from potatoes, refuse grapes, cherries, and other fruits and vegetables. In the single canton of Berne, the northern part of which is in this consular district, there are 6,036 of these distilleries, yielding one million gallons of schnapps a year. In the whole country it is estimated that there are 60,000 public houses, distilleries, and groceries, where intoxicating drinks can be obtained, the total population being less than 3,000,000. It is the working people who suffer chiefly from this evil. It is from their ranks that the prisons are chiefly filled, where one-half of the inmates are said to have been brought by drink. Physicians estimate that one-half of the deaths in Switzerland are due to intemperance. By some authorities the increase of intemperance is ascribed to the provisions of the Federal Constitution of 1874, which covers the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors, under the general guaranty of freedom of trade and industry. In fact, a strict construction of the organic law may be the occasion of the aggravation of a pest which was already raging. But it has been asserted, with some apparent reason, that the true origin of the schnapps mania is to be found in the very low rate of wages that prevails in many branches of industry. It is alleged that men earning in some cases only 40 or 50 cents a day, and supporting a family on that sum, have been driven by their extreme poverty to avail themselves of a cheap and everywhere

easily obtainable stimulant for themselves and their families. Schnapps serves as a substitute for the substantial nourishment which is beyond their reach, and for the better and safer stimulant which they formerly found in the more costly beer and wine.

It is unnecessary to say that Swiss workingmen, like those of all other countries, become moral and physical wrecks in consequence of habitual intemperance. The large number who escape excess in this respect compare very favorably with those of other countries in intelligence, industry, honesty, and economy. In the latter respect they are deserving of especial remark, particularly laborers from the canton of Tessin.

5. FEELING BETWEEN EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYÉ.

The same everywhere existing in Europe between the capitalist and the laborer; on the one hand, a general tendency to regard labor as a commodity to be obtained at the lowest possible price in order to increase profits; and, on the other, a feeling of revolt, more or less stifled, at what is regarded as an unjust exploitation of human beings. There is on the part of the laborers a growing tendency to look for relief to some sort of social reorganization. But between the native Swiss working people and their employers no violent contention has recently occurred, and the idea of employing force as a means of effecting social changes is not a favorite one in this country, the extreme revolutionary views which are sometimes expressed in public meetings generally emanating from immigrants, who at home did not possess the ballot as a means of legitimate agitation.

6. ORGANIZED CONDITION OF LABOR.

Workingmen's associations for industrial purposes can hardly be said to exist at the present time, the old corporations (*Zünfte*), having either been dissolved or kept up merely for the management of the corporate property or for social purposes. The various unions (*Vereine*) of laborers have in view economical, social or political ends, and do not compete with capitalists in undertaking industrial or business enterprises. The only exception to this rule is the society of porters (*Packträger*), who own in common the carts and other property used in their business. Each member pays a stated sum to the managing committee of the society for the use of these objects, the profits being divided at the end of the year. Of course there are no counter organizations of capital.

7. STRIKES.

Strikes have not occurred in this district within the period embraced in this report. Arbitration is not resorted to for the settlement of disputes, the institution of *Prud'hommes* existing only in the French cantons. Disputes of the nature mentioned are settled by a single judge of the civil court sitting in chambers.

8. FOOD PURCHASES.

The laborer is free to make his purchases where he pleases.

The factory law requires that the laborers be paid every two weeks; but there are various deviations from this rule, some manufacturers paying every Saturday night. Weavers, who are paid by the piece, receive their compensation when the whole is completed, unless they

demand an advance. Clerks and railway employés are paid quarterly; domestic servants quarterly or yearly; watch-makers every fortnight, or, if they demand it, every week.

Payments are made in gold and silver coin or cantonal bank-notes, these various forms of currency being of equal value.

9. CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

The General Co-operative Society of Basle (*Allgemein Consumverein*) is at present a very prosperous and useful association, accomplishing successfully its declared purpose of "furnishing to its members, for cash, good and reliable articles of daily use, and dividing among them the net profits." Its primary purpose is not to furnish goods at a price lower than that at which they are offered in other establishments of the same kind; but incidentally the prices are, as a matter of fact, somewhat lower, and the dividends paid at the end of the year make the actual cost of living considerably less for the members.

The shares in this company cost only 58 cents, and are neither interest-bearing nor redeemable. Each shareholder is entitled to that proportion of the net earnings, after deduction of 10 per cent. for a reserve fund, which his purchases bear to the gross sales. When his dividends amount to \$9.65 he may receive a bond for that sum, bearing interest at 4 per cent. The first two such bonds are not redeemable, constituting a part of the business capital; but those subsequently issued are redeemable on three months' notice.

The society has eighteen branch stores in different parts of the town, a bakery, and wood and coal yards. Formerly it possessed a butchery; but at present its members are supplied with meat by butchers under a contract which assures considerable advantages to members of the society. Purchases of all kinds can now be made with the society's counters in which a laborer can invest his earnings with advantage. The number of members is now 3,965, purchasing on an average goods to the amount of \$83 each. Total income, in 1883, \$308,000; net earnings, \$20,000, of which \$2,000 was appropriated to the reserve fund, and the rest divided among the shareholder. The entire business expenses, including the pay of 20 directors, 5 members of the executive committee, shop inspectors, and all other employés, were \$17,400; dividend, 7 per cent. on amount of purchases. In the 15 years since its foundation \$200,000 have been divided among the members, nearly all of whom are poor men. At first the dividends were only 3 per cent., but the average has been 5 per cent. for the last few years. The directors are chosen at the regular annual meeting, each shareholder having one vote. The executive committee and special committees for the management of the regular daily business are chosen by the directors, who also appoint subordinate employés and fix their pay.

10. GENERAL CONDITION OF LABOR.

The laboring people questioned in regard to their condition sometimes responded rather unwillingly, especially in regard to their manner of spending their earnings. The fact seems to be that the most of them have no very clear idea of the proportions in which their money is expended for the different necessary articles which they consume. Consequently, their replies on this point are somewhat confused, but give on the whole an accurate impression in regard to their manner of living.

As the silk-ribbon business is, with the trades connected with it, far the most important industry in this part of Switzerland, I here report the result of my inquiries addressed verbally to two weavers and a silk-dyer:

HOW THE RIBBON-WEAVERS LIVE.

The first man questioned responded as follows :

I am a ribbon-weaver, sixty years old, married, and, thank heaven, have only one child, who is a milliner by trade. This daughter is unmarried, lives at home, and we make of our joint earnings a common fund for the support of our family of three persons. I earn an average of 48 cents a day, and a silk weaver may consider himself lucky if he can gain that sum one day with another the year through. My daughter earns, say, 58 cents a day at her business, so that together our earnings amount to \$1.06 for every working day, or \$328 a year. With this sum we can live very comfortably and afford some luxuries beyond the reach of many working people with large families. For instance, I pay \$77.20 a year for our lodgings, consisting of two rooms, a kitchen and a wood and store-room on the fourth floor. Our daughter being a milliner, we are obliged to keep up appearances. Then we have meat for dinner every other day; but for breakfast and supper we have only coffee and bread. If my daughter had married or ceased to contribute to the support of the family, it would have been impossible for me to live comfortably on my small earnings, to say nothing of making some provision for old age or sickness. Our expenditures are about as follows: Rent, yearly, \$77.22; clothes for self, \$15.44; clothes for wife, \$15.44; clothes for daughter, \$25; food for family, \$96.50; tax for self and daughter, \$2.32; fuel, \$11.60; yearly contribution to sick fund, \$1.93. Balance saved, or expended for other than necessary purposes, \$82.55. Total, \$328. I buy my food rather cheaper than I otherwise could on account of belonging to the Consum-Verein (co-operative society), and besides, that association paid me last year 7 per cent. dividend on my purchases. Many working men do not appreciate the advantages of this institution, and prefer to spend the few francs it costs to join it in drinking.

The second weaver made the following reply :

I am thirty-five years old, and have a wife and six children, of whom the oldest is sixteen years and the youngest a few months old. I earn 77 cents a day when I have work, and receive \$135 a year on an average. It is only exceptionally that by working every day I am able to gain \$230 in the course of the year. When my wife is able to work in the factory she earns \$1.55 a week, and my eldest son earns 96 cents a week in the same way. So we all receive, taking one year with another, say, \$220. We expend: For rent of three rooms, \$38.60; clothes, \$58; food, \$116; taxes, \$1.15; fuel, \$6.15; total, \$219.90. I do not like to tell you how we live and what we eat. Well, no matter; generally it is coffee and bread three times a day; but when money is plenty we have meat for dinner. Sometimes it is very hard to get on, but we have never actually suffered for lack of food. Sometimes I am in debt, and, having been declared bankrupt, I have lost my political rights. Formerly, before our family was so large, my wife worked at the loom and earned \$97 a year.

HOW THE SILK DYERS LIVE.

The silk-dyer said :

I am forty years old, and have a wife and five children, aged respectively, ten, seven, four, two, and one. Two go to school. Of course my wife cannot do much aside from her house-work; but she has a sewing-machine and by working at odd moments for the ready-made clothing establishments, she manages to earn from 78 to 96 cents a week. I earn 77 cents a day when I have work, but that sometimes fails. We pay \$48 a year for three rooms in the third story. For breakfast and supper we have coffee; for dinner vegetable soup; meat only on Sunday. I take a glass of beer at 9 o'clock in the morning and another at 5 o'clock in the evening. I am not willing to answer further as to how I spend my earnings; in fact, am unable to give details of expenditures that vary widely according to the sum we earn. No, you may be sure that I can save nothing with such a family of little children; but I make no debts, being determined to live on my wages. Do not belong to any workingmen's society, having enough to do to support my family without throwing away money in that way.

A PLUMBER'S STATEMENT.

A plumber made the following statement:

I am thirty-five years old; am married, and have one child five years old; I earn \$1.15 a day, the highest paid in our trade. My wife earns nothing, so that my yearly income is about \$350. Our annual expenses are: Rent of three rooms, \$46.32; clothing for self and family, \$77.20; food for self and family, 34 cents a day, \$124.10; fuel, \$12; taxes, \$2.70; sick fund and insurance, \$3.47; balance, \$34.21; total, \$350. You see from this that in a good year, when I am able to work every day, something can be saved for emergencies."

HOW THE MACHINISTS LIVE.

A machinist made the following statement:

I am twenty-six years old, and, fortunately, unmarried, for I can only support myself. After an apprenticeship of four years, during which I boarded in my father's house, and received from my master from 50 to 97 cents a week, I now earn 77 cents a day. Other men in the shop earn from 67 cents to \$1.35 a day, these latter prices being the extremes in our establishment. In Geneva, where I was formerly employed, I earned 96 cents a day, but was hardly better off than here, since I was then obliged to pay \$2.90 for board, which I now find for only \$1.73 a week. There are twelve of us boarding in a decent house, where, for the sum mentioned, we have coffee for breakfast; soup, meat, two kinds of vegetables, and cheese for dinner; soup, the meat left over from dinner, and some kind of vegetable for supper. I am quite willing to tell you, as nearly as I can, how I spend my money, but you must give me time to think. When I work all the time, I earn about \$241 a year, and I expend: For board, at \$1.73 a week, \$89.90; lodging, at \$1.54 a month, \$18.48; Sunday suit, \$10; white shirt, \$1.16; working clothes—cap, 77 cents; two pairs of shoes, \$6; three colored shirts, \$2.31; six pairs woolen stockings, \$1.14; three pairs overalls, \$1.80; two blouses, \$1.20; washing, \$6.24; insurance against accidents, \$8.06; total, \$147.06. That leaves me \$97 after payment of all necessary expenses, but you see I spend from 60 to 80 cents extra on Sunday. It could be done for less, but I am a single man, and can afford it.

To this picture of workingmen's life in German Switzerland, as viewed by the laborers themselves, may be added the impression one gains by observing them. Their dress and appearance, especially in cities, are creditable, and there are few outward signs of degradation and extreme destitution except among the intemperate. The artisans are decently clothed, cleanly, and intelligent, all having received at least a common-school education, and understanding in many cases French and German in addition to their native Swiss dialect. The wages are too low, especially in the various branches of the very important ribbon industry, to enable the working people to purchase food of the most nourishing character; but the observer is astonished to see how much solid flesh and what good blood and healthy complexions can be produced by milk taken three times a day with an infusion of chicory, which forms the basis of the laborer's "coffee," and by bread at discretion. There are, however, somewhat numerous exceptions to this rule, and even very painful ones, where the sunken cheeks, unhealthy complexions, and extreme emaciation indicate exhaustion and anæmia, occasioned by insufficient nourishment.

The artisans live for the most part in houses built for their use by contractors. There are often ten families in one such house, occupying from one to three rooms, according to their means or numbers. It is not easy to obtain admission to one of these lodgings for the purpose of observation without wounding the delicacy of its occupants, which happily poverty does not destroy; but in the cantons named as making up this consular district workingmen's quarters are very rarely to be found which present an outward appearance of filth and degradation. The interior is said to be nearly always decent, though of course with few comforts and no luxuries.

But when it has been said that the Swiss workingman is commonly able to live in at least a decent manner, the best side of his case has been presented. Except for a few of the skilled mechanics, there is no possibility of saving. The ribbon-weavers, with their average of \$3.86 a week, must depend generally on the compulsory saving provisions of the factory law or on public charity for maintenance in case of accident or sickness.

HOW THE WATCH-MAKERS LIVE.

After ribbon-weaving, the occupation next in importance in this district is watch-making, carried on chiefly in the canton of Neuchâtel, at Chaux-de-Fonds and Locle. Here, according to information gathered by Mr. Otto A. Peyer, consular agent at Chaux-de-Fonds, the average wages of men employed in the numerous branches of the business are \$5.50 per week. Yet only a few families are able to make any saving for sickness or old age. As in the ribbon factories, the more skillful hands are most inclined to intemperance, thus losing the advantage which they possess in earning higher wages. Mr. Peyer's further remarks having reference for the most part to matters embraced in the interrogatory of the Department circular now under consideration, I transcribe them here:

There are few factories where the watch is completely made. The *ébauche*, however, mentioned in my table of wages, consisting of the metal work, without spring or wheel, is made in large establishments, generally placed where water can be used as a motive power. There are different establishments here for making dials; others for hands and springs only. The painting of dials and the polishing of hands and springs are done in private houses, mostly by women. It frequently happens that a man engaged in one branch of the business will marry a young girl whose trade it is to complete the rough work done by men; and by the convenience of this arrangement their joint earnings are much increased. There is one man here who does nothing but put in crystals, and who has acquired such skill in his specialty that he can do the work and earn the wages of two or three ordinary men.

All the necessities of life are very dear here; the rent of the garret rooms, which are preferred on account of the light, being from \$67 to \$154 a year. The soil produces little or nothing, and both meat and vegetables come from a distance. This circumstance did not prevent the people, from 1865 to 1874, when wages were higher, from living better than their employers, drinking champagne, giving entertainments, and otherwise living extravagantly. There are but few economical watchmakers, and these are for the most part elderly people, who own their own houses and are in a situation to support the reverses of these present times.

It is not an unusual thing to see the cleverest watchmakers roaming about the streets from Sunday till Thursday in a state of intoxication, and then, when the purse is empty again, working with the greatest energy till they are in a situation to gratify their fatal appetite once more. The master can do nothing to prevent this state of things, though it happens most frequently when work is most pressing. It is at just these times, too, that strikes occur; never in bad times. Considering the high wages formerly paid, the working people ought to be better off, but they generally save nothing, bachelors and married men with from five to eight children being equally intemperate.

But with all their faults these people are not dishonest or untrustworthy. It is true that the law punishes theft with the greatest severity, and a man or woman who has been guilty of that crime is obliged to leave this country. Gold and silver are constantly intrusted to them, but it is very rarely misappropriated.

11. THE MEANS FURNISHED FOR THE SAFETY OF EMPLOYÉES, ETC.

The means of safety and prevention of accidents are chiefly those made obligatory by the law. To insure proper lighting and ventilation, as well as the employment of safeguards against accidents from belting and machinery, plans of buildings to be erected must be submitted to the proper authorities, and before work can begin legal authorization must also be obtained. If a dangerous condition of affairs subsequently arises, the authorities require the removal of the danger or suspension of work. Immediate notice must be given by employers of

every case of accident or death, in order that there may be a legal investigation, and that the responsibility may be assumed by the proper parties. Manufacturers are also required to watch over the morals and public conduct of their employés. The cantonal government is the authority that decides as to the validity of the rules prescribed by employers for the internal working of their establishments, and in regard to these rules the employés may be heard.

The various provisions of the law are executed with considerable success, except that which has reference to the care to be exercised in respect to conduct and morals; and this obviously presents great difficulties. Of voluntary provisions for the well-being of laborers only a few have come under my observation. But the manager of the largest cotton-spinning establishment in Switzerland, situated in the canton of Berne, makes, in reply to inquiries, the following response, which indicates on the part of at least one employer a praiseworthy attention to the moral and physical interests of the employés:

Our people are a contented, honorable, and industrious class. We have a women's union, a co-operative society, a burial fund, branch of the Berne Central Union; we have our meetings for the discussion of current matters touching the internal and external workings of our establishment. The women's union is devoted to the care of the sick and of the children. We have our little festivals; for instance, a Christmas festival, at which the children receive clothing, cakes, coffee, and a few words of good advice. We insure at our own cost all our people against accident. Each family possesses garden and planting land, and all occupy dwellings owned by the company. Any black sheep getting into our flock—and that will sometimes happen—is expelled at once. In short, we bear our joys and sorrows together, and our people are happy. Catholics, Protestants, Orthodox, Evangelists—yes, and Free Masons—live peacefully side by side, each one worshipping God in his own way.

12. POLITICAL RIGHTS.

Every man over twenty years of age, who has not lost his political rights by reason of crime or of bankruptcy, is entitled to vote for local and federal legislative officers.

The workingmen of Switzerland are not yet fully organized for political work, but steps to this end have been taken, especially at Zürich, in September last, when the "Universal Swiss Workingmen's Society" was formed. The object of the new organization is to unite all the scattered forces of laborers for active endeavors to influence legislation on those points concerning which there is no disagreement among them. The large and powerful Grütliverein and other patriotic and mutual aid societies were represented at this gathering. The definite purposes so far named as the object of the new society's efforts are a reduction of the hours of labor to eight; the extension of the terms of the factory law so as to make it apply to laborers not employed in large establishments, particularly as regards the responsibility of employers for accidents; the further protection of women against excessive labor; and the complete exclusion of children from industrial establishments. In general, it is proposed to make the influence of the entire laboring class powerfully felt in promoting democratic and social progress.

The tendency of legislation in Switzerland is decidedly toward larger and larger concessions to the demands of the working classes. There is naturally a strong opposition to such concessions on the part of the rich and conservative classes; but, armed with the right of suffrage and possessing a majority of votes, the ultimate success of the workingmen may be expected for at least a part of their programme.

The poorer class of laborers in the canton of Basle pay a poll tax, the minimum being 77 cents a year. The expenses of the state are provided for by a property tax and a progressive income tax, the latter being

regarded as an essentially democratic measure especially designed to relieve the poor from the burden of taxation. On the other hand, a workingman, however poor, loses his political rights in case he becomes bankrupt.

13. CAUSES LEADING TO EMIGRATION.

The emigrants from this part of Switzerland are largely agricultural laborers, who are unable to obtain a reasonable compensation here, as may be judged from the table of wages at the beginning of this report. The greater part of them go to the United States, where they find so many of their compatriots who have been attracted thither by the better wages and the low price of land in the West.

PART II.—FEMALE LABOR.

1. NUMBER OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN EMPLOYED IN INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS, NOT INCLUDING ORDINARY HOUSEHOLD DUTIES OR DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

Statistics are obtainable on this point only for the operatives in establishments to which the factory law is applicable, who constitute by far the most numerous class of women laborers. The numbers are as follows:

Canton.	Women.	Children.
Basle:		
City.....	4,420	610
Country.....	1,340	179
Soleure	2,556	364
Neuchâtel	1,200	41
Argovie	6,264	841
Total	15,780	2,035

The number of women engaged in other pursuits than manufacturing is relatively unimportant. The wives and daughters of farmers, however, who may be seen in the fields performing almost all kinds of work, ought really to be classed as agricultural laborers.

2. FEMALE WAGES.

In the following table of wages the compensation for a week of 65 hours is in all cases indicated, that being the standard adopted in all industrial establishments of Switzerland:

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Ribbon factories:			
Weavers.....	\$2 89	\$5 22	\$3 86
Warpers.....	1 93	3 47	2 89
Winders.....	1 93	3 47	2 89
Spoolers.....	1 54	2 51	1 93
Blockers and measurers.....	2 32	2 89	2 40
Weavers outside of factories.....	1 93	5 13	3 47
Cotton-spinning:			
Winders.....	2 00	3 00	2 88
Blowing-room.....	1 00	2 00	1 74
Drawing, slubbing, roving hands.....	1 86	2 50	2 00
Watch-making:			
Employed with rough work.....	1 73	3 46	2 58
Employed with jewels.....	3 46	5 20	4 92
Employed with hands.....	2 89	4 05	3 48
Employed with dials (decoration).....	5 20	6 95	6 06
Employed with finishing and gilding.....	1 73	3 46	2 58
Employed with springs.....	3 46	5 79	4 63

Women employed for general housework receive about 88 cents a week, and in exceptional cases \$1.45, with board and lodging. Those employed as agricultural laborers receive 77 cents a week when hired for a year, \$1.15 a week when hired for a shorter time, with board and lodging in both cases.

The wages of women teachers for a week of 32 hours are :

Where employed.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Primary schools:			
City.....	\$6 00	\$7 00	\$6 50
Country.....	3 30	6 00	4 00
Secondary schools:			
City.....	6 00	8 00	7 00
Country.....	6 00	8 00	7 00
High school:			
City.....			10 00

The place of teacher is a permanent one. A woman teacher, after ten years of service, is entitled to a supplementary compensation of \$50 a year; after fifteen years, to \$70 a year. On retiring after fifteen years' service, they are entitled to a pension for life of 2 per cent. on the whole amount of salary received, including the supplement, during the whole term of their active service.

3. HOURS OF FEMALE LABOR.

The hours of labor, as for men, are 65 per week in all industrial establishments. Women are not permitted to work nights or Sundays. The law also forbids their employment eight weeks before and six weeks after child-birth, but this latter provision is frequently evaded by the women themselves, who do not wish to lose any more time than necessary.

4. MORAL AND PHYSICAL CONDITION OF FEMALE EMPLOYÉES.

The physical health of working women is better than would be anticipated from their meager diet; but there are many exceptions.

Cases of irregular conduct may be regarded as exceptional. The women and girls engaged in the various branches of the silk industry either live in their own homes or board in the family of some workingman, who, generally, would not tolerate the presence of any but respectable persons under his roof. This system is more favorable to morality than the boarding-house system.

5. SAFETY AND IMPROVEMENT OF FEMALE EMPLOYÉES.

The industrial schools for women and girls, recently established and subsidized by the Government, give instruction in all branches of hand-work gratuitously, and are largely attended. For persons engaged in actual industry general means of improvement are hardly practicable. Many of the operatives in Basle factories live in the country, and employ, in some cases, four hours a day in coming to work in the morning and returning at night. Their time is fully occupied, and they are too widely scattered to permit the employment of effective measures for their improvement.

6. THE MEANS PROVIDED IN CASE OF FIRES, ETC.

The requirements of the law, already referred to, are very strict in regard to means for protection from revolving shafts and other dangerous

machinery. Hydrants are provided in all factories, from which water can be thrown to all parts of the establishment in case of fire. External ladders are also attached to some buildings; but dangerous fires seem to be of very rare occurrence.

7. THE PROVISIONS MADE BY EMPLOYERS IN REGARD TO SANITARY MEASURES, ETC.

It does not appear that anything is done in this direction beyond the requirements of the law.

8. PAST AND PRESENT FEMALE WAGES.

There has been no appreciable change in the wages of women within the period named, and very little in the price of the necessities of life. As women have always in Switzerland been a part of the industrial force it is difficult to say what the effect of their employment on the wages of men may be. They are preferred by employers in silk and cotton spinning establishments in all cases where their labor can be utilized on account of their greater docility and reliability. As they are employed in very large numbers in this district, it may safely be said that the wages of men are considerably lower than they would be if they had the whole field to themselves.

9. STATE OF FEMALE EDUCATION.

All have at least a common-school education, and are therefore acquainted with reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and grammar.

The effects of their employment in industry, under the present severe legal restrictions, are less injurious than formerly; but it is still the opinion of specialists that the burdens placed upon women in modern industrial life are heavier than they are fitted to bear, and that the evil consequences of their excessive labor are often noticeable in their children.

GEORGE GIFFORD,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Basle, June 14, 1884.

ST. GALL.

REPORT BY CONSUL BEAUCHAMP.

In answering your "labor circular," date February 15, 1884, I have to state that, to obtain the requisite information upon which to found a reliable and solid foundation for such a report as is expected, much more time and trouble was experienced than at first was anticipated.

The information which I have gathered from various trustworthy sources is herewith submitted in the following report.

To begin with, I shall state that the consular district of St. Gall comprises the extreme northeastern corner of Switzerland, including the cantons of St. Gall, Appenzelle, and Thurgau, and is, relatively, the most important industrial district of the country. Comparatively little attention is paid to agricultural pursuits, with the exception of grasses and cattle-breeding.

AGRICULTURAL AND FIELD LABOR.

In consequence of the growing house and fabric industries, which absorb the strength and intelligence of this population, and on account of the very large emigration of this class to the United States within the last ten or fifteen years, the farmers and land-owners oftentimes experience serious trouble in obtaining good field laborers, even at relatively high wages, considering the requirements, especially the table board; this, however, would be readily conceded by the farmer if the laborer was worthy of his hire.

I am informed that, with some exceptions, of course, only such of the population as are physically and mentally unable to engage in the mechanical and industrial pursuits of the country, or who prefer an easy, quiet existence, ever follow the road of the agriculturist, and the farmer is necessarily compelled to accept very inferior help.

Wages.—Male and female help receive from the farmers, including board and lodging, and sometimes washing, the following wages per week, viz: Male, \$1.35 to \$2.32; average, \$1.74. Female, 58 cents to \$1.16; average, 96½ cents.

The dairymen receive the highest wages among the farm hands, and are required to milk and attend to from 8 to 10 cows. In some parts of this canton the old custom still prevails of presenting the milkers and cow-tenders with two new pairs of shoes during the year, and for each grown head sold from the stalls \$1 goes to the chief stall-master as *pour-boire*.

The farm help usually eat at the same table with the farmer and his family, and if the "Bauer" is in fair circumstances, their living, such as it is, is considered good. They have three principal meals during the day and two lunch-times, as follows:

Morning.—Coffee, with bread and cheese, and sometimes rye-meal.

At 9 a. m.—Bread and cheese, with a glass of cider.

At noon.—Soup, meat, vegetables, and cider (sometimes in the summer season, when the winter's salted and smoked meats have run out, a dish prepared from flour is used instead).

At 4 p. m.—Coffee, or cider, with bread and cheese.

Supper.—Soup, grits, and cider.

Working hours are from break of day till nightfall, and often until late in the night; there is no resting time except for meals. Labor is also required for a certain time on Sundays and holidays.

Day laborers are seldom employed out of the harvesting and haymaking seasons, but when employed receive at follows:

Winter.—With board, 29 to 48 cents; average, 38 cents. Without board, 20 to 30 cents per day more.

Summer.—With board, 38 to 96 cents; average, 48 cents. Without board, 57 to 67 cents; average, 62 cents.

Harvesting hands, such as mowers and hay-carriers, receive from 76 to 96 cents per day, which, with board, as calculated by the farmer, amounts to from \$1.54 to \$1.93 per day. The work, especially in cantons of Appenzelle and St. Gall, where the meadows are on the steep hillsides, and the hay must be cut and afterwards carried upon the shoulders of the men to the barns, is very hard and fatiguing, and the men require to be fed six or seven times a day, and to have plenty of wine at their disposal. Then, again, the day's work begins at 3 o'clock in the morning and continues until 9 o'clock at night.

In the canton of Thurgau, however, where the meadows are more on the level, and the hay can be stacked on wagons and driven to the

stables, and the mowing is not so difficult, and the requirements of the men and women are not so exacting with reference to wine and extra meats, the conditions are much more favorable to the farmer.

It is claimed, however, that the hay which is mown and cured on the mountain sides of St. Gall and Appenzelle will bring on the market from 10 to 20 per cent. more than that grown and cured in the valleys and lowlands of Thurgau.

MINES AND QUARRIES.

The greater part of the different mines in my consular district are lying idle since the closing of the noted 200-years old iron mine of the Gonzen, ten years ago; also the copper mines at Mürtchen for a much longer time. Since the construction of railroads in these cantons the coal mines at Rüfi and Wörschwyi have been closed, on account of the costly running expenses compared with foreign competitors better situated as to cheapness of transportation.

The only branch, therefore, in mining which is paying and being worked is that used in the building line. They are the sandstone quarries of Appenzelle and Under-Rheinthal, and the slate works at Ragatz-Pfäfers. A sort of chalk stone and black marble, with white veins running through it, has been recently discovered in a paying pocket near Ragaz, at the foot of the Gonzen Mountains, and the red sand and mill stones near Mels, in the Toggenburg.

The wages paid per day are as follows:

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Blastmen.....	\$0 50	\$0 75	\$0 58
Chiselers and sawyers.....	58	76	68
Slate quarrymen.....	40	45	42
Slate sawyers and dressers.....	58	76	62
Marble sawyers and polishers.....	58	96	76
Sandstone cutters.....	58	96	76
Stone sculptors.....	1 16	1 54	1 35
Stone cutters.....	58	90	76
Millstone cutters.....	58	76	67
Chalk burners.....	58	68	62
Gravel workmen.....	48	58	52

Working hours.—The working hours are, in winter, from daylight until dark; in summer, from 6 o'clock until 12, noon, and from 1 o'clock until 7 o'clock, evening, with a half hour's pause before and after noon.

Mode of living.—Most of these stone-workmen live in the neighborhood of the quarries, and the remainder take board and lodgings in the vicinity, at private or public houses, and pay on an average 40 cents a day.

BUILDING TRADES.

The greater number of workmen engaged in the building trades are foreigners, especially the excavators; bricklayers and plasterers are Italians and Austrians, while the carpenters, plumbers, and ceiling decorators are North Germans, who are employed by the day by the builder or architect. These migratory workmen seldom remain here over winter, as the building season is from spring until fall, and they prefer returning to their homes.

There is at present a great deal of building going on all over Eastern Switzerland, and especially is such the case at St. Gall, and in conse-

quence of which the wages are comparatively high. The following are the wages paid per day:

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Excavators.....	\$0 53	\$0 70	\$0 62
Cement workmen.....	68	86	76
Bricklayers.....	63	88	80
Hod carriers.....	50	70	60
Stone-masons.....	76	1 26	1 00
Tenders.....	53	70	62
Plasterers.....	86	96	90
Roofers.....	58	96	58
Carpenters.....	58	86	68
Tinsmiths.....	70	96	86
Locksmiths.....	70	88	76
Parquet-floorers.....	58	96	76
Glaziers.....	58	70	68
Gas-fitters.....	76	00	86
Painters and decorators.....	96	1 16	1 06
Paperhangers.....	62	96	79
Potters.....	68	96	76

Stone-masons, parquet-floorers, carpenters, and glaziers, as a rule, are not employed as day laborers, but are engaged under contract, job, or piece, and consequently are supposed to earn better wages than those appearing in the above table; especially is this the case with ceiling decorators (fresco painters) and stone-sculptors, as they are considered skilled artisans.

In the above table of wages the summer prices are given. The laborers in winter receive from 25 to 33½ per cent. per day less, as the building branch is almost entirely suspended during the winter season.

The working hours are the same as in the mining branch.

Mode of living.—Most of the laborers in this branch take board and lodgings at private and public houses, *en pension*. The Italians and Tyrolians, however, engaged as bricklayers, hod-carriers, and excavators, club together in parties of ten or fifteen men and do their own cooking, &c., and frequently live in tents pitched near their work. They live mostly on milk and rye-meal or porridge.

The building contractor insures his employés against accident while in his employ for a stipulated premium per day, and in case of accident the laborer receives his pension during his incapacity to work.

For the instruction of the apprentices in this branch in drawing, modeling, bookkeeping, writing, and mathematics, not only do good schools exist in the principal cities but the villages in this country.

GENERAL TRADES.

Boots and shoes.—There are a few small boot and shoe manufactories which are run by power in my consular district. Yet they are unimportant, and as the improved American machinery is almost unknown here, the greater portion of the trade is supplied with hand-made goods.

The journeymen receive per week from \$2.89 to \$4.82, average \$3.86, or 65 cents per day. The wages of the country journeymen are about 13 per cent. lower than those in the towns on account of the difference in the price of living.

In the French-speaking part of Switzerland the wages in this branch are estimated about 25 per cent. higher, as the consumers are willing to pay for a finer and better class of goods. The nearer Germany is approached the lower the wages and the coarser and rougher the shoes, the object being to get cheap stock for the market rather than elegance.

Shirt manufactories.—In this district there are three comparatively large and several small shirt manufactories where the American patent sewing-machines are used.

The work is conducted almost entirely by female labor. They are paid per day from 25 to 38 cents, and average about 34 cents. Only those establishments particularly desirous of having a finer and better class of work done employ day laborers. In the others the work is given out, and women do it at their homes at so much per piece.

The wages are : Making men's fine shirts, per piece, 19 cents ; second grade, 15 cents ; ordinary workman's shirt, 8 to 12 cents. The above prices are already very low, even for this country, still the tendency in the wages are downward, on account of the Berlin and Saxon competition, from whence large quantities of goods in this line are annually imported.

The Saxon women work at much smaller wages, and are not accustomed to living as well as the Swiss. The dearthness of living to this class of people is receiving considerable attention just now, and it is proposed to establish public "kitchens" in and throughout this neighborhood, where the sewing girls can receive three meals at a cost of about 15 cents per day ; also the erection of large lodging tenement-houses, built especially for the accommodation of these poor and needy women.

Dressmaking.—It is quite a custom here among ladies to have dressmakers come to their houses and work at so much per day. The wages for this class of dressmakers, including three meals and two lunches, is from 38 to 48 cents per day ; that is, if the person understands her trade, and is able to cut and work after "fashion-plates."

In the shops and dressmaking establishments the women are employed by the week, working eleven hours a day, at from \$1.93 to \$3.86 per week, without board, averaging \$2.89 per week. When more than eleven hours a day are worked the person receives 4 to 6 cents per hour, if they are good workwomen. The directress of such an establishment is generally employed by the year, at \$350 to \$550 ; average, \$375.

Tailoring.—On account of the great quantity of ready-made clothing which floods this district from Austria and Germany, where labor is still cheaper than here, the tailoring industry has greatly declined within the last ten years.

Ten or a dozen years ago shops which then employed six to eight journeymen now hardly have work sufficient for two. Fifteen years ago there were hardly any "boss" cutters and too many apprentices ; now they are all "boss" tailors and no apprentices.

A young man or a boy thinks a good while nowadays before he decides to learn the tailoring trade as a journeyman. It is said that a Swiss youth shies from a hard board, bow legs, and a stove-up sacrum more than a Texan mustang does from a "cowboy."

The greater portion of the trade is supplied through ready-made clothing-houses, which are supplied, as before stated, from abroad, as there are no such manufactories here.

There exists no trades-union or any other society for the protection or advancement of the tailoring trade here. Some years ago a memorial was addressed to the city council of St. Gall praying for public assistance in founding a school where the trade could be taught from models, samples, drawings, &c., the same as exist with regard to other trades, all of which are free ; but the project fell through with and nothing was done.

The wages which are paid by the tailors of St. Gall are about as follows:

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Coat-makers (per week without board)	\$3 86	\$5 79	\$5 40
Trouser-makers (per week without board)	3 86	5 40	5 02
Vest-makers (per week without board)	2 89	3 86	3 47

Hat-makers—Millinery.—In my consular district there are no hat manufactories, and the millinery trade is confined to dressing and trimming after the Paris models. The wages paid are from 38 to 53 cents per day—average, 53 cents.

MILLING.

The milling industry of this district has undergone an entire change within the last few years. It was formerly the custom for the small country toll mills to do the business of the country; now they are replaced by the large merchant mills of the most improved patterns, using the large iron cylinder for crushing the grains instead of the millstone.

The wages paid per week of ninety hours (including night runs), board and lodgings, are as follows:

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Overseer	\$3 09	\$5 79	\$3 86
Millwright	2 12	2 50	2 12
Stone-dresser	1 93	2 50	2 12
Assistant miller	1 73	2 12	1 93

VERMICELLI AND MACCARONI MANUFACTORIES.

There are several vermicelli and macaroni manufactories in this consular district, and as the demand is very large, especially among the laboring classes, the industry is said to be prospering.

The wages paid are as follows:

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Dough-maker and roller*	\$4 05	\$4 62	\$4 22
Winders†	1 73	2 50	2 12
Assorters†	1 73	2 31	1 93
Packers†	1 73	2 31	1 93

* Per week of ninety hours.

† For week of sixty-five hours, including board and lodging.

Bakers and conditors receive per week of ninety hours, including board and lodgings, from \$1.93 to \$2.89—average, \$2.31.

Butchers and sausage-makers receive per week, including boarding and lodgings, from \$1.54 to \$2.89—average—\$2.31.

PUBLIC KITCHEN.

The public kitchen in St. Gall is an Action Society, and has been established for the benefit of the poor, where good, solid food can be

had at the following prices (eaten at or out of the kitchen): Soup, 2 cents; vegetables, 3 cents; boiled beef, 6 cents; roast beef, 10 cents.

The wages of the servants per week are as follows (including two meals a day):

First cook	\$2 89
Second cook	1 93
First assistant	1 16
Second assistant	76
General helper	96

BREWING.

The wages for brewers, without board and lodgings, per week are as follows:

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Brewing-master	\$7 72	\$11 50	\$9 65
Brewer	3 86	6 75	4 82
Cooper	3 47	5 79	4 82
Teamster	3 47	5 30	4 82

PRINTERS AND PRINTING OFFICES IN ST. GALL.

Printers' wages per week of sixty nine hours are as follows, viz:

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Compositors	\$5 89	\$7 72	\$6 85
Proof-reader	5 89	7 05	6 47
Pressman	5 89	7 72	6 85
Press-feeder	2 89	3 86	3 47
Folders	1 93	3 47	2 70
Paper-carriers	2 70	3 66	3 09

In the country and small villages the workmen are required to work eleven hours a day at from 32 to 34 per cent. below the town or city wages.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

Lithographers, working eleven hours, receive per day as follows:

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Lithographers	\$0 96	\$1 54	\$1 16
Stone-engraver	76	96	86
Machinist	1 16	1 54	1 35
Assistant	52	76	58

FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS, ETC.

In the cantons of St. Gall, Appenzell, and Thurgau there are at present running twelve establishments, where iron in its various forms is worked, the most important of which are the embroidery-machine works at Arbon. Most of the workmen are employed by the piece, instead of by the hour or day, as it is the custom to distribute the work, as far as possible, into the smallest parts. A good, intelligent, and active workman, is, therefore, in a position often to earn from 10 to 20 per cent. more than if he were working by the hour, day, or week.

The working time is eleven hours per day or sixty-five hours per week, full time not being usually worked on Saturdays. By showing cause the working hours may be prolonged by obtaining permission from the proper cantonal authorities having charge of such matters.

When workmen are employed by the hour the following are the wages received:

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Founders	\$0 06	\$0 12	
Molders, casters	06	11	
Assistant	05	06	
Iron-turners	06	08	
Laborer	05	06	
Smiths:			
Blacksmiths	07½	08½	
Strikers	06		
Iron-workers:			
Iron-takers	06	07½	
Iron-feeders	06	07	
Plate-rollers	06	06½	
Riveters	06	07½	
Screwmakers	05½	06	
Dressers	06	07	
Assistants	05	06	

LOCKSMITHS.

Lock smiths	\$0 05½	\$0 07½	
Bench hands	05½	07	
Borers	05	06	

WOOD MODELS.

Carpenter	\$0 05½	\$0 11	
Painter	05	07	

Ordinary painters.—Per day, eleven hours, 73 to 80 cents; average, 76 cents.

Fancy-wood imitators.—Per day, eleven hours, 86 cents to \$1.16; average, 96 cents.

Machine-shops (mounting, per week).—Mounters, \$3.86 to \$7.82; average, \$5.79.

The following are the prices paid per hour in the repair and shops of the United Swiss Railroad Company, located at St. Gall,

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Smiths	\$0 07	\$0 11	
Strikers	05½	06½	
Boilersmiths	06½	11	
Coppersmiths	07½	11	
Tinsmiths	07½	11	
Drillsmiths	06½	09	
Locksmiths	06	12	
Carpenters	06½	08	
Bench hands	05½	06½	
Laborers	03½	06½	

Textile industry.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Cotton spinners:*			
Spinners	\$1 93	\$2 70	\$2 31
Twisters	1 93	2 89	2 50
Weavers (one color):			
Bobbin winders			1 93
Card winders			2 70
Fullers			4 82
Weavers			2 89
Jaconet:			
Weaver	3 28	4 82	4 47
Fullers	5 25	5 79	5 40
Card winders	3 28	4 28	3 66
Bobbin winder	1 11	2 12	1 93

* Per week of sixty-five hours, without board.

In the jaconet weaving industry considerable work is done by the piece, for which the foregoing figures may be taken as the approximate wages.

The silkweavers of St. Gall and Appenzell make the best and finest quality of millers' bolting-cloth in Europe. Most of the weavers own their looms, which are kept in the cellars of their own houses; they work by the piece or yard, and earn now on an average about \$2.90 per week. I am informed that some five or six years ago these weavers earned about double what they do now.

Dyeing, coloring (per week of sixty-five hours).

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Dyers	\$3 66	\$9 42	\$5 90
Assistant	2 89	4 24	3 47

Bleaching and finishing (per week of sixty-five hours).

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Bleacher	\$2 89	\$4 82	\$3 86
Finisher	2 70	5 79	3 41
Female laborer	2 71	4 62	2 89

Calico printing (per week of sixty-five hours).

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Hand printer	\$1 73	\$4 62	\$3 66
Machine printer	4 62		4 62
Assistant	2 89	3 47	3 25
Folder (female)	1 16	2 89	2 12
Paper printer	2 89	4 44	3 96

EMBROIDERY.

In the embroidery industry the present condition of things makes it almost impossible to arrive at a sound basis by which the embroidery wages can be estimated by the week, as almost everything depends on the number of stitches he makes in a certain piece of goods during the day; the conditions of his work, whether by hand or power machines, are subject to all sorts of delays and interruptions, and, consequently

only approximate figures can be given, which are as follows (eleven hours): Per day, 38 to 68 cents; average, 48 cents.

Some few stickers, who are extra good workmen and who work more hours, can earn from 75 cents to \$1; but at the end of a year the over-work is usually a doctor's bill, which will bring them back to about the above prices.

The prices here given are the prices of to-day and cannot be considered as really normal, for they represent the lowest price per 100 stitches that the scale has reached for many years past. There is no other industry in all Switzerland subject to such sudden fluctuation in prices as the embroidery business, and wages depend entirely upon present demands. To demonstrate the peculiarity of this industry I inclose herewith, Nos. 1 to 6, copies of reports made by this office to the various custom houses in the United States, relative to prices for the last six months; that is, from the 1st of January to the 30th of June, 1884. The following prices have also been furnished me by the president of the Industrie Verein of St. Gall, showing the average prices of embroidery per 100 stitches, worked on a 6 by 4 gauge (report) during the last 13 years, viz:

Year.	Price per 100 stitches.	Year.	Price per 100 stitches.
	<i>Centimes.</i>		<i>Centimes.</i>
1871.....	54. 00	1878.....	34. 50
1872.....	48. 00	1879.....	34. 50
1873.....	41. 00	1880.....	33. 50
1874.....	44. 42	1881.....	29. 58
1875.....	48. 67	1882.....	38. 50
1876.....	35. 17	1883.....	30. 50
1877.....	32. 75	1884.....	28. 00

This table shows that the lowest stitch price during 13 years has just been reached, and, strange to say, that all the larger export houses doing business with the United States are growing vastly rich, building immense warehouses and manufactories here at an outlay of millions of francs.

The point is that Europe is so overpopulated, and the production of the country, in articles of subsistence, is so far below the home demands that work at any price is absolutely necessary to prevent starvation. While it is true that Switzerland is not quite so bad off as some of her neighbors, with regard to pauper labor, yet, it is no more than fair to say that with her present strides, she is under great headway to assume the same conditions, on account of the influx of cheaper labor from Germany, Austria, and Italy, and, feeling this to be true, she has begun to agitate, with a great deal of vigor, the question of protection as a sort of self-preservation.

The prices as quoted in the above-named thirteen years, represent a very small possibility to save anything. The needle-threaders (female) working in the towns receive from 30 to 40 cents per day; those in the country average about 23 cents.

The repairing (Nachstickerinnen), cutting out, and ironing is almost entirely done by women and girls, who take the embroidery to their homes, and in addition to their domestic duties, perform this labor, and by working late into the night are able to earn on an average about 30 cents per day. This work, however, is very irregular, often much and very often little or none to do, and consequently presents a very precarious mode of subsistence to those who depend entirely on it, but at the same time is a source of vital importance to a large family, where

every member, both large and small, is compelled to assist the father in order to make both ends meet, and it is not overestimating to say that at least one-fifth of the households of my consular district are thus employed.

Some time ago embroiderers on Schiffli machines received regularly from 48 to 58 cents per day, while to-day they are only receiving from 29 to 38 cents.

Female "hand-embroiderers" receive on an average about 25 cents per day.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE EMPLOYÉS.

Telephone.

The city of St. Gall is supplied with the telephone, and connected with most of the small towns for several miles round. The yearly rent of the instrument is \$28.95.

Official salaries per annum:

Telephone director, owing to the importance of the station, receives from	\$675 to \$772
Telephonist	175

Telegraphs.

This service is divided into three divisions, called chief officers, special officers, and intermediates. The chief officer is supposed to be on duty the year round, with general supervising functions. The special officers are on duty from 7 o'clock in the morning till 9 o'clock in the evening. The intermediate service goes on from 7 to 12 o'clock in the forenoon, and from 2 to 6 in the afternoon and 8 to 8.30 in the evening.

The chief and special officers are paid as follows per year:

Up to 3 years' service	\$289 50
After 3 years' service	337 75
After 6 years' service	393 72
After 9 years' service	424 60
After 12 years' service	521 10
After 15 years' service	617 60

The chief officers receive a certain bonus for their personal service as operators and their appointment of underoperators, which brings their yearly salary up to about \$772.

The ordinary operator receives a salary of \$38.60, and 4½ cents additional for each dispatch sent by him, and an additional \$4.63 a year when he performs the duties of office boy.

RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS, UNITED SWISS RAILROAD.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
Station-master, according to length of service		
per year ..	\$290 00	\$772 00
Ticket agent, with his own assistant, according to length of service	290 00	539 00
Train officials, including conductors and brakemen, according to length of service		
per year ..	*231 00	*231 00
Station laborers		58 00
Locomotive engineers	579 00	772 00
Firemen	386 00	474 00
Station watchmen	173 00	231 00
Watchmen at crossings	135 00	173 00
Line hands	55	195
per day ..		

* In addition to this fixed salary, the train men are allowed about one-fifth cent per mile on the number of miles made in a day.

† Average, 65 cents.

NAVIGATION.

The navigation of the Lake of Constance is mostly in the hands of the German and Austrian companies. The only boats carrying the Swiss flag are from Romanshorn out, and are owned by the Northeastern Swiss Railway Company.

According to data furnished me by that company the following are the wages paid, viz:

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Captain.....per month..	\$37 50	\$46 00	\$44 00
Custom officer.....do.....			33 00
Pilot.....do.....			28 50
Purser.....do.....			29 50
Seaman.....do.....			24 50
Engineer.....do.....			35 75
Fireman.....do.....			29 00
Day laborer.....per day..			58
Longshoremen.....do.....			70

TRADES AND LABOR IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOY.

Were I to enumerate all the small and various unimportant positions filled by persons differently employed by the head authorities of the three cantons of my consular district, it would fill several pages unnecessarily and would be of no value. I therefore have selected the most important, which are as follows:

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
River and harbor bureau (Rhein):			
Chief of bureau*.....per month..		\$96 00	
Civil engineer.....do.....	\$28 95	48 25	
Assistant.....do.....	23 16	28 95	
Book-keeper and copyist.....do.....	19 30	28 95	
Forestry:			
Cantonal forester.....per day†..		64 30	
District forester.....do.....		42 00	
Timber-hands.....do.....	58	68	\$0 66
Earth workmen.....do.....	58	68	66
Wood choppers.....do.....	58	76	70
Tree-cultivators.....do.....	29	34	33
Teamster, with one horse.....do.....	96	1 35	1 28
Teamster, with two horses.....do.....	1 93	2 70	2 31

* When on active duty in the field from 40 to 50 per cent. of his salary is allowed as additional expenses.

† Eleven hours.

City government departments (non-political).

Occupations.	Salary.	Occupations.	Salary.
President board of aldermen.....per year..	\$772 00	Museum director.....per year..	\$386 00
Members of board of aldermen (10 members).....each per year..	289 50	Museum janitor.....do.....	\$347 40
Inspector of public buildings.....per year..	67 50	Museum assistant.....do.....	62 53
City clerk.....do.....	579 00	Hospital:	
City marshal.....do.....	386 00	Superintendent.....do.....	\$675 50
City attorney.....do.....	386 00	Overseer.....do.....	231 60
City treasurer.....do.....	865 50	Cooper.....do.....	386 00
Deputy treasurer.....do.....	579 00	Physician.....do.....	193 00
Auditor.....do.....	579 00	Surgeon.....do.....	193 00
Superintendent of public lands and parks.....per year..	1,158 00	Organist.....do.....	48 50
Assistant or deputy.....do.....	501 80	Porter.....do.....	\$154 40
City clock regulators.....do.....	198 50	Cook.....do.....	\$77 20
City librarian.....do.....	308 00	Kitchen girl.....do.....	\$48 25
Assistants.....do.....	77 20	Nurse.....do.....	\$96 50
		Housekeeper.....do.....	\$77 20
		Gardener.....do.....	\$115.80

* With free lodgings.

† With fuel and lodgings.

‡ With board and lodgings.

City government departments (non-political)—Continued.

Occupations.	Salary.	Occupations.	Salary.
Hospital—Continued:		Orphan asylum—Continued:	
Coachman.....per year..	*\$80 28	Nurse.....per year..	*\$77 20
Stable-hand.....do.....	*70 25	Assistant housekeeper.....do.....	86 85
Orphan asylum:		Cook.....do.....	67 55
Superintendent.....do.....	579 00	House-servant (male).....do.....	77 20
Teacher.....do.....	221 30	Stable-man.....do.....	100 36
Weaving teacher.....do.....	115 18	Dependency building:	
Hand-work teacher.....do.....	145 75	Superintendent.....do.....	386 00
Small children's teacher.....do.....	145 75	Servant (male).....do.....	100 36
Governess.....do.....	105 15	Servant (female).....do.....	61 76

* With board and lodgings.

CANTONAL INSANE ASYLUM.*

Nurse (male).....per year..	\$82 02	Assistant gardener.....per year..	\$125 45
Assistant (female).....do.....	62 72	Milkman.....do.....	86 85
Overseer (male).....do.....	193 00	Hostler.....do.....	77 20
Assistant (male).....do.....	154 40	Cow-stable hands.....do.....	57 90
Porter.....do.....	86 85	Cook.....do.....	96 50
Heater (fireman).....do.....	154 40	Kitchen girl.....do.....	38 60
Head-gardener.....do.....	154 40	Washerwoman.....do.....	52 90

* Including board and lodgings.

CANTONAL GOVERNMENT—COUNTY OFFICIALS.

The following is as near a positive rate of salaries received by county and state officials within this canton as can be arrived at, considering that some receive a fixed salary and are allowed to retain certain fees which come in and are taken as emoluments of office. Especially is this the case with the judges and state and county attorneys, viz:

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
President of the county board.....		\$1,003 60
Members of the county board.....		965 00
County clerk.....		772 00
Officer of the chancellery.....		453 55
Preserver of the archives.....		482 00
Recorder registrar.....		636 90
Sheriff.....		424 60
Judges of district court.....	\$482 50	965 00
Clerks of district court.....	386 00	579 00
Clerk of the department.....	521 10	617 60
Employés in military department.....	308 80	579 00
Teachers in the normal schools*.....	38 60	1,158 00
Teachers in the cantonal schools*.....	38 60	1,158 00
Treasurer and employés.....	386 00	772 00
Public storehouse.....	347 40	772 00
Employés of the cantonal bank.....	386 00	1,544 00
Cantonal architect.....		868 50
Cantonal engineer.....		772 00
Assistant engineer.....		579 00
"Rhein" engineer.....		1,158 00
Chief forester.....		772 00
District forester.....		521 10
County attorney.....		772 00
County deputy attorney.....		540 40
Defendants' attorney.....		338 10
Prison warder.....		289 50
Captain mounted police.....		675 50
Overseer, house of correction†.....		579 00
Judge of the criminal court.....	386 00	636 90
Superintendent of the cantonal hospitals†.....		772 00
Physicians of the cantonal hospitals.....	193 00	579 00
Superintendent of the cantonal asylum.....		1,158 00
Manager of the cantonal asylum.....		772 00
Physician of the cantonal asylum.....		772 00

* Including directors and professors.

† Free lodging.

The total amount appropriated for conducting the affairs of the canton of St. Gall during the year was \$97,600.10.

This, however, does not include journeys made in transporting criminals, &c., when the officer is paid extra at the rate (when on railways) of 2.31 cents per mile. Many of the officials above named are engaged in other business, connected with which their official position acts as a sort of "drummer," as it is not infrequent that a Gemeindeammann is the keeper of a public house or beer saloon, and whenever any official business is to be attended to it generally attracts a crowd of peasants or other people, and as they are more or less inclined to patronize his house, the official position is a source of revenue in this respect.

CITY GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT (POLITICAL).

Wages and salaries received per year from the political Gemeinde of the city and township of St. Gall are as follows:

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
Mayor		\$965 00
City clerk		675 50
Deputy clerk		675 50
City auditor		482 50
First chancellor		579 00
Second chancellor		482 50
Third chancellor		193 00
Treasurer		772 00
Register of deeds		1,003 60
Bookkeeper		579 00
President orphan asylum		231 60
Secretary orphan asylum		675 50
Assistant, orphan asylum		443 90
City architect		965 00
Assistant		868 50
Clerks, &c., in building department		86 8
Overseer city workmen, &c.		579 00
Commissioner of debtors' court		521 10
Clerk to same		96 5
Police secretary		598 30
Assistant		424 60
Hospital treasurer		424 60
Tax collector		386 00
Police commissioner		772 00
Assistant		540 40
Jailor		77 2
First constable		386 00
Second constable		347 40
Third constable		289 50
Heater city hall		289 50
Chief of military section		579 00
Chief fire department		386 00
Gas inspector		38 60
Keeper public stores		405 30
City gardener		482 50
Cemetery gardener		289 50
Meat inspector		617 60
Public weighmaster		424 60
Slaughter-house workmen		193 00
Public slayer		28 95
Director yearly markets		694 80
Street-cleaning contract		2,316 00
Twenty-one policemen	\$289 50	347 40
Fifty daily laborers on public works	59 8	77 2

It may be proper to state that the above and foregoing list of officers and wages would seem to be repeated, or come in conflict one with the other, especially in what would appear to be the city departments, but such is not the case. They are of a twofold nature; one is what is called a citizen's government, and the other a political government.

The former is composed entirely of citizens of the commune who have acquired such citizenship by birth or purchase, and which gives them

the right to all the privileges of the communal hospitals and other institutions belonging to the same.

To be a citizen of the Republic of Switzerland does not carry with it communal rights; and if a person moves from the place of his birth and goes to another town or township, and desires to become a citizen, his name must be proposed, and then every citizen of the commune votes upon the question of his being *accepted* as a citizen of their township or city. If he is elected by receiving a majority of the votes cast, he is then privileged to become a citizen if he *pays* for it. The rate of citizenship ranges from about \$155 to \$386, according to the number and ages of the different members of a family.

In case of citizenship by birth or purchase, the commune is compelled to provide for her citizens and their families, and the charge is often a very heavy one, which accounts for the very great difference in the rate of taxation in the various communes.

The political commune has charge of the police, fire, sanitary, criminal order, &c., of affairs, and, with the exception of the mayor, is largely composed of the same titled officers as the *citizen* commune, and, in very many instances, officers occupying a position in the citizen commune fill a corresponding position in the political commune; but the case cannot be reversed, *unless* the officer of the *political* commune is, also a citizen of the *civil* commune.

This system of representation between the political and citizen commune only exists on account of the great privileges which have accrued to the citizen communes through large properties which were entailed during earlier times, and which were a direct source of revenue to each citizen.

In some *Bürgergemeinden*, in former times, the properties thus entailed would almost furnish food and fuel sufficient to support each individual during the year; but in later years, as the properties disappear, and the communes become poor on account of increased pauperism, there seems to be a growing desire for a more centralized form of government, which make all equal in the general burdens to be borne by the people. The Government of the United States is undoubtedly the best model for a copy.

HOUSEHOLD WAGES.

Household wages in towns and cities.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Housekeeper per month*	\$4 82	\$5 80	\$5 68
Chambermaid do*	2 89	1 24	3 47
Cook do*	3 47	5 02	4 65
Ironing girl per day*	38	48	40
Washer-woman do*	38	48	40
Governess per year†	41 68	59 90	50 00

* Including board and lodging.

† Free board and lodging.

For hotels and public houses it is proper to say that from 10 to 15 per cent. should be added to the wages received by domestics employed in private houses.

STORE AND SHOP WAGES.

Stores and shops (sixty-six hours per week).

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Directress (female)..... per year..	\$374 50	\$575 00	\$386 00
Clerk (male)..... do.....	308 80	540 00	386 00
Clerk (female)..... do.....	193 00	482 50	308 80
Bookkeeper (male or female)..... do.....	231 00	347 40	289 50

Teamsters, cabmen, teams, carriages.

Occupations.	Wages.	Occupations.	Wages.
Teamsters:		Team, with wagon, man, and two horses,	
Without board..... per week..	\$4 65	per day.....	\$2 50
With board..... do.....	2 42	Carriage with two horses and driver,	
Cabmen, with board..... per week..	2 00	per day.....	5 75

Prices of provisions and other necessities of life.

Articles.	Price.	Articles.	Price.
Mutton..... per pound..	\$0. 1886	Butter:	
Veal..... do.....	. 2441	Fresh table..... per pound..	\$0. 3773
Beef:		Cooking..... do.....	. 3107
Soup piece..... do.....	. 2017	Malted..... do.....	. 4328
Beefsteak..... do.....	. 3440	Bread:	
Roast..... do.....	. 3329	White..... do.....	. 555
Pork:		Brown..... do.....	. 466
Fresh..... do.....	. 1776	Rye bread..... do.....	. 666
Smoked..... do.....	. 2663	Flour:	
Hams..... do.....	. 3329	White, first quality..... do.....	. 688
Sausages..... do.....	. 2219	White, second quality..... do.....	. 533
Bacon..... do.....	. 2108	Corn-meal..... do.....	. 486
Fresh side meat..... do.....	. 2663	Rice..... do.....	. 777
Cheese:		Grits-meal..... do.....	. 666
Emmenthaler..... do.....	. 2663	Maccaroni..... do.....	. 999
Schweizer..... do.....	. 2017	Soup meals..... do.....	. 888
Skim-milk cheese..... do.....	. 1443	Eggs..... per dozen.....	. 1886
Sugar:		Salt..... per pound.....	. 133
White lump..... do.....	. 932	Cider..... per quart.....	. 675
Rock..... do.....	. 777	Wine (ordinary country)..... do.....	. 1351
Brown..... do.....	. 825	Milk..... do.....	. 386
Coffee:		Olive oil..... do.....	. 3860
Rio..... do.....	. 3107	Vinegar..... do.....	. 675
Java..... do.....	. 3551	Petroleum (American)..... do.....	. 502
Tea-peco..... do.....	1. 1652	Spirits..... do.....	. 1930
Beans..... do.....	. 666	Dried plums..... per pound.....	. 2316
Peas..... do.....	. 710	Dried apples (American)..... do.....	. 1158
Barley-meal..... do.....	. 688	Wood:	
Oatmeal..... do.....	. 444	Hard..... per cord.....	3. 474
Potatoes..... do.....	. 133	Pine..... do.....	2. 702
Apples..... do.....	. 288	Coal..... per cwt.....	. 4994
Cherries..... do.....	. 510	Briquettes..... do.....	. 5548
Peaches..... do.....	. 1886	Hay..... do.....	.....
Pears..... do.....	. 310	Straw..... do.....	.....
Huckleberries..... do.....	. 444	Oats..... do.....	.....
Beer..... per quart.....	. 868		

Ducks, per piece, 58 cents to \$1.16; geese, per piece, 96 cents to \$1.93; chickens, per peice, 60 cents to \$1.35.

House-rent to laborers.

Flat, three rooms:	
Fourth story..... per year..	\$48 25
Third story..... do.....	57 90
Second story..... do.....	86 85
First story..... do.....	145 80
Ground floor..... do.....	77 20

Flats occupied by manufacturers, merchants, and retired gentlemen, containing from five to eight rooms, and owing to location, rent from \$231.60 to \$600, to which must be added a water and chimney-sweep tax.

FEDERAL POST SERVICE.

I am indebted to Mr. Herman Mayer, the general post director for the circuit of St. Gall, for the following information concerning the salaries of the various post officials in this consular district, and also a copy of the federal law establishing salaries and regulating the post-master-general's department.

The following table exhibits the salaries of the various officials in the city and circuit district of St. Gall, viz :

Occupations.	Salaries per year.					
	City of St. Gall.			Post circuit of St. Gall.*		
	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Circuit post director					\$1,060 73	
Circuit post controller					867 34	
Circuit post assistant					868 18	
Circuit post cashier					963 46	
Chiefs of bureaus	\$729 54	\$771 23	\$765 24	\$602 16	771 23	\$718 73
Clerks	289 50	636 90	475 94	245 49	636 90	463 78
Postmasters				138 96	588 26	302 62
Post station-masters				3 09	382 14	116 38
Letter and package carriers	266 34	358 98	303 59	136 64	358 98	237 20
Office servants	289 50	358 98	325 20	185 28	358 98	293 17
Conductor post wagons				463 20	579 00	505 85

*Including the cantons St Gall (exclusive of the district of Sargans), Appenzel, Ausser-Rhoden and Inner-Rhoden, canton Glarus, and the districts of March, Höfe, and Einsiedeln.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

With the exception of the postmaster-general, the officials named in the following table receive salaries based upon the length of service of the incumbent and apply to the whole of Switzerland alike:

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
GENERAL DIRECTION.		
Postmaster-general		\$1,158 00
Assistant postmaster-general (at the same time inspector of the personnel)	\$868 50	965 00
Registrar	675 50	868 50
First secretary	675 50	860 60
Secretary	579 00	734 40
Clerks		617 60
CONTROLLER BUREAU.		
Chief of controller bureau	965 00	1,061 50
Assistant	772 00	868 50
Reviewers	617 60	772 00
Assistant	482 50	579 00
Statisticians	482 50	617 60
POST-ROUTE BUREAU.		
Post-routes inspector	965 00	1,061 50
Assistant	772 00	868 50
Secretary	540 40	734 40
Train inspectors	675 50	868 50
Clerks and assistants		617 60
SUPPLY BUREAU.		
Superintendent	868 50	965 00
Secretary	540 40	734 40
Controller of accounts in the post and telegraph rating management		734 40

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
CIRCUIT POST MANAGEMENT.		
Directors.....per year.....	\$868 50	\$1,061 50
Controllers.....do.....	540 40	868 50
Assistants.....do.....	540 40	868 50
Cashiers.....do.....	540 40	1,061 50
POST BUREAU.		
Chiefs of bureaus in the first class, postmasters of the second class receive per year.....	386 00	772
Clerks and assistants (commis.) in bureaus of the first and second classes.....		636 00
Station postmaster, first and second class.....		617
Clerks, letter-carriers, &c., receive salaries according to the length of time they have served the Government, and are classified and rated as follows:		
Up to the third year.....		289 50
After the third year.....		347 40
After the sixth year.....		416 88
After the ninth year.....		486 06
After the twelfth year.....		555 84
After the fifteenth year.....		636 90
Chiefs of bureaus in the same classes with clerks receive greater salaries according to class as follows:		
First class receive more than clerks.....		46 32
Second class receive more than clerks.....		69 48
Third class receive more than clerks.....		92 64
Fourth class receive more than clerks.....		115 58
Fifth class receive more than clerks.....		134 32
CIRCUIT INSPECTORS.		
Circuit inspectors.....	868 50	1,061 50
Assistant.....	386 00	772 00
Chief of bureau.....	386 00	772 00
Telegraphists, including provision.....		617 60
Telegraphists, in the intermediate bureaus.....	38 60	77 20

General telegraph management.

[Annual salaries.]

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
Central director.....	\$1,158 00	.....
Assistant.....	772 00	965 00
First secretary.....	675 50	810 60
Second secretary.....	579 00	734 40
Controller.....	772 00	868 50
Revisers.....each.....	617 60	772 00
Clerks and assistants.....		617 60
The salaries of operators, clerks, &c., in the various telegraph bureaus range, according to length of service, and are classified as follows:		
Up to three years.....		289 50
Over three years.....		339 82
Over six years.....		393 72
Over nine years.....		463 20
Over twelve years.....		532 68
Over fifteen years.....		617 60
The chiefs of telegraph bureaus receive the same salary as the clerks in their respective bureaus, with an advance, according to service and classification, as follows:		
First class receive more than clerks.....		69 48
Second class receive more than clerks.....		92 64
Third class receive more than clerks.....		115 58
Fourth class receive more than clerks.....		138 96
Fifth class receive more than clerks.....		150 54

TAXES.

The people of these communes pay both direct and indirect taxes. All property, with the exception of household furniture, working and professional utensils, where the amount does not exceed \$38, and where the income from labor, or otherwise, does not exceed \$155, is taxed for school, state, and county purposes; widows and orphans, however, are a privileged class, and only pay one-half the regular rate when the amount is below \$2,357; above that sum, they are taxed at three-fourths of the regular rates.

From the appraised value of real estate, all debts in the shape of mortgages and liens are deductable, as reducing the amount subject to taxation. All joint-stock companies, corporations, and associations, with paid-up capital, are subject to taxation on not only the capital stock, but on the income or net earnings of the same. Railroad grants and enterprises, however, when such privileges are stipulated in the charters, are exempt from taxes.

For communal church, school, &c. (and other extraordinary purposes, such as engines, hose, &c., water connections, &c., for fire department) the rate on all taxable property is five-sixths, and for each family householder one-sixth; the latter, however, may not exceed 2 francs, and must be the same to every householder.

In addition to property and income, there is also a military tax for those who are unable to serve, or otherwise free, regulated according to the time the person is subject to military service, and assessed on the base of income and taxable property as reported by the tax commissioners.

The present state cantonal rate is one-eighth per thousand on the fortune. Income taxes are classified as follows:

Class.	Range of incomes.	Tax.	Class.	Range of incomes.	Tax.
1.....	\$154 40 to \$192 80	\$0.193	11.....	\$1,061 50 to \$1,157 80	\$12.16
2.....	193 00 289 30	.886	12.....	1,158 00 1,254 30	14.668
3.....	289 50 385 80	.772	13.....	1,254 50 1,350 80	17.37
4.....	386 00 482 30	1.85	14.....	1,351 00 1,447 30	20.265
5.....	482 50 578 80	2.123	15.....	1,447 50 1,543 80	22.353
6.....	579 00 675 30	3.088	16.....	1,544 00 1,640 30	26.634
7.....	675 50 771 80	4.246	17.....	1,640 50 1,736 80	30.30
8.....	772 00 868 30	5.79	18.....	1,737 00 1,833 30	34.16
9.....	868 50 964 80	7.72	19.....	1,833 50 1,930 00	38.60
10.....	965 00 1,061 30	9.843			

When the income exceeds 10,000 francs the rate is 48.25 cents for every additional \$19.30.

On indirect taxes, such as stamps on legal documents, playing-cards, &c., this canton receives yearly about \$7,720; on bank notes, about \$15,440; for license to public houses, such as restaurants, hotels, &c., about \$9,650 to \$13,510; for liquor license to hotels, restaurants, and beer shops, regulated according to the amount of business done, about \$23,160 to \$25,090; for license to public peddlers, about \$5,790; for fishing, shooting, and tax on salt and provisions, about \$20,616. The dog tax per year is \$2.89.5.

The foregoing prices as to wages, cost of living, &c., have been obtained directly from persons interested, not by inquiring of a few persons, but by issuing circulars for each branch named and sending them out by hundreds all over this district. The replies, I am glad to say, while consuming much time, have been generous, and as a rule very sat-

isfactory. The wages have been computed on the basis of the grand total of the lowest, highest, and average estimates of all replies received, which I think make the statistics as reliable as they possibly can be made.

COST OF LIVING TO THE LABORING CLASSES.

The articles of subsistence, the prices of which I have above noted, are of good quality in every respect, as the city authorities (board of health) are attentive to their duties and are very severe on those who falsify or adulterate their wares, and not infrequently punish the offenders by both fine and imprisonment. Particularly are the officers strict as to the quality of the milk, bread, and cleanliness of "beer pumps," to the latter of which their visits are often, and the beer on tap is frequently tested to prevent illness, resulting from the neglect of the "beer-wirts," who are sometimes not over careful in this respect. It therefore follows that what the Swiss workingmen eat and drink is of the best quality and therefore nourishing. From the best information I can gather, it would seem that in order for a man to be in condition to do a good day's work and receive the highest wages paid to the trades, he must eat meat at least once a day; otherwise he is too weak to perform a full day's work alongside of a meat eater. I am told that an overseer in charge of a gang of men will at once pick out the workmen who eat little or no meat, and nine cases out of ten their wages will be curtailed. The women and children who are not engaged in field labor or heavy work are almost entirely fed on soup, vermicelli and maccaroni. A bricklayer, in answer to my interrogatory, told me that it was impossible for a workman to exist and be able to do a reasonable day's work on less than 45 cents worth of raw food a day, considering the high prices of the necessaries of life.

Upon inquiry I find that—

1 pair of ordinary workman's shoes cost.....	\$1 93
1 suit of ordinary workman's clothes cost.....	4 85
1 suit of Sunday clothes for a workingman	6 80
1 ordinary blue-cotton blouse for.....	24
1 ordinary white shirt.....	62
1 ordinary pair of socks cost.....	23
1 ordinary hat for workingman.....	75

COMPARISON OF WAGES WITH 1878, ETC.

In comparing notes of to-day with labor notes and wages paid in 1878, I am informed by a representative employer that his books show a decrease of wages from 10 to 12 per cent., while the necessaries of life have *increased* in about the same ratio of per cent.; in the conditions governing the working classes, they remain about the same, with some improvements with regard to sickness, &c.

HABITS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

The habits of the workmen in this part of Switzerland are similar to those of the German. They resort a great deal to small taverns and beer shops, especially on Sundays and holidays is this the case, and it is not infrequent that the last coin which he has earned during the few days previous goes down his throat, instead of to the butcher or baker. They are also very fond of belonging to various societies, shooting-clubs, singing-vereins, &c., which, of course, all consume much time

and money. Every able-bodied man is also compelled to contribute a certain number of days each year to the perfection of the military system, somewhat after the German order of things, but nothing like the same proportion of service, still it is nevertheless a strain on the country and a hardship on the laboring classes. There are several cent savings banks in this neighborhood, where the earnings of workmen may be deposited. Some of these banks are chartered on the contract depositary system; which means that they will only receive deposits from people upon the stipulation that the depositors will bind themselves to pay into the bank each Saturday a stipulated sum, say, from 10 to 50 cents and not draw it, until *each deposit* has multiplied itself a thousand times. This is a plan hit upon by some of the philanthropists of Switzerland to found a sort of sinking-fund for the benefit of the work-people of this country, and I am told is in a fair way to bear fruit, especially among the single men and women.

Close observers inform me that there is a growing evil in the young men marrying too young; that it is common for young men to marry before they have reached the age of 17 or 18, and in most every case they are without means and depend entirely upon what they can earn for a living; if the times are good and they both enjoy good health, all goes well, but if hard times set in, such as are now upon them, very often poverty and misfortune follows, and the communes are compelled to support them. The workshops and manufactories where the sexes mingle together furnish by far the greater number of this class.

FEELING BETWEEN EMPLOYÉ AND EMPLOYER.

The feeling existing between employé and employer is reciprocal, and to be commended. The employers concern themselves a great deal about their employés, and do all they can to induce them to put by a small sum whenever it is possible for a "rainy day," and some employers insure, for a nominal sum, their workmen against accidents or sickness, establish schools and other institutions where they may advance and instruct themselves with knowledge in the various avocations of life which they follow; establish "bees" and savings banks to induce them to lay aside a part of their earnings; they advance wages (though very small) on long terms of service to induce sobriety and steadiness; often look after their sick and needy, and in many other ways contribute to the welfare of their workmen.

In reference to the organized condition of labor, the nature of organization and its effects on the advancement and welfare of the laborers, it would be well to refer to counter-organizations of capital, and to the local or general laws bearing on such organizations.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

Der Grütliverein.—This organization is composed of more than two hundred sections, and contains about 5,000 members, divided in various secret labor societies all over Switzerland. Every section is composed of its local officers, who manage the affairs of its organization to suit the local requirements. The object of the organization is for the advancement of labor, to promote social relations, and to work for the political advancement of the Social Democrats.

Der Handwerkerverein.—The object of this association is the advancement of the various trades and professions, both in regard to the material and industrial interests of the country, and, like Grütliverein, is

composed mostly of unmarried young men and the better class of mechanics and trades people.

Der Gewerbeverein.—This union is mostly composed of master mechanics, manufacturers, and merchants, engaged in the various industries; its object is the general advancement of the various industries, to give recognition and assistance to all new discoveries, to promote agriculture, alp-culture, technology, and is in general a great assistance to the trade and commerce of this community.

There are still several other labor unions, such as the stone masons, brick masons, carpenters, free-hand drawing, designers, &c., all for the advancement and interest of their special branches.

To the above may be added the *Deutscher Arbeiter-Bildungsverein*, and the *Katholischer Gesellen-Verein*, both of which are largely imbued with Social Democratic ideas, but more especially is this true of the Roman Catholics.

I learn upon inquiry that there are no organizations of capital having for the main object protection against labor unions; nor from the condition of things in this neighborhood is it necessary, for labor is in abundance at any price almost. There are only isolated cases where labor unions make any prayer or appeals to capital, Governments, or corporations, for protection. A case of this sort recently occurred here, where the *Grütliverein* protested against the cantonal authorities contracting for the building of a state-prison with parties who were non-residents of St. Gall, and consequently imported considerable cheap foreign labor, but the protest was "tabled" or thrown into the waste-basket and no attention was paid to it, and that was the last that was heard of the appeal. The paramount idea with most of these societies seems to be special education and practical advancement of the various trades and professions—that is, to teach one another how to become more proficient in their particular branch.

I am informed that the *Grütliverein* and *Deutscher Arbeiter-Bildungsverein* mix up and try to use too much political influence to be as beneficial to the laboring men as the others; and then again they are more demoralizing, as a large portion of the members are foreigners, unmarried, and having no homes, prefer to frequent their lodge rooms, which are always in beer saloons, to their cold rooms in winter, and thus it is that what they earn during the day is usually spent at night in drinking and singing, and hearing some enthusiast pipe on the socialism of European politics. In these cantons there are no laws governing, controlling, or restricting labor organization.

PREVALENCY OF STRIKES.

There are no such occurrences as strikes among the laboring classes in my consular district, and consequently no rules or provisions governing or to be applied in case of such an event.

FREEDOM OF PURCHASE.

The work-people are entirely free to purchase the necessities of life and wearing apparel wherever they please, nor do their employers try to control them in this respect. Ordinarily workmen in manufactories are paid fortnightly; day laborers are paid every Saturday, and clerks and other employes every month, and sometimes quarterly, in the currency of the country—paper, silver, or gold, just as the workman pleases.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

Co-operative societies exist in this consular district in large numbers. They are called Consum-Gesellschaften, and are paying institutions, as will appear by almost every statement which they publish. The object is about the same here as in the United States and elsewhere, that is, to buy large quantities of the best quality of goods at wholesale prices, and for cash sell to the working classes, the same at a very small advance on original cost. They fulfill in every respect the expectations and promises made at the time of their formation.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE WORKING PEOPLE.

I append and insert here personal interviews which I have had with representative workmen in the various trades bearing directly on this subject, which are as follows:

A HOUSE-CARPENTER'S STATEMENT.

Q. How old are you?—A. My name is Henry Menirad, and I am forty-two years of age.

Q. What is your business?—A. I am a house-carpenter.

Q. Have you a family?—A. Yes, I have a wife and six children; the eldest is eleven years and the youngest is nine months old.

Q. What wages do you receive per day?—A. I receive 81 cents per day, or per week \$4.68. The general wages paid to house-carpenters is from 58 to 86 cents, averaging about 68 cents per day.

Q. How many hours per day are you required to work for such wages?—A. We work eleven hours a day, beginning at 6 o'clock in the morning and quitting at 7 o'clock in the evening. In the winter time our work begins at 7 o'clock in the morning and we have no resting time.

Q. How much time are you allowed for your meals?—A. In the summer we have half an hour for breakfast, at 9 o'clock in the morning; one hour for dinner, at noon; and half an hour at 4 o'clock vespers. We take supper after the day's work is done.

Q. Can you support your family upon such wages?—A. I am compelled to support myself and family on my own wages, as my wife is unable to earn anything on account of the smallness of our children. I find my existence almost unbearable, working at such wages, and can hardly tell sometimes how I do manage to get on. I have some tools at home, and after my day's work is done very often get an odd job to do which will occupy my time until midnight, and which adds a few francs to my yearly wages, with which we manage to keep alive.

Q. What do the united earnings of yourself and wife amount to in a year?—A. My earnings during the year, including odds and ends, amount to about \$256.69.

Q. Will you explain in detail the uses you make of this money?—A. With pleasure. I pay per annum for rent of two rooms in third floor, out of town, partly occupied by another family, \$38.60; for clothing for self and family, \$23.16; for fuel, food, &c., \$185.28; for poor tax, 38 cents; for school tax, 38 cents; for tax on earnings of self, 34 cents; doctor's bill and medicine during last year, \$10.42; total, \$258.56.

Q. Of what kind of food do your daily meals consist?—A. For breakfast, coffee and bread; at 9 o'clock a bit of bread; dinner, soup, and very seldom meat, with potatoes, changed about with vermicelli; 4 o'clock, bread; supper, coffee and potatoes, or oatmeal.

Q. Are you able to save any portion of your earnings for days of sickness or old age?—A. Saving is an utter impossibility, and I am satisfied and almost happy in the result that we get through at all. I often think of old age or sickness, when my toil must cease, and I turn from the thought as something terrible. I have often thought I should like to emigrate to America, but I cannot save money enough to make the journey, and have decided to work here until I die.

A BRICKLAYER'S STATEMENT.

Q. How old are you, and what is your name?—A. My name is M. Slemmer, and I am thirty-seven.

Q. What is your business?—A. I am a bricklayer.

Q. Have you a family?—A. I have a wife and three children, two and a half, five, and seven years of age.

Q. What wages do you receive?—A. I receive at present 76 cents per day, but only receive that price for four months in the season. My average wages during the year is about 57 cents; the average wages for bricklayers is about 75 cents per day during the summer season.

Q. How many hours per day are you required to work for such wages?—A. I work eleven hours per day, beginning at 6 o'clock in the morning and quitting at 7 o'clock in the evening. In the winter we begin work by candle-light.

Q. How much time are you allowed for your meals?—A. In the summer we have half an hour for breakfast at 9.30 o'clock in the morning, one hour for dinner at noon, and half an hour at 4 o'clock vespers. We take supper after the day's work is done.

Q. Can you support your family upon such wages?—A. No; my wife earns about 5 cents a day, and we manage to live somehow.

Q. What do the united earnings of yourself and wife amount to in a year?—A. About \$173.70 per year, and with wife's, \$188.17.

Q. Will you explain in detail the uses you make of this money?—A. Oh, yes; I can very easily. Rent, two rooms, second floor, \$57.90; clothes, &c., \$28.95; household, &c., \$98.11; tax on wages of self, 70 cents; other taxes, \$2.51.

Q. Of what kind of food do your daily meals consist?—A. Breakfast, coffee and bread; 9 o'clock, cider or beer and sometimes cheese; dinner, meat almost every day, with soup, &c.; supper, soup, &c.

Q. Are you able to save any portion of your earnings for days of sickness or old age?—A. I cannot save a single centime. It is folly for a workingman in this country to talk about saving up anything from the small wages paid in this country. I came from Austria to Switzerland on account of the reported better wages here. When I came, ten years ago, the wages were better than in Austria, and I married, thinking I could support a wife. When we tried it, it was found to be an up-hill business, and we were about to go under, when I fell heir to a few hundred guldens, which has kept our heads above starvation tide, and now we intend trying our fortunes in that great country, the United States.

I am told if a man is strong, can and is willing to work, he has a future over there, and as I fill the bill in both of these respects I have no fears. I have friends and relatives over there who are honest, hard-working people, and they are getting rich. I don't want to think about dying until I have tried my luck on the other side.

A SKILLED MECHANIC'S STATEMENT.

Q. What is your name and age?—A. My name is Johan Barth, and I am thirty-seven years of age.

Q. What is your business?—A. I am a skilled mechanic.

Q. Have you a family?—A. I have a wife and three children; their ages are twelve, thirteen, and fifteen years, respectively.

Q. What wages do you receive per day?—A. I receive per day 92 cents, winter and summer. The average wages paid to skilled mechanics is about 68 cents per day. I receive the highest wages paid to any mechanic in St. Gall.

Q. How many hours per day are you required to work for such wages?—A. We are required to work eleven hours a day.

Q. How much time are you allowed for your meals?—A. We have one-quarter of an hour at 9 o'clock in the morning, one hour at noon for dinner, and one-quarter of an hour at 4 o'clock vespers. I eat supper when my day's work is done.

Q. Can you support your family upon such wages?—A. I could not support myself and family on my own wages, but my wife earns about 14 cents and my eldest child about 12 cents per day, from which we manage to get on.

Q. What do the united earnings of yourself and wife amount to in a year?—A. We earn jointly about \$354.

Q. Will you explain in detail the uses you make of this money?—A. I have no objections. We pay for four rooms in third story, \$96.50; clothing, self, wife, and family, \$57.90; fuel, light, &c., \$13.51; food, household expenses, &c., \$178.22; school tax, poor tax, tax on earnings of self and wife and daughter, military tax, church tax, \$2.70; dues in various societies of which I am a member, \$5.17; total, \$354.

Q. Of what kind of food do your daily meals consist?—A. For breakfast we take nothing but coffee and bread; at 9 o'clock I take a glass of cider or beer and bread; at dinner we have every other day boiled meat, from which we make soup, and with vegetables our dinner is complete; on days when no meat is furnished we make our dinner on potatoes and vermicelli or vegetables; at 4 o'clock, beer or cider and bread; and at supper simply coffee and bread.

Q. Are you able to save any portion of your earnings for days of sickness or old age?—A. It is out of the question to save a single centime out of our joint earnings at the end of the year. If I should fall sick I only have my insurance and the earnings of my wife and daughter to keep me alive. I think more of living than of dying.

and can only expect to save up something for old age when wages are raised in this country or I am able to strike some plan by which I can emigrate to some country where a laboring man's toil is appreciated and properly protected. The only place I expect to find such a state of things is America.

A TOOL-MAKER'S STATEMENT.

Q. How old are you, and what is your name?—A. My name is Anton Seurich, and I am forty-five years old.

Q. What is your business?—A. I am a tool-maker, working for the government.

Q. Have you a family?—A. Yes, wife and one child, it is eleven years old.

Q. What wages do you receive per day?—A. I receive 3.50 francs per day. The average wages paid to tool-makers (in public employ) is from 3 to 3.50 francs per day (57.9 to 67.5 cents).

Q. How many hours per day are you required to work for such wages?—A. In the summer months we begin the work at 6 o'clock in the morning and quit at 7 o'clock in the evening.

Q. How much time are you allowed for your meals?—A. We have half an hour for breakfast at 9 o'clock in the morning, one hour for dinner at noon, and half an hour at 4 o'clock vespers. We take our suppers after the day's work is done.

Q. Can you support your family upon such wages?—A. Were it not for the help of my wife, I cannot well calculate how I could make both ends meet. My wife earns 1.50 francs a day, and with this assistance we manage to live.

Q. What do the united earnings of yourself and wife amount to in a year?—A. With good health we earn about \$289.50.

Q. Will you explain in detail the uses you make of this money?—A. Oh, yes; I pay per annum for rent of three rooms in third story, \$67.55; clothing for self and family, \$42.50; food and fuel per day, 47.9 cents, and per year, \$174.85; this makes an average for each member of my family of \$58.28; hospital tax, 62 cents; earnings on my labor, 80 cents; school books, doctor's bills, incidentals, \$2.44; state, 74 cents; total, \$289.50.

Q. Of what kind of food do your daily meals consist?—A. Breakfast, coffee; 9 o'clock, one glass cider and bread; dinner, meat, soup and vegetables; 4 o'clock, one glass cider and bread; supper, coffee and bread.

Q. Are you able to save any portion of your earnings for days of sickness or old age?—A. No. If I fall sick I receive a certain sum per day from the society of which I am a member. I try to think of old age or sickness as little as possible. I always hope for something to turn up. If I had money sufficient, or could save up enough I would emigrate to the United States, where a working-man has some show for the future. I have relatives and friends in America who are honest and hard-working people, and they are doing well. The brightest prospects of heaven a workingman of Europe has is his safe arrival on American soil, where he can receive the value of his toil.

SAFETY OF EMPLOYÉS.

As to the means furnished for the safety of employés in factories, mines, mills, railroads, &c., there is a conflict of opinion on account of the loose manner of executing the law. The factory law, as enacted by the Federal Congress in 1877, makes the same general law apply alike to all the cantons in Switzerland, and holds the employer liable for all damages received by the workman while in his employ, unless it can be shown that the injuries were received through the carelessness of the person injured. The fabric inspectors make annual reports as to the operation of these laws, from which it appears that the cantons of St. Gall, Appenzelle, and Thurgau are among the most zealous in the strict execution of them. The *Fabrikgesetze* are very full and comprehensive, comprising twenty-one sections, the most important of which are the following:

Section 1 makes it obligatory upon the owners of manufactories and workshops to keep an official record of all injuries and deaths from injuries occurring in their establishments, and report the same to the local authorities, whose duty it will be to investigate the causes and report them to the cantonal authorities.

Section 5 provides that owners of factories shall be responsible for all damage by reason of injuries or deaths met by their employés while en-

gaged in their line of duty, unless it can be proven that the injury or death resulted from the carelessness of the employé, or was occasioned by a higher power.

Section 11 fixes eleven hours as the maximum for work in factories, and these eleven hours must occur between 6 o'clock in the morning and 8 in the evening. During the summer months work may be commenced at 5 in the morning, ending earlier, of course, than in winter.

Section 16 prohibits the employment in factories of children under fourteen years of age.

Section 18 provides for the appointment of national factory inspectors.

The result is that on account of the great responsibility under the law many arrangements for the prevention of accidents have been and are still being made, such as regular boiler inspections, elevating driving-belts, constructing guards around circular saws and large fly-wheels, the building of fire escapes, and lastly, an organized system of establishing accident-policy agencies and the taking out of accident policies on their employés against accident or death. Considerable attention is paid to the physical and moral condition of the employés by the employers, and some manufacturers have attached to their factories gymnasiums, where the employés can take exercise in gymnastics, &c., and others have attached to their establishments dormitories, where the females can sleep and eat, and have the benefits of religious service, &c.

POLITICAL RIGHTS.

The employés have the same political rights as their employers, and are not influenced in depositing their votes, either one way or the other. The per cent. of taxes borne by the working classes is as stipulated in the above and foregoing note on taxes.

CAUSE OF EMIGRATION.

The cause which leads to the emigration of the laboring classes of this community is undoubtedly to better their condition. They generally seek in the selection of their homes such places and countries as offer the greatest inducements. The emigrants from this neighborhood go mainly to United States, and are largely composed of farm hands, house servants, skilled artisans, and embroiderers.

FEMALE LABOR.

NUMBER OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

It is difficult to give the number of women and children employed in the various industrial pursuits in this consular district on account of the absence of the proper statistical bureaus; the general proportion, however, is estimated at about one to one.

MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL.

Two female laborers to one male engaged in the embroidery, finishing, weaving, and spinning business.

COMMERCIAL, INCLUDING TRANSPORTATION.

There are few men employed in the commercial retail business of this country, it being almost entirely conducted by females, with the excep

tion of the proprietors and chief bookkeepers; the greater portion of the work in shops being done by the wives or daughters of the shopkeepers, which is considered amply sufficient for the demands. On the other hand, the transportation business is mainly in the hands and conducted by male labor.

PROFESSIONAL AND PERSONAL.

About the only profession, if they may be called such, in which the women are conspicuously engaged is midwifery, as they have almost the entire practice in this line of medicine, to the great chagrin and disquiet of the physicians. Every female wishing to practice the profession of midwifery must study a certain length of time and pass an examination before a competent board, and receive a diploma, before she is permitted to enter on the regular practice. The women of St. Gall do not seem to have so far emancipated themselves as to have the courage to embark in the banking business, or public journalism, or as brokers, or lecturers, or public speakers. They, however, appear to be largely engaged in the conduction of laundries, small boarding-houses, and beer-houses, &c. There are also a great many engaged in schools and kindergartens, and as teachers of music.

AGRICULTURE AND MINING.

In the agricultural branches there is about one woman to every three men employed. I understand there are no women employed in the mining business.

ALL OTHER PURSUITS.

The minimum, maximum, and average wages paid to female adults in this district are as set out in the foregoing tables of wages.

The hours of female labor are as stated above.

The moral and physical condition of female labor here, I am informed, ranks very high in comparison with other manufacturing centers.

The means provided for the improvement of the laboring women of Switzerland are found in the establishment of schools, guilds, and dormitories, sometimes from private sources and in other instances furnished by governmental or city aid.

The means of escape in case of fire are rather limited, and usually consist of the outside fire-escape, where any is to be found at all.

The provisions made by the employers with regard to sanitary measures, health, sickness, &c., is more or less governed by the factory laws, now in force all over Switzerland.

There has been a decrease, rather than an increase, in the wages of women during the past five years. It is hard to say what effect the employment of women has on the wages of men, or the industrial condition of the country, as the custom of employing female labor in nearly all branches of European industries has existed for ages, and they do not seem to clash with each others' interest. I should say, however, that the employment of female labor in the fields and heavy manufacturing branches would have a tendency to lower the moral and social standard.

The state of education among the laboring classes of women and their children is regulated by public law, which compels parents to send their children to the public schools until they have reached the age of fourteen years, and what they learn in that length of time about constitutes their education. The employment of female labor, where it takes the

mother or children from their homes, has rather a bad than a good effect on the family circle.

I am under special obligations to Mr. Senn-Barbieux, of this city, for valuable information in the compilation of this report.

EMORY P. BEAUCHAMP,

Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
St. Gall, June 10, 1884.

GENEVA.

REPORT BY CONSUL ADAMS, OF GENEVA.

By request of Mr. Cramer, the consul-general, I transmit with this, directly to the Department, a report upon labor in this district. The statistics for the canton of Vaud have been collected by Mr. Genton, the agent at Vevey, who has also procured the pay-lists, now published for the first time, of the steamboat company on Lake Geneva and the Western Swiss Railway, to whose system all lines in the district belong.

With the exception of these and of tables of wages representing distinctive industries of Vaud, which are inclosed intact, Mr. Genton's report has been incorporated with my own. I take pleasure in commending to the notice of the Department the intelligence and energy with which Mr. Genton has done his work.

I have, I believe, communicated with every branch of industry of any importance in the territory covered by the report. In some cases no reply has been made; in others statistics in preparation or promised to me have not been received. This is partly due to the fact noted in the report, that in the manufacturing and mechanical trades here labor is very generally paid by the piece, so that the rates by the day or week are difficult of calculation.

PRELIMINARY.

This report covers the cantons of Geneva and Vaud, which may be taken together as representing the economic conditions of all South-western or French Switzerland. I have excluded the Valais, which lies in the district, but belongs, by position and the character of the inhabitants, to the German cantons. The following table, giving the distribution of the population of the two cantons according to professions, is compiled from the federal census of 1880, since when no considerable changes have occurred:

Professions.	Geneva.			Vaud.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Agriculture*	6,883	1,114	7,947	42,638	10,864	53,502
Manufacturing and mechanical.....	14,587	8,212	22,799	21,336	10,410	31,746
Commerce	6,149	2,442	8,591	5,143	3,082	8,225
Transportation	2,062	58	2,120	3,570	287	3,857
Public administration, art, sciences, &c.f.	2,437	927	3,364	3,116	1,520	4,636
Personal service.....	564	779	1,343	779	815	1,594
Total professions.....	32,632	13,532	46,164	76,582	26,978	103,560
Without profession.....	15,493	39,938	55,431	42,452	92,718	135,170
Whole population	48,125	53,470	101,595	119,034	119,696	238,730

* Including gardening, sylviculture, mining, and all productions of the soil.

† Including personal and professional.

PART I.—MALE LABOR.

RATES OF WAGES.

The wages paid throughout the two cantons to unskilled labor—in other words, to the larger number of laborers—are from 48 to 68 cents per day of ten hours, or 29 to 48 cents with board and lodging. This may be taken as a base of comparison for the entire list of wages in the accompanying tables. In watch-making and the affiliated industries, the characteristic manufactures of French Switzerland, in which special aptitudes are required, the range is wide and the rates paid sometimes very high.

COST OF LIVING.

Owing mainly to the increasing abundance and cheapness of food-products from the United States and elsewhere, and to the construction of new buildings, into which a large amount of capital has been diverted since the business depression of 1873-'78 and the financial crisis of 1881, the cost of living has been greatly reduced since 1878.

The following are the prices at Geneva of the principal necessities of life as paid by the working classes:

Description.	Price.	Description.	Price.
RENTS.		CLOTHING—Continued.	
Furnished room.....per year..	\$35 00 to \$46 00	Caps.....	\$0 38 to \$0 40
Unfurnished apartments:		Hose:	
Two rooms.....do.....	58 00 to 46 00	Cotton.....	13 to 14
Three rooms.....do.....	68 00 to 62 00	Wool.....	18 to 20
Four rooms.....do.....	77 00 to 70 00	Drawers.....	48
Five rooms.....do.....	77 00	Shirts:	
Board, without lodging, per month	6 75 to 9 65	Cotton.....	60 to 77
Board and lodging.....do.....	8 68 to 11 58	Flannel.....	97 to 1 54
PROVISIONS.		Undershirts, knit.....	77 to 1 00
Beef.....per pound..	13 to 14	Trousers:	
Beef, for roasting.....do.....	20	Summer wear.....	77 to 1 00
Veal.....do.....	15	Wool.....	1 93 to 2 90
Mutton.....do.....	15	Cloth.....	1 93 to 4 80
Pork.....do.....	20	Blouses:	
Ham and sausages.....do.....	24	Cotton.....	77 to 1 00
Fresh fish.....do.....	15 to 50	Thread.....	1 16 to 1 54
Salt fish.....do.....	29	Cravats.....	10 to 20
Chickens.....per piece	58 to 97	Overcoats.....	3 00 to 10 00
Eggs.....per dozen	15	Waistcoats, cloth.....	1 00 to 1 16
Butter.....per pound..	23	Shoes:	
Tallow.....do.....	15	Common.....	1 93 to 2 32
Oil.....do.....	20	Superior.....	2 90 to 4 25
Cheese.....do.....	14 to 20	Cotton thread.....per spool..	03
Coffee, ordinary quality.....do.....	20	Cotton tissues.....per meter..	09 to 19
Tea.....do.....	48	FUEL AND LIGHTS.	
Wine, ordinary.....per liter..	12	Beech.....per cubic meter..	3 28
Bread:		Oak.....do.....	2 90
First quality.....per pound..	03 to 04	Pine.....do.....	2 32
Second quality.....do.....	02 to 03	Charcoal.....per 100 pounds..	97
Flour and semoule.....do.....	06 to 07	Coke.....do.....	87 to 97
Dried beans, peas, pulse, &c., per pound	05 to 96	Coal.....do.....	1 06
Macaroni, vermicelli, &c., per pound	07 to 10	Peat.....do.....	30
Rice.....per pound..	05 to 06	Lamp oil.....per liter..	12
Chestnuts.....do.....	03 to 04	Petroleum.....do.....	05 to 06
Fresh fruit, apples, &c.....do.....	02 to 03	Candles.....per piece..	05 to 06
Grapes.....do.....	07 to 08	Candles, tallow.....do.....	04
Nuts.....do.....	03	FURNITURE.	
Sugar.....do.....	07 to 08	Wooden bedsteads:	
Chocolate.....do.....	25	Double.....	11 58
Starch.....do.....	10	Single.....	8 69
Soap.....do.....	08 to 10	Iron bedsteads:	
Salt.....do.....	02	Double.....	6 76
Pepper.....do.....	30	Single.....	5 79
Vinegar.....per liter..	05 to 06	Hair mattresses.....	15 50
Green peas, beans, and vegetables.....per pound..	01 to 04	Straw mattresses.....	7 70
Potatoes.....do.....	01 to 02	Duve.....	7 70
CLOTHING.		Bed cover:	
Hats:		Wool.....	2 32
Straw.....	28 to 80	Cotton.....	1 35
Felt.....	77 to 1 54	Chairs.....per piece..	97
		Stools.....do.....	58
		Kitchen table.....	2 90

PAST AND PRESENT WAGES.

In 1878 the long period of business prostration beginning in 1873 reached its extreme, and since then there has been a general recovery, interrupted only by the crisis of 1881, which was rather an affair of the bankers and their clients than of general trade. The general prosperity of the country has never wholly rallied, but the rates of wages have increased, as will appear from the following tables:

*Wages paid by the city of Geneva per day of ten hours to laborers in 1878 and 1884.**

Laborers employed upon—	Minimum.		Maximum.		Average.	
	1878.	1884.	1878.	1884.	1878.	1884.
Streets	\$0 48	\$0 53	\$0 72	\$0 77	\$0 63	\$0 68
Gardens and promenades	53	60	72	77	63	68
Water-supply	63	68	92	97	72	77

* Furnished by the secretary of the administrative council*

*Wages paid per day to farm laborers, with board and lodging, from 1878 to 1884.**

Month.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
January	\$0 14	\$0 14	\$0 12	\$0 17	\$0 19	\$0 15	\$0 15
July	48	25	37	37	58	39	56

* Compiled from Journal d'Agriculture Suisse.

*Mean rates of wages per day, with board and lodging, paid to farm laborers, for each decade from 1852 to 1881.**

Year.	Mean for January.	Mean for July.	Annual mean.
1852-'61	\$0. 093	\$0. 242	\$0. 179
1862-'71	122	295	237
1872-'81	142	427	295

* Archinard. Statistique agricole du Canton de Genève. 1883.

In view of these figures, I learned with some surprise that in watch-making and other manufactures it was held that wages had diminished since 1878. It turned out that what was meant was that a given piece of work, or a given period of labor, costs the employer less than five years ago, and the explanation was that the workman delivered in the same time better work and more of it than before; not that he earned less per day, but that his methods had improved and his productive power increased, a result, again, explained by the fact that the old system of payment by the day is giving way to that of payment by the piece. The workman, spurred on by competition and rewarded according to the quality and quantity of his work, is stimulated to do his most and his best, and so gains more at a smaller cost to his employer than before. This change has had much to do with the notable improvement in manufactures here, especially in the process of watch-making.

HABITS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

The higher grades of skilled workmen, to whom are to be added the smaller landholders who assist in the labor of the neighboring farms, will compare favorably with the best anywhere. The lower grades of artisans and the mass of unskilled laborers in the city and the country are, with many exceptions, far inferior; men usually without family or invested savings, often without fixed domicile, improvident, spend-thrifts, in debt to the limit of their credit, intemperate and disorderly. This is especially true of the Savoyards and Italians who come here at certain seasons of the year in great numbers for work. The curse of all these classes is their convivial temper and increasing fondness for spirituous liquors, the production and sale of which are unrestricted under the federal law guaranteeing freedom of trade. There is no country on the continent where drunkenness abounds as here, and here it is confined to the lower order of the working people.

FEELING BETWEEN EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYÉS.

In general, relations between the two are sufficiently cordial. Owing to the highly technical nature of the local manufactures and the restricted market they are, perhaps, more than unusually dependent on each other. Little at any rate is heard of serious differences which affect the prosperity of the country, save in the rural districts, owing to the vagabond habits of the farm hands.

CONDITION OF LABOR.

Upon this point I have received little information, but from the peculiar character of the local industries, in part, also, perhaps, from the temper of the people, neither capital nor labor has received that elaborate and powerful organization which in other countries has grown out of the hostilities of the two.

PREVALENCY OF STRIKES.

The depression from 1873 to 1878 was accompanied and aggravated by a number of strikes, of which the most serious was that of the employés of the manufacturing jewelers, which was followed by a complete suspension of production for several months, the dispersion of most of the workmen, and the final transfer of the larger part of the industry to Italy and Germany, a blow from which the trade here has never recovered. The other strikes were less disastrous, and all were effects rather than causes of the business prostration. A settlement was ultimately reached by concessions on both sides without formal arbitration by third parties. Since 1878 there have been no strikes, but within the last year the canton has created a tribunal of *prud'hommes*, representatives chosen by public ballot of the employers and the employés, whose function is to hear all causes and adjust all differences between the two. What the effect of this experiment will be it is too early to predict.

FREEDOM TO PURCHASE.

Any attempt to control purchases would probably conflict with the law guaranteeing freedom of exchanges, and is unheard of. Workmen in all trades are usually paid every fifteen or thirty days, and in facto-

ries this is required by law. Payments are made in the currency of the Latin Union, usually in silver or bank-notes.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

The first society found in Switzerland was the Actien-Bäckerei in Glaris, which dates from 1839. Thirty others were founded prior to 1871, and sixty-eight from 1871 to 1880. The most important of all, with two exceptions, is the *Société Coopérative de Consommation Suisse*, of Geneva, founded in 1868, which is a good sample of nearly all. Any resident of a year's standing is eligible to membership, which is acquired on payment of 10 francs, the price of a share, no two of which can be held by one person. The general assembly of the members is sovereign within the limits of the statutes and is convoked regularly twice a year, and oftener when demanded by one hundred members. It hears all the reports and accounts of the society, votes the annual dividends, and takes action on all propositions submitted. It elects annually a council of administration of nine of the members, who choose their own officers and a business manager, who need not be a member. The latter has supervision of all employés, charge of all commercial transactions, of the accounts and correspondence, and, in concert with the council, fixes the selling prices of commodities and the manner of sale. The accounts are audited annually by two persons, chosen by the general assembly. A balance is struck every six months and the net product of all operations credited as profit to the society. After payment of a 5 per cent. dividend on shares, and when the reserve fund equals the amount of paid-up capital, the remainder of the profit is divided in the proportion of 90 per cent. to the shareholders and 10 per cent to the employés. In 1882 the general assembly created a second series of preferred shares of 20 francs each for a maximum capital of 40,000 francs, paying 5 per cent., and issued in any number, but only to members. They give no right to a vote in the assembly, or to a share of the profits.

The objects of the society as defined by itself are "to furnish its members food-provisions and other household articles in the best conditions of quality and price. For this purpose it buys at wholesale and sells at retail and at the mean price-current of the place for the day." The benefits to the members, therefore, are not in the cheapness of the goods, but in their superior quality and in the distributed profits.

The following table shows its operations from the beginning:

Year ending—	Number of members.	Annual sales.	Net profits.	Mean of annual dividends.
1869.....	430	\$8,643	\$706	51
1870.....	566	14,632	1,768	54
1871.....	660	22,977	2,493	84
1872.....	774	27,059	2,866	92
1873.....	893	32,612	3,706	10
1874.....	946	43,460	5,148	102
1875.....	1,240	57,256	6,773	12
1876.....	1,361	67,346	7,945	12
1877.....	1,581	81,826	10,190	114
1878.....	1,735	97,472	12,320	114
1879.....	1,861	102,444	12,975	114
1880.....	1,942	109,531	13,109	102
1881.....	2,033	110,201	11,800	94
1882.....	2,028	105,599	14,385	11
1883.....	2,100	114,519	15,465	114
Total.....		995,577	121,649	

All the societies in this district and the greater number in Switzerland are also *sociétés de consommation*, i. e., they deal in food, fuel, and other like household provisions. Nearly all sell to the public as well as their own members.

The following are the general statistics:

In—	Number of societies.	Capital.	Reserve.	Sales in 1883.
Geneva	2	\$7, 588	\$4, 344	\$149, 309
Vaud	9	56, 527	6, 930	153, 929
Total in district.....	11	64, 115	11, 274	303, 238
Total in Switzerland	123	627, 250	?	*2, 500, 000

* Estimated.

It is calculated that the economy realized on the annual sales is 12 per cent., or \$300,000. As there are only about 30,000 members all told, and the sales not more than \$1 per head of the population per annum, the effect upon prices and the course of trade is not great. Most of the workingmen whom I have questioned tell me that they prefer buying where they please and making their own bargains to the control and risks of the co-operative societies. This indisposition or inaptitude for organization and concerted action is noticeable in many ways here, as in the relations of capital and labor and in politics, and seems to be a trait of the Swiss.

I may add that besides the co-operative societies there are other, more informal, unions of the working people, having no stores of their own, but affording facilities for buying commodities at rates under the prices-current; and others again which undertake investments for the members jointly. Through these latter the workingman has access to the stock-exchange, for which I imagine he is none the better.

CONDITION AND MODE OF LIFE.

Owing to the solid construction of the buildings the laborer is generally well housed, in the city in apartments, in the country in apartments or small houses. In some of the villages where barn, stable, and dwelling are all under one roof or in one inclosure, and in the older and crowded parts of the cities, the conditions are bad, but the better-paid classes have now no difficulty in finding good quarters within their means. Clothing is usually bought ready-made and of good quality, at moderate prices.

At Geneva one may say that the laborer lives extremely well. His daily fare is bread with coffee, *au lait*, for breakfast; soup, meat, and vegetables at noon; meat, bread, and cheese for supper. Even the poorer classes have the same, only inferior in quality and quantity. Black coffee is often taken between meals, a little red wine always for dinner. Coke, the common fuel, is cheap, and with better cooking the meals would be well served.*

Of late years, with the growing cheapness of provisions and the increase of earnings, the laboring classes have become more exacting and far more expensive in their habits, especially in the consumption of food and drink. In ordinary cases it is their wastefulness and intemperance which are the source of all their impoverishment and distress. In other

* Schuler. Alimentation des Classes Ouvrières en Suisse, 1883.

respects their condition is, on the whole, enviable, and the influences around them good. The state supplies sufficient recreation, religious services and teaching, and for their children one of the most elaborate and costly systems of public schools in Europe; all of which are free. As in most countries, the wages of unskilled labor afford no margin, or a small one for saving; but above this grade, if the condition of the laborer does not improve, it is generally his own fault.

SAFETY OF EMPLOYÉS IN FACTORIES, ETC.

This is the subject of the federal law of 1877, "concerning labor in factories." It defines a factory to be any industrial establishment where a number of workmen are regularly employed together in any inclosure (*local fermé*), and requires that it be constructed and managed in a manner to secure as perfectly as possible the life, health, comfort, and moral character of the employés. There are minute provisions as to the kind of employés admitted to different kinds of manufactures, the hours of labor by day and night of men, women, and minors, and the precautions to be taken against accident and hurtful conditions. The proprietor is wholly or partly responsible for any injuries which he cannot show to be due to *force majeure*, or the fault of the employé. The execution of this law is confided to the cantonal authorities, who have entire supervision of the factory from the filing of the plans, and may refuse the license, or at any time suspend production when in their opinion the safety or good of the employé requires it.

Factories subject to federal law.

	Number of fac- tories.	Number of em- ployés.	Horse power.
Geneva.....	75	2, 042	577
Vaud.....	102	4, 098	1, 950
Valais.....	8	333	225
District	185	6, 473	2, 752
Switzerland	2, 642	134, 856	59, 452

This law no doubt influences the relations of employers and employés beyond the limits of its action, but it may be said that in general the employé is expected to take care of himself, which for the rest he is well able to do. The great corporations, like the Western Swiss Railway, pension their employés on retirement, and during service require them to contribute to an insurance fund for the disabled and their families, the latter a source of much dissatisfaction to the employés, who would prefer to have an option in the matter. The state pensions certain of its employés, and facilitates the insurance against accident and sickness of all. Accidents from fire are almost unknown, owing to the solid construction of buildings.

POLITICAL RIGHTS.

Male suffrage is universal for all the citizens of the state. The vote of the working classes has in fact determined the government of this canton for a number of years. The two great political parties are so evenly balanced here that the casting vote is said to lie with the Swiss

from other cantons in residence in Geneva, who are mostly advanced radicals. The workingmen have their full proportion of taxation according to their means.

CAUSES OF EMIGRATION.

The business reverses and prostration of the last ten years have taken effect in emigration of the workingmen and not in any general decrease in earnings. What took place in the jewelers' trade after the strike of 1875, as noted above, has happened in some measure in the other trades. The emigration appears to be mostly to the United States and South America, and is made up of the artisans and smaller landholders. It bears no proportion to the movement from the German cantons, but, unfortunately, takes a far higher class of men. I have heard of no case of pauper or assisted emigration in this consular district or in French Switzerland.

PART II.—FEMALE LABOR.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN EMPLOYED IN INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

I have no statistics for the number of children. The following is the distribution of women so employed :

Employments.	Geneva.	Vand.	Total.
Manufacturing and mechanical	8, 212	10, 410	18, 622
Commerce and transportation	1, 540	1, 851	3, 391
Professional and personal	1, 887	3, 038	4, 925
Agriculture	1, 114	10, 864	11, 978
Total	12, 753	26, 163	38, 916

WAGES PAID TO FEMALE ADULTS.

The minimum wages are probably paid to women employed as field hands for the lighter work on farms, and vary from 15 to 40 cents per day, with board and lodging, according to the season of the year; the maximum rates probably to employés of the canton and city, some of whom are paid as high as from \$540 to \$580 per annum. The average rates may be taken as those paid to unskilled labor in general, which are from 40 to 60 cents per day without board and lodging.

HOURS OF LABOR.

By the federal law on factories the hours of labor for all employés must not exceed eleven per day, of which one hour must be taken for the midday meal; and on days preceding Sundays and holidays must not exceed ten. They must be taken between 5 a. m. and 8 p. m. in June, July, and August; between 6 a. m. and 8 p. m. the rest of the year. Women must not in any case labor at night or on Sundays; or two weeks before or six weeks after the birth of a child. If they have household duties they are free to take an hour and a half for the mid-day meal. In other than factory labor the usual hours for women are eight to ten.

MORAL AND PHYSICAL CONDITION.

On the whole, good. In factories the proprietor must see to the maintenance of decency and morality when the sexes are employed together, and in general, public opinion is pronounced upon this point. The most general infirmity of the women, as of the men, is probably intemperance. In the evening and on Sundays the cafés are frequented by both sexes, but the women are far more abstemious by habit, and their presence is rather a restraint on the men.

I know of no means provided for their improvement not common to both sexes.

SAFETY OF EMPLOYÉS.

The means provided are general for all employés. In factories women must not be employed about dangerous parts of the machinery.

SANITARY MEASURES.

It is the state which regulates all such provisions, as already explained. In addition to the responsibility of the proprietor for accidents and injury in factories, the hospital and medical service of the canton and city is fully equipped for the care of the sick and wounded.

INCREASE IN THE WAGES OF WOMEN.

Wages have increased, the cost of living decreased, as already stated. As women are employed mostly in the lighter kinds of work adapted to their sex, their employment has had no sensible effect on the wages of men. For the more delicate processes of watch-making and other manufactures, they are sometimes employed exclusively. The effect on social conditions is mostly in the fact that they are employed here, as in Europe generally, in labor from which they are exempt in the United States; for example, as farm-hands.

EDUCATION.

An illiterate woman, native of the canton, is rare. Attendance on the public schools for all children of citizens is obligatory, and their employment in factories or elsewhere is restricted by law with reference to this. They must not in any case be overworked, and time enough must be left for school attendance. In all the Protestant cantons, and especially in Geneva, the department of public instruction is the most important and expensive branch of the Government.

It is a peculiarity of the watch manufacture that a large part of the work is taken home by the workman and gives employment to the leisure hours of the whole family. Much of the superiority of the product is due to this early training of the children, and the results in general do not seem to be bad, perhaps are the reverse. In general it may be said that the disorders and distress of family or social life among the laboring classes do not proceed from the nature of their labor, the oppression of capital, or the negligence of the state, but from dissipation or improvidence of their own.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

In conclusion, I have to acknowledge my indebtedness to Mr. Chalu-mau, the chancellor d'état of the canton, and to Mr. Auberson, secretary of the council of administration of the city, for many valuable public documents; to my colleague, Mr. Bachmann, the German consul,

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LYELL T. ADAMS,

Consul.

In the following tables the "average wages" are those generally paid unless the contrary is noted.

I. GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in Geneva and Vaud.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Averag.
BUILDING TRADES.			
Bricklayers	\$6 37	\$7 55	.....
Hodcarriers	4 63	5 44	.....
Masons	6 37	7 55	.....
Tenders	4 63	5 44	.....
Mortar-carriers	3 47	4 29	.....
Plasterers	6 95	7 55	.....
Tenders	4 63	5 21	.....
Roofers	6 95	6 95	.....
Plumbers	6 95	7 55	.....
Carpenters	6 95	7 55	.....
Gasfitters	9 26	11 58	.....
Painters	6 95	7 55	.....
Stonecutters	7 53	8 69	.....
OTHER TRADES.			
Bakers, with board and lodging	4 83	9 65	\$6 76
Blacksmiths	6 95	7 55	7 20
Strikers	6 95	7 55	7 20
Bookbinders	2 90	4 05	3 47
Brewers	4 83	7 72	5 79
Butchers, with board and lodging	4 83	11 58	9 65
Brass-founders	4 63	6 95	5 78
Cabinet-makers	6 95	7 55	.....
Confectioners, with board and lodging	4 83	28 95	.....
Cigar and cigarette makers	2 32	4 05	3 47
Carriage-makers	4 05	7 53	5 21
Conductors, street railways	4 05	4 05	4 05
Coopers, with board and lodging	4 83	9 65	7 72
Drivers:			
Cab and carriage	4 05	4 63	4 00
Draymen and teamsters	3 50	5 21	4 50
Street railways	3 51	3 51	3 51
Druggists, with lodging only	6 27	12 06	8 69
Dyers	4 63	5 79	5 00
Engravers	4 63	11 58	5 79
Gardeners, with lodging only	3 86	4 83	4 15
Gilders	5 21	6 95	5 79
Hatters	4 63	6 95	5 79
Horseshoers	6 95	7 55	7 20
Laborers, porters, &c	3 62	4 88	4 35
Lithographers	5 79	11 58	.....
Photographers	4 46	29 70	11 00
Saddlers and harness-makers	4 05	5 79	4 63
Shoemakers	3 47	6 95	5 21
Tanners	3 47	4 63	.....
Tailors	2 90	5 21	4 25
Tinsmiths	6 95	7 53	7 20
Trunk-makers	4 63	6 95	5 79
Upholsterers	6 95	9 26	5 79

FACTORIES, MILLS, ETC.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in factories, mills, &c., in Geneva.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
MANUFACTORY OF PHYSICAL INSTRUMENTS.			
Foremen	\$8 91	\$24 13	\$13 00
Machinists	4 63	6 95	5 79
Joiners	4 63	6 95	5 79
Coppersmiths	6 37	7 53	6 95
Workmen	4 25	4 63	4 63
GAS WORKS.			
Clerks	24 13	43 42	35 56
Iron-workers and machinists	5 79	5 79	5 79
Firemen	5 21	5 21	5 21
Cokemen and clarifiers	4 05	4 05	4 05
Workmen	4 25	5 40	4 63
Workmen, newly employed	3 75	3 75	3 75
Lamp-lighters	15 63	15 63	15 63
MANUFACTORIES OF MUSICAL BOXES.			
Foremen	8 69	9 17	.....
Piqueuses	6 76	7 72	.....
Garnisseuses	3 38	4 35	.....
Tuners (accordeurs)	4 35	4 83	.....
Posseurs and attacheurs	8 44	8 93	.....
Justifieuses	3 86	4 35	.....
Ajusteurs	9 65	11 58	.....
Remonteurs	5 31	5 79	.....
Finishers (termineurs)	6 76	7 72	.....
MANUFACTORIES OF JEWELRY.			
Workmen	5 21	11 58	9 26
Polishers	3 47	4 63	.....
Gravers	7 24	14 48	.....
MANUFACTORIES OF TILES AND PORCELAIN STOVES.			
Tile-makers .....	.....	.....	4 05
Molders .....	.....	.....	4 82
Stove-makers	4 05	6 95	5 21
WATCH FACTORIES.			
Workmen:			
Upon movements in the rough	4 83	9 63	7 24
Upon separate parts	7 24	14 48	10 86
Examiners:			
Simple watches	12 06	13 51	13 27
Complicated watches	19 30	28 95	24 13
Timers (regleurs)	19 30	38 60	28 95

FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS, AND IRON WORKS.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in foundries, &c., in Geneva.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
FOUNDRIES.			
Molders	\$4 63	\$5 79	\$5 21
Workmen	4 05	4 63	4 35
MACHINE-SHOPS.			
Foremen .....	.....	.....	9 26
Draftsmen .....	.....	.....	9 26
Workmen	4 05	6 95	5 21

HOUSEHOLD WAGES IN TOWNS AND CITIES.

Wages paid per month, with board and lodging, to household servants (towns and cities) in Geneva.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
PRIVATE FAMILIES.			
Cooks, female..... per month.	\$3 86	\$7 72	\$5 79
Chambermaids and waitresses..... do.	3 86	6 76	4 83
Valets and waitresses..... do.	5 79	9 65	6 76
Coachmen..... do.	5 79	6 76	4 83
Stableboys and laborers..... do.	3 86	4 83	3 86
HOTELS.			
Managers..... per month.			77 00
Secretaries..... do.	29 00	39 00	
Head cooks..... do.	48 00	58 00	
Cooks..... do.	29 00	39 00	
Head waiters..... do.	20 00	29 00	
Floor waiters..... do.			15 00
Dining-room waiters..... do.			10 00
Floor porters..... do.			6 00
Head chambermaids..... do.			10 00
Floor chambermaids..... do.			5 00
Stablemen and drivers..... do.			5 00

AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Wages paid per day or year to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants, with board and lodging, in general.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Farm hands, vine dressers, and gardeners..... per day.	\$0 29	\$0 77	\$0 48
Dairymen..... per year.	58	1 16	97
Cow herds..... do.	20	87	52
Servants, males..... do.	97	1 93	1 54
Cooks, female..... do.	58	1 16	77
Chambermaids..... do.	58	1 16	77
Men of all work..... per day.	20	77	48

CORPORATION EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid to the corporation employés in the city of Geneva.

[Per week of sixty days.]

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average*
Council of administration:			
Secretary.....	\$965 00		
Cashier.....	733 00		
Chief accountant.....	695 00		
City works:			
Engineer.....	965 00		
Architect.....	579 00		
Chief of bureau of taxes.....	714 00		
Collector of rents.....	676 00		
Secretary of the Etat Civil.....	618 00		
Keeper of the city hall.....	386 00		

* The average is found by dividing the whole amount paid to any class of employés by the whole number in the class.

Wages paid to the corporation employes in the city of Geneva—Continued.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
City tolls (octroi):			
Controller.....	\$772 00		
Receivers.....	309 00	\$483 00	\$387 00
Sergeants.....	290 00	290 00	290 00
Inspectors.....	261 00	261 00	261 00
Watchmen.....	233 00	233 00	233 00
Abattoirs and cattle market:			
Director.....	579 00		
Receivers.....	483 00	483 00	
Weighers (2).....	290 00	290 00	
Inspector.....	270 00		
Firemen.....	290 00		
Attendants (2).....	241 00	241 00	
School of watch-making:			
Director.....	1,158 00		
Masters.....	347 00	772 00	601 00
School of fine arts:			
Director.....	772 00		
Professor.....	579 00		
School of design:			
Professors.....	145 00	579 00	531 00
Teachers, female (2).....	232 00	579 00	
School of art applied to industry:			
Professors (2).....	579 00	579 00	
Museum of natural history:			
Director.....	579 00		
Keeper of collections.....	540 00		
Public library:			
Librarian.....	483 00		
Keepers (2).....	347 00	483 00	
Distributors.....	540 00	540 00	
Overseers (2).....	290 00	347 00	
Circulating libraries:			
Chief of service.....	290 00		
Distributors.....	154 00	154 00	154 00
Keeper.....	290 00		
Botanical garden and conservatory:			
Keeper of conservatory.....	463 00		
Under-keeper of conservatory.....	290 00		
Director of garden.....	232 00		
Gardener.....	579 00		
Under-gardener.....	212 00		
Keeper of the theater.....	463 00		
City property:			
Overseer of works.....	463 00		
Superintendent of streets.....	579 00		
Under-superintendent of streets.....	425 00		
Superintendent of gardens and promenades.....	772 00		
Overseer of promenades.....	301 00		
Gardener.....	232 00		
Director of water supply.....	869 00		
Chief engineer of water supply.....	462 00		
Police:			
Chief inspector.....	676 00		
Sergeants (2).....	347 00	347 00	
Inspectors.....	301 00	301 00	301 00
Inspector of markets.....	579 00		
Funerals:			
Chief of bureau.....	579 00		
Messenger.....	290 00		
Various employes of the different bureaus:			
Chief clerks.....	425 00	540 00	473 00
Clerks.....	232 00	425 00	354 00
Copyists.....	232 00	232 00	232 00
Janitors and porters.....	46 00	290 00	168 00
Messengers (2).....	97 00	290 00	
Overseers and keepers.....	116 00	232 00	180 00
Storekeeper.....	290 00		
Usher.....	309 00		
Weigher.....	290 00		
Laborers paid by the day of ten hours:*			
Streets.....	44	77	67
Gardens and promenades.....	57	77	67
Waterworks.....	67	96	77

*The average wages of this class are those generally paid.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND OFFICES.

Wages paid per annum to employ  s in Government departments and offices, exclusive of tradesmen and laborers, in Geneva.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average*
Council of state:			
President	\$1, 158 00		
Members of councils, heads of departments	965 00		
Chancellor of state	926 00		
Chief of bureau of the chancellerie	618 00		
Usher	386 00		
Archivists (2)	347 00	\$546 00	
Military department:			
Secretary-commandant	676 00		
Adjutant	386 00		
Commissary	579 00		
Director of arsenal	463 00		
Band leaders	174 00		
Department of finance and commerce:			
Chief of bureau	676 00		
Cashier	965 00		
Bookkeeper	579 00		
Commissary of the bourse	386 00		
Commissary of railways	579 00		
Secretary of the commercial registry	579 00		
Department of public contributions:			
Secretary	676 00		
Bureau of registration:			
Legal adviser	1, 158 00		
Director	965 00		
Receivers	483 00	579 00	\$547 00
Cashier	618 00		
Stamper	328 00		
Bureau of assessment:			
Chief of bureau	618 00		
Bureau of collections:			
Chief of bureau	483 00		
Registry of lands:			
Director	807 00		
Surveyor	695 00		
Draughtsmen (2)	309 00	463 00	
Bureau of the census:			
Chief of bureau	579 00		
Department of public instruction:			
Secretary	1, 158 00		
Under-secretary	627 00		
Infant schools:			
Inspectress	483 00		
Mistresses	141 00	141 00	141 00
Primary schools:			
Inspectors	676 00	676 00	676 00
Inspectors of sewing	290 00		
Teachers, male	394 00	394 00	394 00
Teachers, female	290 00	290 00	290 00
Under teachers, male	270 00	270 00	270 00
Under teachers, female	192 00	192 00	192 00
Pupil teachers, male	116 00	116 00	116 00
Pupil teachers, female	77 00	77 00	77 00
Singing teacher	579 00		
Sewing teachers	77 00	77 00	77 00
Secondary schools:			
Teachers	556 00	556 00	556 00
Sewing teachers (female)	68 00	68 00	68 00
Complementary schools:			
Superintendent (female)	78 00		
Teachers of French, &c	31 00	182 00	81 00
Teacher of domestic economy	26 00		
College of Geneva:			
Principal	869 00		
Teachers, classical section	714 00	772 00	758 00
Masters, classical section	31 00	494 00	244 00
Teachers, industrial and commercial section	614 00	724 00	709 00
Masters, industrial and commercial section	15 00	621 00	239 00
Girls' schools:			
Principal	676 00		
Masters	62 00	865 00	243 00
Mistresses	308 00	540 00	352 00
Gymnasium:			
Director	386 00		
Professors	39 00	965 00	403 00

*The average is found here by dividing the whole amount paid to any class of employ  s by the whole number in the class.

Wages paid per annum to employés in Government departments, &c.—Continued.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
University of Geneva:			
Professors, faculty of sciences.....	\$193 00	\$2,316 00	\$677 00
Professors, faculty of letters.....	115 00	869 00	502 00
Professors, faculty of law.....	135 00	869 00	641 00
Professors, faculty of theology.....	656 00	811 00	687 00
Professors, faculty of medicine.....	193 00	2,316 00	722 00
Professors' assistants.....	212 00	463 00	276 00
Engineer of chemical works.....	376 00		
Beadle.....	579 00		
School of gymnastics:			
Teachers (2).....	232 00	232 00	
Astronomical observatory:			
Director.....	193 00		
Astronomers (2).....	386 00	386 00	
Deaf and dumb institute:			
Director.....	483 00		
Dental school:			
Professors.....	772 00	772 00	772 00
Demonstrators (2).....	839 00	869 00	
Assistant demonstrator.....	347 00		
School of industrial arts:			
Professors.....	290 00	1,544 00	816 00
Overseers (2).....	261 00	290 00	
Cuisieur (baker).....	417 00		
Department of justice and police:			
Courts of law:			
Presidents and juges d'instruction.....	\$463 00	\$965 00	\$844 00
Judges.....	232 00	869 00	444 00
Associate judges.....	386 00	772 00	483 00
Registrars.....	290 00	656 00	449 00
Assistant registrars.....	193 00	502 00	347 00
Attorney-general.....	965 00		
Assistant attorney general (2).....	676 00	676 00	
Justices of peace.....	869 00	869 00	869 00
Registrars.....	116 00	116 00	116 00
Police:			
Director of central police.....	926 00		
Secretary of department.....	695 00		
Commissaries (2).....	695 00	695 00	
Cashier.....	598 00		
Inspectors (3).....	483 00	579 00	521 00
Under inspectors.....	347 00	540 00	386 00
Chief sergeants (2).....	405 00	444 00	
Sergeants.....	309 00	386 00	353 00
Under sergeants.....	318 00	367 00	330 00
Policemen, city service.....	299 00	347 00	316 00
Policemen, country service.....	183 00	183 00	183 00
Warden of port.....	290 00		
Warden of waters.....	290 00		
Gendarmerie:			
Chief of corps.....	618 00		
First lieutenant.....	405 00		
Second lieutenant.....	386 00		
Quartermaster.....	315 00		
Sergeants.....	266 00	266 00	266 00
Gendarmes.....	241 00	241 00	241 00
Bureau of permis de séjour:			
Secretary.....	521 00		
Bureau of public health:			
Inspecting physician.....	386 00		
Agents (2).....	290 00	347 00	
Department of the interior:			
Secretary.....	676 00		
Established churches:			
Pastors, Protestant.....	579 00	962 00	734 00
Priests, Catholic.....	579 00	962 00	655 00
Curates, Catholic.....	733 00	733 00	733 00
Bureau of the état civil:			
Director.....	772 00		
Prisons and insane asylum:			
Directors.....	386 00	386 00	386 00
Physicians.....	97 00	536 00	209 00
Chaplains (2).....	232 00	232 00	
Overseers, superintendents of workshops, &c.....	116 00	232 00	139 00
Assay office:			
Assayer of metals.....	695 00		
Secretary.....	579 00		
Department of public works:			
Engineer.....	965 00		
Architect.....	965 00		
Secretary.....	676 00		
Geometer.....	695 00		

Wages paid per annum to employes in Government departments and offices, &c.—Continued.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Department of public works—Continued.			
Assistant geometer.....	\$405 00		
Draftsman.....	463 00		
Inspector of buildings.....	463 00		
Bookkeeper.....	463 00		
Superintendent of roads.....	579 00		
Various employes of the different departments:			
Chief clerks.....	386 00	\$618 00	\$513 00
Clerks.....	174 00	463 00	344 00
Copyists and translators (2).....	232 00	290 00	
Ushers.....	232 00	463 00	353 00

TRADES AND LABOR IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOY.

Wages paid per annum to the trades and laborers in Government employ in Geneva.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.*
Barbers (1).....	\$116 00		
Cooks, with board and lodging.....	48 00	\$116 00	\$72 00
Gardeners (2), with board and lodging.....	58 00	87 00	
Housekeeper (1), with board and lodging.....	97 00		
Jailers, with board and lodging.....	116 00	116 00	116 00
Janitors.....	39 00	390 00	212 00
Men of all work (2).....	116 00	232 00	
Messengers.....	116 00	232 00	174 00
Nurses, with board and lodging.....	58 00	68 00	62 00
Porters, with board and lodging.....	39 00	174 00	120 00
Superintendents of workshops, with board and lodging.....	116 00	232 00	139 00

* Obtained by dividing the whole amount paid to any class by the whole number in the class.

PRINTERS AND PRINTING OFFICES.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours to printers in Geneva.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Compositors.....	\$6 37	\$10 62	\$6 95
Pressmen.....	6 37	9 65	6 95
Feeders of press.....	3 47	4 83	3 86
Binders.....	3 47	6 95	5 21

STORE AND SHOP WAGES.

Wages paid per year in stores and shops to males and females in Geneva.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Wholesale stores:			
Cashiers.....	\$290 00	\$579 00	
Bookkeepers.....	290 00	579 00	
Chief salesmen.....	386 00	965 00	
Salesmen.....	232 00	579 00	
Commercial travelers.....	386 00	965 00	
Janitors.....	290 00	347 00	
Porters.....	290 00	347 00	
Men of all work.....	232 00	290 00	
Retail stores:			
Cashiers.....	174 00	241 00	\$212 00
Bookkeepers.....	174 00	241 00	212 00
Chief salesmen.....	241 00	347 00	290 00
Salesmen.....	185 00	232 00	193 00
Porters and messengers.....	70 00	116 00	97 00
Men of all work.....	185 00	232 00	193 00
Retail shops:			
Saleswomen.....	70 00	139 00	97 00

FACTORIES, MILLS, ETC.

Wages paid per day, month, or year in factories, mills, &c., in Vaud.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
MANUFACTORY OF MILK FOOD.			
<i>Men.</i>			
1 chief machinist..... per day..	\$1 85	.....	.....
1 foreman..... do.....	1 77	.....	.....
1 chief or superintendent of workshop..... do.....	1 18	.....	.....
1 under superintendent of workshop..... do.....	1 04	.....	.....
1 stoker..... do.....	87	.....	.....
2 workmen..... do.....	1 06	.....	.....
6 workmen..... do.....	96	.....	.....
1 workman..... do.....	88	.....	.....
15 workmen..... do.....	87	.....	.....
2 workmen..... do.....	81	.....	.....
10 workmen..... do.....	77	.....	.....
9 workmen..... do.....	67	.....	.....
1 workman..... do.....	54	.....	.....
3 workmen..... do.....	48	.....	.....
1 workman..... do.....	42	.....	.....
Do..... do.....	38	.....	.....
2 workmen..... do.....	23	.....	.....
<i>Women.</i>			
1 forewoman..... do.....	62	.....	.....
2 workwomen..... do.....	58	.....	.....
23 workwomen..... do.....	54	.....	.....
17 workwomen..... do.....	48	.....	.....
1 workwoman..... do.....	38	.....	.....
Do..... do.....	34	.....	.....
Do..... do.....	29	.....	.....
4 workwomen..... do.....	23	.....	.....
MANUFACTORY OF WATCH JEWELS.			
Superintendents..... by the year..	289 00	\$579 00	\$405 00
Foremen..... do.....	270 00	347 00	264 00
Inspectors..... do.....	231 00	328 00	283 70
Workmen..... per day..	77	1 35	96½
Workwomen..... do.....	58	96½	77
Workmen..... by the piece..	77	1 64	96½
Workwomen..... do.....	77	1 16	87
CIGAR FACTORIES.			
Workmen..... per day of 11 hours..	52	86	71
Workwomen..... do.....	23	77	48
MANUFACTORIES OF MUSICAL BOXES.			
Mechanics..... per day..	67½	1 35	96½
Clerks..... per month..	16 45	38 60	.....
Workmen..... per day..	58	96½	77

FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS, AND IRON WORKS.

Wages paid per annum in foundries, machine-shops, and iron works in Vaud.

Occupation.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Manager.....	\$965 00	\$965 00	\$965 00
Chief engineer.....	926 00	926 00	926 00
Head clerk.....	926 00	926 00	926 60
Engineers.....	485 00	485 00	485 00
Draftsmen.....	772 00	868 00	823 00
Clerks (office).....	270 00	270 00	270 00
Foremen.....	444 00	505 00	484 00
Molders.....	270 00	270 00	270 00
Turners.....	331 00	366 00	289 00
Fitters and setters.....	231 00	386 00	308 00
Blacksmiths.....	212 00	366 00	289 00
Molders.....	231 00	405 00	308 00
Chippers.....	173 00	231 00	193 00
Workmen.....	173 00	231 00	193 00

RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid to railroad employés in the consular district of Geneva.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
TRACTION.			
1 chief engineer per year	\$1,544 00	-----	\$1,544 00
2 head clerks (engineers) do.	1,042 00	-----	1,042 00
1 inspector of rolling material do.	811 00	-----	811 00
5 chiefs of depots do.	521 00	\$636 00	591 00
2 draftsmen do.	386 00	405 00	395 00
14 clerks and commission agents do.	212 00	579 00	346 00
6 foremen do.	423 00	486 00	478 00
84 journeymen do.	212 00	278 00	233 00
18 searchers and assistants do.	247 00	405 00	306 00
59 regular engine men do.	347 00	521 00	404 00
14 supplementary engine men do.	301 00	-----	301 00
52 regular stokers do.	255 00	278 00	259 00
17 supplementary men do.	247 40	-----	247 00
41 chief "graisseurs" and assistants (to grease in stations) do.	194 00	312 00	221 00
2 conductors of stationary engines do.	278 00	282 00	280 00
1 porter do.	267 00	-----	267 00
1 night watchman do.	229 00	-----	229 00
300 workmen (in the workshops) per day	58	1 15	77
13 car washers (women) per year	11 58	162 00	61 00
RAILROAD TRACK.			
1 chief engineer per year	1,544 00	-----	1,544 00
1 chief engineer in charge of central office do.	965 00	-----	965 00
1 assistant engineer do.	463 00	-----	463 00
2 bookkeepers do.	386 00	405 00	395 00
1 assistant bookkeeper do.	232 00	-----	232 00
1 commission agent do.	-----	-----	357 00
1 superintendent of telegraphs do.	-----	-----	357 00
7 section engineers do.	695 00	1,154 00	893 00
7 office messengers do.	193 00	232 00	199 00
25 chiefs of districts do.	334 00	417 00	373 00
84 chief roadmen do.	220 00	324 00	255 00
83 assistant roadmen do.	174 00	220 00	190 00
307 roadmen do.	150 00	185 00	168 00
51 plate layers do.	150 00	185 00	168 00
26 gate-keepers, men do.	23 00	104 00	63 00
346 gate-keepers, women do.	23 00	104 00	52 00
3 workmen in the workshops do.	232 00	318 00	268 00
110 supplementary workmen in the workshops, by the day per hour	00	-----	-----
TRAFFIC AND MOTION.			
1 chief of the traffic per year	1,544 00	-----	1,544 00
1 head clerk of the traffic do.	1,275 00	-----	1,275 00
5 section inspectors do.	772 00	772 00	772 00
1 secretary do.	733 00	-----	733 00
1 assistant secretary do.	656 00	-----	656 00
17 clerks and commission agents do.	174 00	370 00	320 00
1 office messenger do.	270 00	-----	270 00
1 superintendent of telegraphs do.	540 00	-----	540 00
11 telegraph operators (one woman) do.	115 00	309 00	192 00
10 chiefs of first-class stations do.	424 00	695 00	506 00
10 under chiefs of first-class stations do.	270 00	386 00	345 00
124 chiefs of stations do.	193 00	386 00	265 00
5 chiefs of interinary stations do.	270 00	328 00	300 00
83 factors do.	193 00	232 00	210 00
30 factors (supernumerary) do.	115 00	115 00	115 00
3 factors (inferinary) do.	232 00	-----	232 00
5 superintendents do.	222 00	263 00	235 00
5 porters do.	115 00	212 00	169 00
13 night watchmen do.	203 00	251 00	224 00
4 salubrity clerks (three women) do.	69 00	212 00	149 00
142 switchmen do.	193 00	270 00	208 00
2 chiefs of principal trains do.	386 00	463 00	424 00
47 chiefs of trains do.	243 00	289 00	253 00
32 controllers do.	232 00	243 00	232 00
68 brakemen do.	221 00	232 00	222 00
24 receivers, travelers' department (seven women) do.	174 00	424 00	248 00
19 receivers, baggage department, and weighers do.	193 00	289 00	237 00
22 head clerks in the parcels office (warehouse) do.	208 00	521 00	348 00
3 under clerks in the parcels office (warehouse) do.	289 00	424 00	328 00
11 cashiers in the parcels office (warehouse) do.	270 00	405 00	330 00
82 clerks in the parcels office (warehouse) do.	174 00	289 00	234 00
9 clerks material and custom-house agents do.	212 00	289 00	249 00
10 superintendents and clerks (manutention) do.	251 00	463 00	291 00
52 markers do.	231 00	260 00	245 00
16 foremen (chefs d'équipe) do.	251 00	328 00	261 00
12 under foremen (sous chefs d'équipe) do.	231 00	289 00	260 00
113 squad men (hommes d'équipe) do.	173 00	222 00	200 00

Wages paid to railroad employes in the consular district of Geneva—Continued.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
TRAFFIC AND MOTION—Continued.			
131 journeymen.....per day..	\$0 58	\$0 58	\$0 58
1 controller or chief of office.....per year..	775 00		775 00
8 clerks (of whom 6 are women).....do..	137 00	351 00	220 00
WAREHOUSES.			
1 head warehouseman.....do..	752 00		752 00
1 warehouseman (printed-matter department).....do..	370 00		370 00
9 clerks.....do..	185 00	463 00	291 00
2 warehouse assistants.....do..	173 00	332 00	252 00
1 messenger.....do..	231 00		231 00
6 squads of workmen.....per day..	58	77	63
14 journeymen.....do..	58	58	58
CONSTRUCTION.			
1 chief engineer.....per year..	1,544 00		1,544 00
1 under engineer, chief of office.....do..	830 00		830 00
3 assistant engineers.....do..	422 00	579 00	521 00
1 superintendent.....do..	579 00		579 00
2 draftsmen.....do..	316 00	388 00	352 00
1 bookkeeper.....do..	385 00		385 00

STEAMBOAT EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per annum to employes of steamboats on lake of Geneva.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
General inspector and chief of the office.....	\$772 00	\$1,158 00
Chief engineer.....	675 00	868 00
Chief of the yard.....	733 00	868 00
Captains and bookkeepers.....	289 00	636 00
Machinists.....	547 00	636 00
Pilots.....	301 00	347 00
Boatmen.....	231 00	289 00
Stokers.....	231 00	289 00
Carpenters, joiners, locksmiths, and workmen.....	183 00	347 00

V. HOTELS.

Wages paid per month or year to employes of hotels in Vaud.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Secretary.....per year..	\$384 00	\$463 00	\$426 00
Head waiter.....do..	193 00	231 00	212 00
Floor waiter.....per month..	7 72	9 65	8 68
Dining-room waiters.....do..	5 79	7 72	6 75
Waiters (volunteers *).....per month..	3 86		3 56
Office boy.....do..	6 75	8 68	7 72
Cellar man.....do..	4 84	6 75	5 79
Porter.....do..	3 86	5 79	4 84
Floor porters.....do..	3 86	5 79	4 84
Omnibus driver.....do..	1 93	3 86	2 89
Messenger.....do..	38 60	96 50	67 50
Head cook.....do..	17 37	24 00	20 50
First assistant cook.....do..	17 37	19 80	18 35
Second assistant cook.....do..	11 60	15 44	13 50
Pastry-cook.....do..	8 68	9 65	9 16
Saucepan man.....do..			
Apprentices *.....per month..	5 79	7 72	6 75
Boy for the linen.....do..	3 86	4 84	4 00
Boy for the garden.....do..	9 65	11 60	10 61
Joiner.....do..			
WOMEN.			
Governess:			
For the floor.....do..	7 72	8 68	8 29
For the linen.....do..	5 79	6 75	6 36
For the husbandry.....do..	5 79	6 75	6 36
For the desserts.....do..	4 84	5 79	5 24
Cook woman.....do..	3 86	4 84	4 44
Chambermaids.....do..	2 89	3 86	3 47
Girls for the linen.....do..	2 89	3 86	3 47

* No wages.

VI. BANKS AND BANKERS.

Wages paid per annum to employes in banking houses in Vaud.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
<i>Office No. 1.</i>			
Commercial correspondent, chief of office	\$579 00	\$714 00	\$646
Accountant of agencies	405 00	521 00	463
Accountant for the settlement of discount drafts in agencies	405 00	521 00	463
First assistant accountant for the settlement of discount drafts in agencies	386 00	501 00	443
Second assistant accountant for the settlement of discount drafts in agencies	231 00	231 00	231
Accountant for settlement of drafts discounted outside of the agencies	386 00	501 00	443
First assistant accountant for settlement of drafts discounted outside of the agencies	308 00	424 00	366
Second assistant accountant for settlement of drafts discounted outside of the agencies	231 00	347 00	289
<i>Office No. 2.</i>			
General secretary, chief of office	579 00	714 00	646
Chief of the litigious business	482 00	617 00	550
Position of the loans account, informations, correspondence	289 00	424 00	357
Copyist	231 00	366 00	298
<i>Offices Nos. 3 and 4.</i>			
Accounts-current clerk, chief of office	540 00	714 00	627
Assistant accounts-current clerk	289 00	405 00	347
Chief of the loans account	501 00	675 00	588
Assistant chief of the loans account	289 00	405 00	347
Chief of the correspondents' accounts	501 00	675 00	588
Assistant chief of the correspondents' accounts	289 00	405 00	347
Chief of the deposit account and judicial consignations	501 00	637 00	569
Assistant chief of the deposit account and judicial consignations	289 00	405 00	347
<i>Office No. 5.</i>			
Cashier, chief of the office	1,061 00	1,061 00	1,061
Second cashier	579 00	714 00	646
Assistant cashier	308 00	444 00	376
Clerk of the money invoices	289 00	424 00	357
Collector at the wicket	289 00	424 00	357
Collector at the domicile	289 00	405 00	347
<i>Offices Nos. 6, 7, and 8.</i>			
Chief of office	579 00	714 00	646
Clerk for the settlement of discount drafts	424 00	540 00	482
Clerk for the notification of protests	270 00	424 00	357
Assistant clerk for the notification of protests	231 00	347 00	289
Clerk for the minute of protests	231 00	366 00	298
Clerk for the protocol of discount drafts	231 00	366 00	298
Assistant clerk for the protocol of discount drafts	231 00	347 00	289
Clerk for the copy of discount drafts	231 00	366 00	298
Clerks for the general repertory of engagements	347 00	482 00	413
<i>Office No. 9.</i>			
Chief of the general bookkeeping, journal, &c	579 00	714 00	646
Clerk for the ledger	424 00	540 00	482
Clerk for the entry and outlet of discount drafts	328 00	463 00	395
Clerk for the entry and outlet of drafts to cash	270 00	424 00	347
<i>Office No. 10.</i>			
Chief of office—public funds	579 00	714 00	646
First assistant	347 00	463 00	405
Second assistant	308 00	426 00	367
General controller	733 00	810 00	771
Archivist	289 00	426 00	357
Porter	289 00	426 00	357
<i>Counsel of Administration.</i>			
Director—president of the counsel, with lodging	1,930 00	1,930 00	1,930
First administrator	1,071 00	1,071 00	1,071
Second administrator	1,071 00	1,071 00	1,071

Outside of the afore-named functions, which are permanent, there are, (1) assistant collectors, whose number vary according to the wants, and who are paid at the rate of 2½ cents per draft; (2) a certain number of assistants (numbering 10 actually) reserved in case of increase of work or to replace regular clerks who might be taken ill or are obliged to perform military duties, &c. Their salary amounts to \$231.

According to the statutes, clerks with a fixed salary have a right to a certain percentage on the profits of the banks. In the years 1881, 1882, and 1883, this percentage amounted to one-sixteenth of their salary.

VII. GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND OFFICES.

Wages paid per year to employes in Government departments and offices in Faud.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
7 counselors of state	\$1,158 00	\$1,158 00	\$1,158 00
21 prefects	212 00	1,409 00	810 00
CHANCERY.			
1 chaneellor	965 00	965 00	965 00
1 secretary	560 00	579 00	569 00
1 archivist	540 00	560 00	550 00
1 assistant archivist	424 00	444 00	434 00
2 secretaries (for the legalizations)	386 00	405 00	395 00
1 secretaries' copyist	366 00	386 00	376 00
5 ushers at the council of state	328 00	366 00	347 00
1 porter	463 00	463 00	463 00
1 messenger	231 00	231 00	231 00
STATE TRIBUNAL.			
7 judges	965 00	965 00	965 00
1 recorder	868 00	868 00	868 00
his substitute	579 00	579 00	579 00
1 recorder (at the accusation court)	482 00	482 00	482 00
2 copyists	347 00	405 00	376 00
2 ushers	347 00	347 00	347 00
PENAL JUSTICE.			
1 attorney-general	\$965 00	\$965 00	\$965 00
1 substitute	694 00	694 00	694 00
1 secretary	386 00	386 00	386 00
3 attorneys (procureurs)	656 00	656 00	656 00
1 judge of instruction	772 00	772 00	772 00
1 recorder	482 00	482 00	482 00
1 usher	386 00	386 00	386 00
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND POLICE.			
1 chief secretary	656 00	675 00	665 00
2 secretaries	463 00	530 00	505 00
2 under-secretaries	386 00	405 00	395 00
2 copyists	366 00	386 00	376 00
1 inspector of the house of detention	675 00	675 00	675 00
1 director of penitentiary	386 00	386 00	386 00
1 director of central prison	270 00	270 00	270 00
19 jailers	29 00	29 00	29 00
41 porters	9 65	12 50	11 00
1 chief of secret police	579 00	579 00	579 00
2 agents of secret police	484 00	544 00	514 00
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND WORSHIP DEPARTMENT.			
1 chief secretary	656 00	675 00	665 00
1 secretary	505 00	524 00	514 00
1 under-secretary	366 00	386 00	375 00
1 usher-porter	270 00	270 00	270 00
1 inspector of the communal colleges	694 00	714 00	703 00
1 inspector of the schools	463 00	463 00	463 00
1 cantonal librarian	505 00	505 00	505 00
1 assistant librarian	426 00	426 00	426 00
2 professors at the academy	694 00	965 00	830 00
1 secretary of the academy	289 00	289 00	289 00
1 beadle	154 00	154 00	154 00
1 director of the cantonal college	772 00	772 00	772 00
Teachers at the cantonal college	463 00	617 00	544 00
1 beadle	231 00	231 00	231 00
1 director of the industrial school	772 00	772 00	772 00
Teachers at the industrial school	308 00	617 00	463 00
1 porter	250 00	250 00	250 00
1 director of the normal school	675 00	675 00	675 00
Teachers at the normal school	289 00	529 00	455 00
1 director of the deaf and dumb institute	579 00	579 00	579 00
Clergymen	484 00	656 00	563 00
HOME DEPARTMENT.			
2 chief secretaries	656 00	675 00	665 00
1 secretary for the cantonal insurance	505 00	524 00	514 00
1 bookkeeper	505 00	524 00	514 00
1 medical officer	463 00	484 00	472 00
1 second secretary	386 00	405 00	395 00

Wages paid to employes in Government departments and offices, &c.—Continued.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
HOME DEPARTMENT—Continued.			
3 under-secretaries	\$366 00	\$386 00	\$375 00
1 usher-porter	77 00	77 00	77 00
1 director of cantonal hospital	675 00	675 00	675 00
Surgeons and physicians	193 00	347 00	270 00
1 director of the insane asylum	772 00	772 00	772 00
1 physician at the insane asylum	579 00	579 00	579 00
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.			
1 chief secretary	656 00	675 00	665 00
1 under-secretary	426 00	444 00	435 00
1 clerk	426 00	444 00	435 00
1 general inspector of forests	675 00	675 00	675 00
6 inspectors of forests	544 00	563 00	553 00
8 under-inspectors of forests	173 00	270 00	221 00
1 inspector of buildings	772 00	772 00	772 00
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.			
1 chief secretary	656 00	675 00	665 00
1 secretary	463 00	484 00	472 00
1 registrar	426 00	444 00	435 00
1 copyist	366 00	386 00	375 00
1 quartermaster-general	617 00	617 00	617 00
His assistant	463 00	463 00	463 00
3 commandants of places	579 00	579 00	576 00
1 director of the arsenal	444 00	444 00	444 00
1 stores-keeper	598 00	598 00	598 00
1 cutter	463 00	463 00	463 00
2 barracks porters	270 00	270 00	270 00
1 barracks porter (woman)	231 00	231 00	231 00
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.			
1 controller	656 00	675 00	665 00
1 secretary	544 00	563 00	553 00
1 under-secretary	386 00	405 00	395 00
1 copyist	366 00	386 00	375 00
1 cantonal engineer	965 00	965 00	965 00
19 surveyors	135 00	270 00	202 00
2 engineers (bridges and roads)	617 00	636 00	625 00
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.			
2 chief secretaries	656 00	675 00	665 00
4 secretaries	426 00	563 00	493 00
3 under-secretaries	366 00	444 00	405 00
1 stamper	366 00	386 00	375 00
1 general land surveyor	617 00	636 00	626 00
1 assistant	366 00	386 00	375 00
19 receivers	112 00	336 00	217 00

VII. STORE AND SHOP WAGES.*Wages paid per year in stores and shops in Vaud.*

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Superintendent	\$386 00	\$579 00	\$484 00
Warehouseman	173 00	212 00	.....
Messenger	58 00	77 00	.....
Saleswomen	277 00	386 00	.....
Under-saleswomen	165 00	212 00	.....

ZURICH.

REPORT BY CONSUL BYERS.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

I have the honor to transmit, through the consulate-general at Berne, the annexed statements and tables, in reply to Department circular of February 15:

In the tables I have given prominence to the iron and silk industries, they being among the most important carried on in this district.

Few or no statistics being printed on these subjects in Switzerland, it has been difficult to secure complete tables, and I have had to rely wholly on the courtesy of individuals for information.

My thanks are especially due to Messrs. Sulzer Bros., at Winterthur; Messrs. Fuessli & Co., of Zurich; Oettinger & Co., von Steiner, secretary of finance at Zurich, and the Northeastern Railway of Switzerland.

Curiously enough certain parties (a few silk manufacturers) declined to give me any information, basing their want of courtesy on their objection to the high tariff laws of the United States. It will be noticed, however, that the proper information has been secured, notwithstanding these refusals.

S. H. M. BYERS,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Zurich, May 4, 1884.

HABITS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

The working people in this district are generally orderly, steady, persevering, attentive, and thrifty.

The relation between the employer and employé is regulated by the Swiss factory laws (see my official report in Consular Report No. 1, pages 193-197, of consular reports), and is generally an excellent one. The average working time in a fully occupied factory is 10 to 10½ hours a day. The maximum working time fixed by the Swiss factory law is 11 hours. If employers wish a temporary extension of the time, they must ask permission of the Government.

Generally the greatest order and discipline is maintained in the factories. Quarrels and disputes are not tolerated. Strikes rarely occur in this district.

FOOD PURCHASE AND PAY.

"Are the working people free to purchase the necessities of life wherever they choose?"

Yes.

"How often and in what currency is the laborer paid?"

Weekly, monthly, or every fortnight, in Swiss or French currency.

The tendency of legislation is decidedly to favor the working class; in fact, the laws give the working classes the same rights and privileges enjoyed by others.

"What are the causes which lead to the emigration of the working people?"

Emigration is caused only by a desire to be able to live better as a result of industry and hard work.

According to the statistical tables issued by the statistical bureau, department of the interior the Canton Zurich, and published in 1883, the proportion of male and female working people is as follows:

Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Silk industry.....	3, 079	25, 256	28, 335
Cotton industry.....	4, 448	5, 248	9, 696
Machine factories.....	7, 753	43	7, 796
Other branches.....	28, 866	10, 540	39, 406
Trade and commerce.....	14, 970	6, 837	21, 807
Agricultural pursuits.....	38, 564	12, 813	51, 377
Public institutions, science and art.....	3, 569	947	4, 516
Total.....	101, 249	61, 684	162, 933

HOW THE WORK-PEOPLE LIVE.

A carpenter's statement.

Q. How old are you?—A. I am 49 years old.

Q. What is your business?—A. I am a carpenter.

Q. Have you a family?—A. I have a wife and five children.

Q. What wages do you receive?—A. I receive 4.60 francs per day. The average wages are from 58 to 89 cents a day.

Q. How many hours per day are you required to work for such wages?—A. We begin work at 6 o'clock in the morning and quit at 7 in the evening.

Q. Can you support your family on such wages?—A. I can just manage to do it.

Q. What do your earnings amount to in a year?—A. I earn about 1,200 francs.

Q. Will you explain in detail the uses you make of this money?—A. Yes; I pay per annum—

For rent*	\$19 50
For clothing self and family.....	11 58
For food and fuel.....	167 02
For residence tax.....	1 73
For tax on earnings of self.....	3 09
For school books, &c. (no school tax).....	96
For incidentals.....	27 00
Per annum.....	230 68

Q. Of what kind of food do your daily meals consist?—A. For breakfast, bread and coffee; at 9 o'clock, $\frac{1}{2}$ liter cider and bread; for dinner, soup, meat, and vegetables; at 4 o'clock, half a liter of cider and bread; for supper, coffee or soup and potatoes.

Q. Are you able to save any portion of your earnings?—A. No; nothing of my earnings; only a trifle of that which my wife may earn now and then by going out scrubbing.

* The figure for this item is exceptionally low, as this workman has rented his dwelling of his employer at a reduced rate. The rent would, under ordinary circumstances, amount to \$57.90, or 300 francs.

I. GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid per week of sixty-six hours in Zurich.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
BUILDING TRADES.			
Bricklayers	\$3 47	\$4 63	\$4 05
Hod-carriers	2 34	4 08	2 24
Masons	4 08	4 98	4 50
Plasterers	3 24	4 05	3 47
Tenders	2 34	3 24	3 00
Slaters	4 62	5 22	4 92
Roofers	4 08	5 22	4 68
Plumbers	4 62	5 82	5 22
Assistants	2 34	3 47	-----
Carpenters	4 14	5 10	4 62
Gas-fitters	4 62	6 96	5 82
OTHER TRADES.			
Bakers*	1 16	2 90	-----
Blacksmiths	4 28	5 22	4 80
Strikers	3 76	4 54	4 25
Bookbinders	3 47	5 79	4 63
Brickmakers	3 47	4 60	4 00
Butchers	3 34	5 32	-----
Cabinet-makers	4 05	6 95	-----
Confectioners*	1 15	2 90	-----
Cigar-makers	1 74	2 90	-----
Coopers*	97	2 32	-----
Cutlers	4 63	7 53	5 79
Drivers:			
Draymen and teamsters*	-----	-----	1 93
Cab, carriage, &c*	1 15	2 32	-----
Street railways	-----	-----	4 63
Engravers	5 79	11 58	6 95
Furriers	3 47	4 63	4 05
Gardeners*	1 16	1 93	-----
Hatters	58	1 54	-----
Horse-shoers	3 47	6 94	-----
Jewelers	5 21	9 26	6 95
Laborers, porters, &c	2 90	5 20	-----
Lithographers	4 82	9 65	5 79
Teachers, public schools	8 15	11 50	-----
Saddle and harness makers	4 05	8 11	-----
Silk-weavers (outside of mills)	15	48	-----
Silk-winders (outside of mills)	10	48	-----
Silk-warpers (outside of mills)	29	97	-----
Piano-forte joiners	58	97	-----
Brushmakers	3 47	4 63	4 00
Millers*	1 54	2 70	-----
Millers, first workmen	5 79	7 72	-----
Glaziers	4 62	5 79	5 20

* With board and lodging.

II. FACTORIES, MILLS, ETC.

Wages paid per week of 66 hours in factories or mills in Zurich.

Occupations.	Average.	Occupations.	Average.
Machinists	\$4 82	Willowing, females	\$1 93
Repairers	5 02	Attendants on roving machines (fe- males)	2 21
Stokers	3 86	Spinners' assistants:	
Oilers, watchmen	3 86	First	1 93
Overseers	6 75	Second	1 35
Card-sharpeners	3 47	Spinners	4 63
Cleaners	1 93	Packers	4 25
Willowing, workmen	4 24		

SILK INDUSTRY.

The following statements as to silk winding and weaving are collected from authentic sources:

For more complete details I refer to my official report on the special subject printed in No. 31, October, 1883, of consular reports.

Silk-winders, working at home in their own houses, earn, according to their skill in the work and the quality of silk to be wound, from 10 cents to 48 cents a day. The winders are usually women. The payment is calculated on the weight of the silk, averaging for 1 pound of silk, when dyed, from 6 cents to 39 cents, and for grège the double.

At Zurich, which takes the lead in all undertakings to benefit the working classes, there is an association called "Hausverdienstverein" for the purpose of assisting these working-people as much as possible. They furnish silk-winding machines of best construction at cost prices, to be paid by installments, or lend them at moderate rates, by which means many a poor family has obtained a regular income.

There are also manufacturers who, in many cases where necessary, give advance to the winders the price of the machines. A silk-winding machine may cost about \$32 to \$34, an important item to a poor winder. Many of the warpers work at the factory instead of their homes, where they are furnished with the proper apparatus. They are paid per 100 gauge, that is, 100 meters, 27 cents to 38 cents, earning 29 cents to 97 cents a day, according to expertness.

Those who work at home have to furnish their own reel, &c. As a rule, cost of the same averages about \$20 to \$22.

Of the home weavers part get their material direct from the business firm, deliver the work when done, and receive for it their wages in proportion of quantity and quality of work.

They live generally within a circuit of 12 to 20 miles from the business house and usually close to railway stations. A weaving master regularly calls to see that the instructions are exactly followed and that the weaving looms, &c., are kept in good order. On delivering the pieces of woven silk the weavers generally receive a return railway ticket gratis from the manufacturer, who buys these tickets from the railway company at reduced rates. Other weavers, who are further away from the business house, receive work and wages through a third person called a "fergger," who also holds the position as weaving master and inspector. These ferrgers, acting as mediators between manufacturer and weaver, call on the manufacturer once or twice a week, receiving a certain percentage of commission on delivering the textile goods at fixed prices.

The weavers must buy their own looms; the cost of same will be about \$15 to \$18; the other necessities belonging to the weaving, as batten, shuttle, &c., are furnished by the manufacturer.

The wages are commonly paid per piece of 100 meters, and vary, according to the article, from 14 to 120 francs and more, so that a weaver may earn from 15 cents to 48 cents a day. A piece 100 meters long may take two to eight weeks, according to the article.

The greater part of the silk-weaving is done by the farmers' wives and daughters; only a small percentage of the weavers belong to the male sex, as the latter naturally earn more at agricultural labor or at daily wages, and take to weaving, as a rule, only in the winter season.

Silk-weaving (of piece goods) is carried on very extensively in canton of Zurich; then in the neighboring cantons, Aargau and St. Gall, also in the central cantons Zug, Lucerne, Nid- and Obwalden, Schwytz, and Glarus. There are villages and farm districts in which there is

hardly a house without a silk-loom. In the mountainous districts the weavers are of course more scattered, some of their dwellings reaching right into the Alpine regions, so that in winter all connection with them is cut off by the deep snows.

The relations between employers and weavers is, generally taken, a good one. Strikes never occur here. A great number of weavers of the home industry belonging to the peasantry have still the farming to fall back upon as an additional resource to cover at least the expenses of the necessities for their living, and hence can accept the low pay for weaving.

For weavers working power-looms, the circumstances are somewhat different with regard to the relation to the employers. They assume more the character of ordinary factory workmen, and their conditions are consequently more susceptible to socialistic propaganda, although till now, owing to the strict order and discipline maintained, the better elements have predominated, so that no disturbances have interrupted the quiet course of manufacturing.

Advantages of home and hand weaving over factory weaving, though not great, do exist.

Mechanical weaving establishments, with their higher working capital, cannot well reduce work to any great extent when business is bad. It would hardly be practicable to have the greater part of the works standing still, and good weavers, used to work power-looms, are not so easily to be found, so that dismissing them and replacing them again when wanted would be most difficult. Expert weavers generally prefer home work to factory work. Under these circumstances the owner of a mechanical establishment, if he does not want to shut up altogether, is *compelled*, so to say, to keep on working, even if at a loss. On the other hand, the manufacturer with his home weavers simply undertakes a general reduction, beginning with the inferior weavers.

It is the combination of power-looms and hand looms and the great diversity of qualities and styles of silk produced that make it possible for Switzerland to defy much of the world's competition in silk manufacturing.

III. FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS, AND IRON WORKS.

Wages paid per week of sixty-five hours in machine-shops, iron works, and foundries at Zurich.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
MACHINE-SHOPS AND IRON WORKS.			
Smiths	\$4 25	\$8 88	\$6 27
Strikers	3 76	4 54	4 25
Turners	4 05	5 98	5 69
Locksmiths	4 15	7 04	5 69
Markers	5 50	5 79	5 69
Cockgrinders, cutters, planers, stampers, borers	3 47	4 63	4 54
Boilersmiths	4 05	6 27	5 50
Assistants	3 28	4 44	4 05
Coppersmiths	4 54	7 53	6 27
Joiners	4 05	6 95	6 56
Carpenters	3 97	4 25	4 25
FOUNDRY.			
Iron founders	4 15	10 04	6 27
Brass founders	5 89	9 65	6 56
Core-makers	2 99	4 54	3 76
Tenders, including night watchmen	3 38	4 05	3 76
Cast-iron cleaners	2 99	4 05	3 47

Wages paid in foundries, machine-shops, and iron works in Winterthur, near Zurich.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Engineers.....per month..	\$30 88	\$125 45	\$67 55
Draughtsmen.....do.....	11 58	28 95	15 54
Bookkeeper and cashier.....do.....	28 95	135 10	57 90
Correspondents.....do.....	67 55	96 50	77 20
Clerks.....do.....	15 44	38 60	19 30
Apprentices in the office.....do.....	5 79	23 16	11 58
(Managers) foremen.....do.....	48 25	154 40	54 04
Masters of the mechanical division.....do.....	30 88	48 25	38 60
Masters in the foundry.....do.....	23 16	38 60	30 88
Storekeepers.....do.....	23 16	34 74	25 09
Shipping clerks.....do.....	23 16	38 60	28 95
Controlers.....do.....	23 16	54 04	38 60
Founders.....per day..	58	1 54	97
Apprentices.....do.....	12	48	29
Cast (iron) cleaners.....do.....	39	68	58
Core-makers.....do.....	39	68	58
(Sand) painters.....do.....	39	55	46
Underworkmen.....do.....	39	58	54
Metal founders.....do.....	55	1 16	77
Locksmiths.....do.....	55	1 93	97
Apprentices.....do.....	19	48	35
Turners.....do.....	58	1 54	97
Apprentices.....do.....	23	58	38
Planers, stampers, molders.....do.....	48	1 35	77
Cutters.....do.....	48	1 16	68
Smiths.....do.....	68	1 54	97
Strikers in the smithy.....do.....	55	97	68
Boilersmiths.....do.....	58	1 44	87
Assistants.....do.....	48	87	78
Coppersmiths.....do.....	62	1 45	97
Apprentices.....do.....	23	58	39
Joiners.....do.....	58	1 35	87
Carpenters.....do.....	54	1 16	77
Apprentices.....do.....	23	48	35
Masons.....do.....	68	97	87
Timmen, tinkers.....do.....	58	1 16	77
Glaziers.....do.....	54	77	68
Machinists.....do.....	68	97	87
Stokers.....do.....	58	87	77
Oilers.....do.....	58	77	68
Underworkmen assistants for the mechanic division.....do.....	54	77	68
(Engineers) erectors.....do.....	77	1 54	97

The foregoing are the wages paid by *one* concern to 147 employés, paid monthly. Their wages, if calculated per week, would amount to 7,500 francs, at an average; and 1,693 working people, whose wages amount together to 44,000 francs at an average.

The rates of wages given under the heading "Machine-shops, foundries, and iron works" are such as are actually paid by the firm of Sulzer Brothers at Winterthur, near Zurich, one of the most prominent concerns of the kind in Switzerland, sending its machines to all parts of the world. The wages are mostly calculated by the hour, and paid every fortnight, on Saturdays. Whatever is possible is done for the safety of the workmen, so that the factory inspectors, instituted by the Government, seldom find it necessary to give directions.

There is a savings fund for cases of sickness for the benefit of their workmen, supported from a deduction of 1 per cent. of the wages from divers fines and yearly contributions from the firm out of which workmen who are hindered from work through illness receive half their wages.

A physician is specially engaged by the concern to attend to workmen fallen ill, without cost to the latter, and, wherever necessary, hospital charges are also paid.

Workmen who have met with an accident receive from an insurance company, of which the firm holds a policy against accidents for all their workmen, one-half the ordinary wages.

Besides this, workmen who suffer injury for lifetime receive an ade-

quate compensation, and where they die from injury sustained at the works, the family is compensated.

There further exists a life insurance instituted by the firm, of which every workman may avail himself on the condition that after payment of 5 years' premium one-fourth of the amount is returned, after 10 years one half, and after 15 years the whole is returned.

There exists also a corporation called "The Consum-Verein" for the benefit of the workmen, for the purpose of supplying general provisions or the necessaries of life at moderate or cost rates, the firm buying the goods, thus enabling the workmen to purchase considerably cheaper and better, and to pay by installments. If preferred to purchase these provisions elsewhere, they are, of course, perfectly at liberty to do so.

The greater part of the workmen are steady, persevering, attentive, and thrifty. There are workmen who have been in the business for 20 and even 30 years, and longer, and a large number over 10 years.

These are mostly married men, and live moderately well, dress well, and have saved a small capital for their comfort in old age.

Workmen who are anxious to do and are doing their best to get on, are assisted therein most emphatically, or, if desired, are recommended so as to obtain good positions abroad.

The machine factory and foundry of Messrs. Sulzer Brothers was established 40 years ago by the brothers Jacob and Salomon Sulzer—their father having formerly kept a small mechanical workshop in the town of Winterthur—Jacob S. conducting the technical and Salomon S. the commercial part of the business. After the death of Salomon, Jacob had for a time the sole management until his sons joined him, Henry S. entering first as the principal leader, Albert S. as the head of the foundry, and Edward S. representing the business abroad.

VI. RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid to railway employés (those engaged about stations, as well as those engaged on the engines and cars, linemen, railroad laborers, &c.) of the Northeastern Railway Company, Switzerland.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
<i>Railroad inspecting staff.</i>			
a. Railroad master..... per month..	\$30 88	\$40 53	\$35 12
b. Railway guards and pointsmen..... do ..	17 47	23 55	20 07
c. Laborers..... per day..	50	77	58
<i>Station.</i>			
Masters at intermediate stations..... per month..	19 30	34 74	25 10
Collectors, luggage-forwarders, station-master's assistants, forwarder of goods, carriage-controller, and telegraph clerks..... per month..	17 37	57 90	26 64
Porters, night-watchmen, luggage guards, freight-receivers.....	13 51	38 60	28 58
Wagon-shifters, station overseers, wagon-guards.....	21 23	38 60	22 00
Wagon-masters, wagon-inspectors, greaser, lampist.....	21 23	48 25	27 40
Day laborer (goods-loader, &c.)..... per day..	54	77	63
Locomotive cleaners, assisting stokers..... do...	58	1 25	73
<i>Train.</i>			
Chief conductor..... per month..	33 77	47 28	38 79
Assistant conductor, brakemen..... do ..	23 16	39 58	30 69
Locomotive engineer..... do ..	51 72	64 27	57 90
Locomotive stoker..... do...	33 20	36 10	35 35
<i>Workshop.</i>			
Foremen..... per day..	1 04	1 59	36 47
Workmen..... do...	50	1 16	65

IX. STORE AND SHOP WAGES.

Wages paid per month (working seventy hours in the week) in a dress and cloak establishment, wholesale or retail, in Zurich, where females only are employed.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
First saleswomen	\$19 30	\$38 60	-----
Apprentice girls	7 72	11 58	-----
Seamstresses	11 58	19 30	\$14 45
First-class cloakmakers	9 05	24 12	19 39
Dress and cloak cutters	15 44	38 60	24 12
Shop porters	15 44	19 30	17 37
Book-keeper	28 25	38 60	-----
Cashier	-----	48 25	-----

X. HOUSEHOLD WAGES IN TOWNS AND CITIES.

Wages paid per month to household servants (towns and cities) in Zurich.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
First waiter	\$15 44	\$28 95	\$24 10
Second waiter	5 79	19 30	15 44
First cook	28 95	77 20	38 60
Second cook	7 72	19 30	13 50
Chambermaids	2 31	5 79	3 40
Cashiers in hotels	19 30	38 60	33 70
Book-keepers in hotels	24 10	48 25	38 60
Porters	3 86	7 72	5 79

XI. AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Wages paid per week to agricultural laborers in the district of Zurich, with board and lodging.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Agricultural laborers	\$1 16	\$1 93	\$1 54

XII. CORPORATION EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per year to the corporation employés in the city of Zurich.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Town council:			
President			\$1,061 50
Members			965 00
Town chancellor			1,158 00
Departments:			
Secretaries			772 00
Clerks	\$193 00	\$733 40	-----
Civil officer (notary)			868 50
Chamber counsel (counselor at law)			579 00
Porters, ushers, beadles	308 80	328 10	-----
Finances:			
Manager			926 40
Head cashier			1,042 20
Assistant			579 00
Police:			
Commissioner			772 00
Second commissioner			579 00
(Corps) men	266 34	301 08	-----
Watchmen			270 20
Meat inspector			772 00
Board of health policemen	347 40	424 60	-----
<i>Building department.</i>			
Town engineer			1,158 00
Town architect			1,158 00
Second engineer			772 00
Foremen	482 50	675 50	-----
Town amman (summons officer) *			482 50
Justice of peace			868 50

Wages paid per year to the corporation employes in the city of Zurich—Continued.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
<i>School board.</i>			
President (honorary).....			\$86 50
Actuary.....			482 50
School manager.....			579 00
Beadle.....			231 60
Teachers primary school.....	\$424 60	\$598 30	
Teachers high-school.....	617 60	694 80	
<i>Management of the forest.</i>			
Master of the forest.....			965 00
Forester.....	270 20	308 80	
Cashier and book-keeper.....			540 40
Overseer.....	347 40	463 20	
<i>Commission of charity.</i>			
Secretary.....			772 00
Clerk.....			231 60
Messenger.....			347 40

* With fees.

XIII. GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND OFFICES.

Wages paid per year to employes in Government departments and offices—exclusive of tradesmen and laborers.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
<i>Post office.</i>		
Circuit postmaster.....	\$868 50	\$1,061 50
Circuit controller.....	540 40	868 50
Circuit postmaster's assistants.....	540 40	868 50
Circuit cashier.....	540 40	965 00
Clerk, 1 to 3 years.....	289 50	
4 to 6 years.....	347 40	
7 to 9 years.....	416 88	
10 to 12 years.....	486 36	
12 to 15 years.....	555 84	
over 15 years.....	636 90	
Letter carrier.....	289 50	318 45
Parcel carrier.....	347 40	370 56
P. O. O. distributor.....	347 40	378 28
Office servant.....	289 50	335 82
Packer.....	277 90	289 50
Letter-box emptier.....	266 34	
Post conductors.....	416 88	579 00
<i>Telegraph office.</i>		
Circuit inspectors.....	868 50	1,061 50
Circuit inspector's assistants.....	386 00	772 00
Chief of the office.....	386 00	772 00
Telegraph clerks.....	289 50	617 60
Telegraph assistants *.....	48	77
Telegraph messengers†.....	92 64	

Chief of the post office receives the salary of a clerk and an increase to \$135.10.

* Per day.

† And five cents provision per telegram.

XV. PRINTERS AND PRINTING OFFICES.

Statement showing the wages paid per week of sixty hours to printers in Zurich.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
Compositors.....	\$5 79	\$8 69
Machinists.....	5 79	7 72
Bookbinders.....	3 47	4 63
Assistant workmen.....	2 90	4 05
Children.....	97	1 98

The above are from an establishment which occupies 68 workmen, 15 females, 24 children over fourteen years. All the workmen are insured with an accident insurance company for permanent inability and case of death for an amount 900 times their daily wages. The working time is ten hours daily, sixty hours weekly. Every workman is required on entering the business to give...

ALL SWITZERLAND.

STATEMENT, PREPARED BY CONSUL-GENERAL CRAMER FROM THE REPORTS OF
THE CONSULS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR.

I. GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid per week in the consular districts in Switzerland and for all Switzerland during
the year 1884.

Occupations.	Consular districts.				All Switzer- land.
	Basle.	Berne.	St. Gall.	Zurich.	
BUILDING TRADES.					
Bricklayers	\$4 50	\$7 50	\$4 80	\$4 05	\$5 21
Hod-carriers	2 30	2 22	3 60	3 24	2 99
Masons	4 50	6 06	6 00	4 50	5 27
Tenders	2 90	3 90	3 72		3 50
Plasterers	4 90	6 36	5 40	3 47	5 03
Tenders	2 70	3 90		3 00	3 20
Slaters		3 78		4 92	4 35
Roofers		3 78	3 48	4 68	2 99
Tenders		3 18			3 18
Plumbers	5 40	4 92		5 22	5 18
Assistants		3 36			3 36
Carpenters	5 05	5 22	4 08	4 62	4 74
Gas-fitters	5 40	3 78	5 16	5 82	5 04
OTHER TRADES.					
Bakers	3 45	4 32			3 88
Blacksmiths	5 40	5 40		4 80	5 20
Strikers		4 62		4 25	4 43
Book-binders	4 63	4 80		4 63	4 68
Brick-makers		4 92		4 00	4 43
Brewers		3 78			3 78
Butchers	5 32	4 32		4 33	4 66
Brass founders		4 92			4 92
Cabinet-makers	5 20	4 62		6 95	5 59
Confectioners	5 32	6 36			5 84
Cigar-makers		3 30			3 30
Coopers		3 78		5 79	4 78
Cutlers	4 68	4 32		5 79	4 93
Distillers		4 02			4 02
Drivers, draymen and teamsters, cab, carriage, and street railway		3 06		4 63	3 84
Dyers	5 21	4 62			4 91
Engravers		5 76		6 95	6 35
Furriers		5 22		4 05	4 63
Gardeners	4 00	3 66			3 83
Hatters		4 62		3 06	3 84
Horseshoers		3 60		5 70	4 65
Jewelers		5 76		6 95	6 35
Laborers, porters, &c.	3 00	3 78		4 05	3 61
Lithographers	6 96	3 78		5 79	5 51
Millwrights		6 30			6 30
Nail-makers (hand)		2 64			2 64
Potters		3 78	4 56		4 17
Printers	5 80	6 06			5 93
Saddle and harness makers		4 32		6 08	5 20
Tanners		4 92			4 92
Tailors		6 36			6 36
Tin-smiths		3 66	5 16		4 41
Weavers (outside of mills)	3 47	2 64			3 05

II. FACTORIES, MILLS, ETC.

Wages paid per month in factories and mills in Switzerland.

Occupations.	Consular districts.				All Switzerland.
	Basle.	Berne.	St. Gall.	Zurich.	
Machinists				\$4 82	\$4 82
Repairers				5 02	5 02
Stokers				3 86	3 86
Oilers, watchmen				3 86	3 86
Overseers	\$5 00	\$6 60		6 75	6 11
Card sharpeners				3 47	3 47
Card cleaners				1 93	1 93
Spinners	3 00	3 65	\$2 81	4 63	3 55
Helpers		3 18		1 93	2 56
Packers				4 25	4 25
In smaller factories:					
I class of operatives		4 98			4 98
II class of operatives (men and women)		2 19			2 19
III class of operatives; roving hands		2 18			2 18

III. FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS, AND IRON WORKS.

Wages paid per week in foundries and machine-shops in Switzerland.

Occupations.	Consular districts.				All Switzerland.
	Basle.	Berne.	St. Gall.	Zurich.	
MACHINE-SHOPS AND IRON WORKS.					
Smiths.....			\$5 28		\$5 28
Strikers.....			3 96	\$6 27	5 12
Turners.....				4 25	4 25
Locksmiths.....			4 62	5 69	5 15
Markers.....			4 62	5 69	5 15
Cutters, planers, stampers, borers.....				5 69	5 69
Boiler-smiths.....	\$5 00		4 62	4 54	4 58
Assistants.....				5 50	5 25
Coppersmiths.....			3 63	4 05	3 84
Joiners.....				6 27	6 27
Carpenters.....			3 63	6 56	5 09
Founders.....	5 80	\$3 50	5 28	4 25	4 76
FOUNDRY.					
Iron founders.....	5 00	5 41		6 27	5 56
Brass founders.....				6 56	6 56
Core-makers.....	5 00		4 62	3 76	4 46
Tenders.....			3 63	3 76	3 69
Cast-iron cleaners.....				3 47	3 47
Engineer.....	5 80				5 09

VI. RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per week to railway employés in Switzerland.

Occupations.	Consular districts.				All Switzerland.
	Basle.	Berne.	St. Gall.	Zurich.	
Railroad master.....			\$44 15	\$35 12	\$39 63
Railway guards and pointsmen.....	\$20 00		12 83	20 07	17 63
Laborers.....		\$23 74		15 08	19 41
Station masters.....				25 10	25 10
Collectors, luggage forwarders.....	22 00		36 62	26 64	42 63
Station-masters' assistants.....				26 64	26 64
Carriage controller and telegraph clerks.....				26 64	26 64
Porters, night watchmen.....			16 83	22 58	19 70
Freight receiver.....				22 58	22 58
Wagon shifters, station overseers.....				22 00	22 00
Wagon masters, wagon inspector, greaser.....				27 40	27 40
Day laborer, goods loader.....		19 40	19 50	16 38	18 42
Locomotive and car cleaners.....				18 98	18 98
Chief conductor.....	36 00	21 23	19 25	38 79	28 82
Brakemen.....	18 50	16 40	19 25	30 69	21 21
Locomotive engineer.....	29 00	31 65	56 30	59 90	44 21
Stoker.....	23 40	22 10	35 83	35 35	29 17
WORKSHOP.					
Foremen.....	30 00			16 90	23 45
Workmen.....	18 00			16 90	17 45

VIII. SEAMEN'S WAGES.

Wages paid per year to seamen in Switzerland.

Occupations.	Consular districts.		All Switzerland.
	Berne.	St. Gall.	
Captain of lake steamers.....	\$608 00	\$489 00	\$548 50
Pilot.....	292 00	342 00	317 00
Chief engineer.....	770 50	429 00	599 75
Assistant engineer.....	292 00		292 00
Stoker.....	243 50	348 00	295 75
Sailors.....	243 50	294 00	268 75
Clerk.....	415 00	354 00	384 50
Ship-carpenter.....	219 00		219 00
Ship-smith.....	219 00		219 00

IX. STORE AND SHOP WAGES IN SWITZERLAND.

Wages paid per week in stores and shops in Switzerland.

Occupations.	Consular districts.			All Switzerland.
	Berne.	St. Gall.	Zurich.	
IN DRY-GOODS STORES.				
Males:				
Commercial travelers	\$9 36			\$9 36
Ordinary clerks, salesmen, bookkeeper	6 75	\$7 42	\$7 24	7 13
Females:				
First-class cutters and dressmakers	7 72	7 42	7 24	7 45
Ordinary saleswomen and seamstresses	3 86		3 62	3 74
IN GROCERY STORES.				
Retail:				
Bookkeeper and salesman	4 09	5 57		4 83
Package-carrier	2 89			2 89
Wholesale:				
Commercial traveler	8 68			8 68
Bookkeeper and salesman	6 66		9 65	8 15

X. HOUSEHOLD WAGES IN TOWNS AND CITIES IN SWITZERLAND.

Wages paid per month, including board and lodging.

Occupations.	Berne.	St. Gall.	Zurich.	All Switzerland.
Chief male servant (or house master)	\$20 26	-----	\$24 10	\$22 18
Ordinary male servant	11 58	-----	-----	11 58
Chambermaid	4 82	\$3 47	3 40	3 90
Cook :				
Male	9 17	-----	13 50	11 34
Female	5 81	4 65	-----	4 98
Nursery-maid	2 41	-----	-----	2 41
Lady's dressing-maid	4 82	-----	-----	4 82

XI. AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN SWITZERLAND.

Wages paid per year, including board and lodging.

Occupations.	Consular districts.			All Switzerland.
	Basle.	Berne.	Zurich.	
Gardeners	-----	\$82 00	-----	\$82 00
FARM HANDS.				
Adults, male	\$70 54	56 25	\$80 00	68 93
Adults, female	-----	20 50	-----	20 50
Young men, from 16 to 22	-----	22 00	-----	22 00
Household servants	-----	22 50	-----	22 50

XII. WAGES PAID PER YEAR TO CORPORATION EMPLOYÉS IN SWITZERLAND.

Occupations.	Consular districts.			All Switzerland.
	Berne.	St. Gall.	Zurich.	
Mayor of the city	\$193 00	\$772 00	\$1,061 50	\$675 50
City clerk and his assistants	501 80	579 00	733 40	604 45
City sergeant and assistants	260 55	386 00	328 20	324 01
City architect and assistant	772 00	965 00	1,158 00	965 00
City engineer and assistant	772 00	579 00	1,158 00	836 33
Secretary and cashier in architect's office	772 00	865 50	772 00	803 15
Bookkeeper, clerks, copyists, &c.	308 80	295 00	328 00	310 60
City gardener, street master, and other subordinate employés	658 13	482 50	-----	380 21

XIII. GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND OFFICES.

Wages paid per year in government departments in Switzerland.

Occupations.	All Switzerland.
President of the Swiss Confederation	\$2,605 50
Federal councillor, each	2,316 00
Federal chancellor	2,123 00
Vice-chancellor	1,351 00
President of the supreme court	2,123 00
Justices of the supreme court, each	1,930 00
Clerks of supreme court	\$1,158 00 to 1,544 00
Chief post director	1,544 00
Administrative inspector of railways	1,544 00
Technical inspector of railways	1,554 00
IN THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT.	
Chief of staff in bureau	1,447 50
Chief of artillery	1,447 50
Chief of infantry	1,447 50

Wages paid per year in government departments in Switzerland—Continued.

Occupations.	All Switzerland.
IN THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT—Continued.	
Chief of bureau of commerce	\$1,351 00
Federal treasurer	1,351 00
Subordinate officials and employés in the federal departments, such as chiefs of bureaus, clerks, copyists, translators, messengers, &c., range from	289 50 to 1,351 00
POSTAL SERVICE.	
Post office clerks from—	
1 to 3 years of service	289 50
3 to 6 years of service	347 40
6 to 9 years of service	416 88
9 to 12 years of service	486 36
12 to 15 years of service	555 84
over 15 years of service	636 90
Chief of post bureau	636 90 to 772 00
Letter carriers	213 60 to 308 80
Package carrier	347 40 to 386 00
Money order carriers	347 40 to 386 00
Packer and servants	213 60 to 347 00
Mail agents	405 80 to 636 90
TELEGRAPH SERVICE.	
Telegraphists in cities—	
1 to 3 years of service	289 50
3 to 6 years of service	335 82
6 to 9 years of service	393 72
9 to 12 years of service	463 20
12 to 15 years of service	532 68
over 15 years of service	617 60

XIV. CANTONAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOY.*Wages paid per annum in cantonal governments in Switzerland.*

Occupations.	consular districts.		All Switzer- land.
	Berne.	St. Gall.	
President of the cantonal government	\$1,351 00	\$1,003 60	\$1,151 55
Eight councillors, each	1,234 50	965 00	1,109 75
Employés in the state chancery	868 50	772 00	820 25
Other employés	509 50	453 55	481 50
Prefects	965 00	965 00	965 00
Employés in prefectures	473 10	482 50	477 80
Officials in the judiciary	675 75	579 00	627 35
POLICE OFFICE.			
Chief of police	810 60	.....	810 60
Clerks	530 75	.....	530 75
Commandant of police	636 90	675 50	656 20
First lieutenant	579 00	.....	579 00
Second lieutenant	540 40	.....	540 40
Sub-officers	352 20	.....	352 20
Policemen, each	211 34	.....	211 34

XV. PRINTING AND PRINTING OFFICES.*Wages paid per week in printing offices in Switzerland.*

Occupations.	Consular districts.				All Switzer- land.
	Basle.	Berne.	St. Gall.	Zurich.	
Press master	\$6 37	\$7 24	\$6 85	.....	\$6 82
Press-feeders	2 89	3 86	3 47	.....	3 40
Machinist and fireman .....	.....	4 34	.....	\$6 75	5 54
Compositor	5 80	7 24	6 85	7 24	6 78
Bookbinder:					
Foreman	8 68	6 27	.....	4 05	6 33
Journeyman .....	.....	4 63	.....	4 05	4 34
Folders .....	.....	.....	2 70	.....	2 70

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL WEAVER, OF VIENNA, FOR AUSTRIA.

In conformity with instructions contained in your circular, under date of 15th February, 1884, I beg to submit the following report on the wages and the condition of the laboring classes in Austria:

SOURCES OF INFORMATION.

As was somewhat fully explained in my dispatch No. 404, under date of 7th instant, when it was found that no existing publication contained the specific data required, it was determined to issue a general circular to the various manufacturers, industrialists, labor organizations, boards of trade, merchants, and private individuals, as well as every governmental and official source promising favorable results. Of these circulars 425 were distributed; and while mostly confined to Vienna and Lower Austria, yet many of them were sent to the various commercial and industrial chambers and important establishments, such as furnaces, forges, spinning and weaving factories of all Cisleithania, with the exception of Bohemia, which forms the district of our consul at Prague.

It was feared that but slight attention would be given to the circular, soliciting, as it did, the wages paid employés, and other information as to the condition of the people in their employ, and the laws and regulations governing the same. It was, therefore, very gratifying to find on the part of some a willingness and promptitude to respond freely and fully, supplying much valuable statistical and other information. On the other hand, judging from results, many have thrown the letter and accompanying circular into the waste-basket, or, possibly are yet deliberating upon the propriety of replying, for, out of the 425 sent, only about 111, up to date, have been returned or replied to in any way. Some of the answers to the circulars were very curious and characteristic; while some would express an unwillingness to grant the information sought on the ground of inability to furnish it, others would denominate the request as inquisitorial, and surpassing anything they had ever received from their own Government, and further excuse themselves from complying on the ground that it might be used to their disadvantage by either their own Government in the matter of taxation or by that of the United States in the collection of duties.

It has further been observed that neither the Government officials or those extensively engaged in exportation to the United States, or even those with whom American trade or manufacture might subsequently come into competition, have been free to accord the data solicited. Consequently, in most instances, for there are noteworthy exceptions, the most of the matter procured emanates from those who have as yet but slight commercial interests or relations with the United States. In a few instances special interest has been manifest in the undertaking, and the importance of the question has been universally recognized. But it has never been attempted in this country to collect statistical data by private enterprise, and even efforts in this direction on the part of the Austrian Government are rare. In reply, however, to my circular I received from the Vienna Chamber of Trade and Industry, a valuable and exhaustive labor report for Lower Austria for 1880, published in 1883, from which I have collated much valuable material on wages, and

with which I have compared and corrected somewhat data sent me by private individuals in reply to my circular.

TABLES CONTAINED IN THE APPENDIX.

As will be noted, the matter received has been carefully tabulated, and alphabetically arranged into specific and general tables, to the end that easy reference may be secured. The miscellaneous table may therefore be consulted for any employment desired, and if there has been a more special report made on the specific subject, reference to the table by number will be found. It has been sought to prepare, as far as possible, data for wages paid in every separate trade or employment. It should be mentioned that where not otherwise stated, the data given is for the city of Vienna, where wages are much higher than in the country; also, that wages in the province of Lower Austria are from 15 to 25 per cent. higher than those in other provinces like Galicia, Carniola, Tyrol, or Moravia. It has been found, however, quite impossible to procure data for all the different provinces from which a comparative table might be compiled, but as very recently the appointment of a Government labor inspector has been established by law, it is the intention of this official to prepare such a report at an early day, copies of which, as has been promised, will be placed at my disposition.

AREA AND POPULATION OF CISLEITHANIA.

In the consideration of the question of labor, it will be found very necessary and interesting to have conveniently at hand, for purposes of comparison, the area and population of the various provinces of Cisleithania which, according to the census of 1880, were as follows:

Provinces.	Area in 1880.		Population in 1880.			
	Square kilo-meters.*	Per cent. of total area.	Males.	Females.	Per cent. of total population.	Inhabitants per square kilometer.
Lower Austria	19,768	6.6	1,151,111	1,179,510	10.5	118
Upper Austria	11,982	4.0	374,226	385,394	3.4	63
Salzburg	7,155	2.4	80,780	82,790	0.7	23
Styria	22,855	7.5	599,748	613,849	5.5	54
Carniola	10,328	3.4	170,136	178,594	1.6	34
Carinthia	10,033	3.3	229,816	251,427	2.2	48
Trieste, Görz, and Istria	7,967	2.6	320,100	318,834	2.9	81
Tyrol and Vorarlberg	29,293	9.8	449,704	462,845	4.1	31
Bohemia	51,942	17.3	2,677,932	2,882,887	25.1	107
Moravia	22,224	7.4	1,028,445	1,124,962	9.7	97
Silesia	5,147	1.7	268,171	297,304	2.6	110
Galicia	78,508	26.2	2,934,595	3,024,312	26.9	76
Buckowina	10,451	3.5	286,342	285,329	2.6	55
Dalmatia	12,831	4.3	239,631	236,470	2.2	37
Totals	299,984	100.0	10,819,737	11,324,507	100.0	74

Of the foregoing population, 10,324,507 were males, and of these 158,693 were in the active army, and 3,730 in the Austrian active militia or landwehr.

* One square kilometer equals 0.3861 square mile; 1 square mile=2.59 square kilometers, nearly.

TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS.

The classification of the population of Austria into the several categories of employment, whether self-dependents, employés, members of families, or servants, is of sufficient interest in this connection as to

justify the transmission of the subjoined table, which was recently given in my last annual commercial report, as follows:

Classes.	Independent persons.	Employés.	Families (members of).	Servants.	Total.
Churches.....	31, 944	8, 327	27, 796	26, 463	94, 539
Civil service.....	46, 190	.....	92, 495	23, 545	162, 230
Military.....	162, 423	.....	17, 970	4, 510	184, 903
Teachers.....	55, 029	.....	81, 449	14, 823	152, 201
Writers and editors.....	1, 224	782	3, 103	883	5, 992
Actors, musicians, &c.....	13, 483	.....	15, 285	2, 233	31, 001
Artists.....	3, 044	2, 802	7, 848	788	15, 082
Architects, civil engineers, &c.....	8, 634	2, 459	11, 538	2, 338	10, 989
Lawyers and notaries.....	3, 656	8, 159	19, 621	6, 279	37, 715
Medicine:					
Superior.....	9, 122	2, 114	19, 622	8, 314	39, 172
Subordinate.....	16, 569	4, 450	16, 565	2, 071	39, 655
Public service.....	25, 550	.....	61, 016	4, 177	90, 743
Police, firemen, &c.....	27, 275	.....	37, 886	3, 753	68, 914
Agriculture, proprietors.....	2, 275, 117	3, 668, 249	5, 474, 315	319, 158	11, 736, 839
Agriculture, farmers.....	90, 036	123, 263	222, 781	16, 079	452, 159
Fisheries.....	1, 587	2, 994	6, 054	31	10, 666
Mines.....	1, 305	116, 565	193, 312	5, 005	316, 187
Trade.....	575, 811	1, 581, 287	2, 399, 199	153, 750	4, 710, 047
Commerce.....	185, 405	124, 668	459, 035	70, 520	839, 626
Banking.....	1, 484	8, 298	18, 237	5, 572	33, 591
Transportation:					
Land.....	14, 656	85, 230	199, 451	15, 469	314, 806
Water.....	3, 520	12, 065	27, 234	1, 194	44, 013
House owners and renters.....	207, 415	1, 424	273, 060	61, 322	543, 221
Pensioners.....	68, 845	.....	72, 682	16, 535	158, 063
Orphanages.....	636	1, 577	20, 403	1, 674	24, 296
Charitable institutions.....	772	1, 919	94, 109	1, 602	98, 402
Servants.....	.....	.....	87, 455	114, 325	201, 780
Day laborers.....	.....	882, 599	762, 102	6, 201	1, 650, 902
All others.....	41, 887	.....	24, 564	1, 573	67, 624
Totals.....	3, 868, 619	6, 639, 231	10, 746, 187	890, 207	22, 144, 244

In considering the various interrogatories contained in your circular effort will be made as far as practicable to conform to their order of sequence, but in the absence of definite information on many of the topics suggested, it should not be expected that with the time at my disposal answers should be made as thoroughly exhaustive or the matter as fully and properly classified and arranged as might be desirable, since the fragmentary character of the matter received has made it very difficult to organize and place in such a shape as to be utilized. Begging, therefore, the forbearance of the Department in this respect, I shall proceed at once to answer the specific interrogatories with such fullness and pertinency as it is possible to command.

PART I.—MALE LABOR.

RATES OF WAGES.

“1. What are the rates of wages paid to laborers of every class?”

The rates of wages paid in the specific trades and industrial employments of Vienna and Lower Austria will be found in the tables of the appendix, carefully arranged and classified. These tables will be found to embrace every, or nearly every, important class of labor, with credits duly given as to the source of the information. They may, therefore, be relied upon with considerable confidence as presenting a fair, candid statement of the rates of compensation paid in this city and country. Where not otherwise specified, these wages will be understood as constituting a workingman's complete compensation, without board or lodging

or any other perquisite whatever. It will be seen that the rates of wages are exceedingly low, not only for factory hands, where female labor may be profitably employed, but in furnaces, iron-mills, and the various industries demanding the highest skill. It is not easy to approximate even the average weekly earnings of laborers in any single trade or employment, much less those of the laboring man in general, but the most cursory examination of these accompanying tables will present most extraordinary and surprising results, particularly when compared with like wages in the United States. For instance, the wages of the yarn and thread spinners in the factory of Pottendorf (see Table LI) average only \$1.88* per week of seventy-two hours; and while the wages of the men average \$2.70, those of the women are only \$1.40 per week of seventy-two hours, being less than 2 cents per hour. The care with which this table is prepared by the directors of the factory, apparently from the pay-rolls, must inspire great confidence in its correctness. Again, in the mines and mills the same contrast will be observed (see Table XXXIII of the Witkowitz Iron Mining Company, of Moravia, so carefully and conscientiously wrought out in detail), where the average earnings per shift of twelve hours of the 97 categories of laborers amounts to only 68 cents, or \$4.08 per week, while the railway mechanics of Vienna, including the highest and best paid classes of skilled laborers, according to Table XL, prepared by Mr. Kupka, civil engineer in Vienna, thoroughly competent to pronounce in such matters, receive an average weekly earning of only \$5.44, working about ten hours daily. If, therefore, the 299 various categories of workmen comprised in the miscellaneous table be averaged, we obtain \$4.05 as the nearest approximative weekly average earning of the Austrian workman, dependent on his manual labor for support. These figures should be written in crimson letters upon the palm of every discontented laboring man within the length and breadth of the United States, where they would certainly act as a panacea for all his imaginary woes.

The length of a normal day's labor in Austria varies according to the trade or occupation. In yarn and textile factories the average would quite equal twelve hours. In mines and certain employments where they work by the shift, the time is also twelve hours, while for general occupations and in most manufactories the day's labor comprises from nine to eleven hours, while in the Government workshops they are further reduced to nine and ten hours. Consequently, a normal week's labor in Austria would average about sixty hours. Sundays and holidays, particularly the latter, are scrupulously observed as days of rest and recreation wherever the nature of the occupation will permit; consequently 300 days are regarded as about a full year's employment. Of course, in many cases, mills and furnaces are run without intervals of rest, and a general rule exists to pay for overtime and Sunday employment as much as 25 and 50 per cent. in addition to the ordinary weekly wages. As much of the work is performed by the piece, the tendency is to increase the hours of labor indefinitely, so that it is no unusual thing for thrifty, ambitious workmen to prolong the day several hours, aggregating as much as 15 and 16 hours per day. Such cases are, however, by no means the rule, but rather the exception. By the new "labor bill," at present before the Reichsrath, and which has already passed the lower house, the normal day is fixed not to exceed 11 hours. This reduction of time is vigorously opposed by the manu-

* In these tables the value of the florin has been taken at 40 cents, being sufficiently accurate for all purposes, seeing that the average value of the Austrian paper florin during the first five months of this year has been 40 $\frac{1}{10}$ cents.

facturers of yarn and textiles, on the ground that if the time be reduced one hour the expenses will be so materially increased that they cannot compete with foreign producers unless they should run two shifts of hands with the same machinery, which, as yet, has not been resorted to. But as the bill also prohibits the employment of females by night, this would be impossible, or such a transformation would be required as to completely revolutionize their present industry; for without female labor they would be obliged to so increase their present rate of wages that the increased cost of labor would more than equalize the gain resulting from constant running of their mills and factories. As the bill was proposed by the Government, and has already passed the popular branch of the Reichsrath, there is no question of its failing to receive the consent of the House of Lords, which now possesses a Government majority sufficiently large to pass any Government measure; consequently its provisions will shortly be incorporated into law; and as large discretionary powers are conferred on the competent minister, which is a marked feature of Austrian legislation in general, it is difficult at present to foresee or predict its actual effect upon the interests of the workingman in particular or the general industrial interests of the country in general.

In certain employments, such as hotel, railway, and domestic service, and, in fact, in most Government employ, the system of feeing has become so general that it is difficult to determine the exact amount of compensation received by these employés. It is no unusual thing for hotel porters to pay proprietors thousands of florins yearly for their places; head servants in restaurants and coffee-houses, whose duty and privilege it is to collect the bills, generally pay the under servants and all breakages from the "tips" they always expect and uniformly receive; so that these positions have become very desirable and profitable. Somewhat of the same vicious system of accepting gratuities has grown up throughout every branch of labor and service, and even Government officials do not hesitate to accept any offered gratuity, no matter how small. The origin of the custom is no doubt to be found in the degradation of the laboring classes, resulting from the small pittance received as regular compensation, which tends to create a menial, dependent spirit in an employé, who expects and requires these "tips" in order to enable him to eke out a straitened existence.

It should be remarked in this connection that office clerks and servants, as well as all employés in retail stores, receive at New Year for good behavior during the year a present or gratuity equal to about one month's salary. Letter-carriers, telegraph messengers, Government and domestic servants, in fact, all with whom one has to come in contact during the year, apply regularly for their accustomed *douceur*. To such a degree has this custom developed in every grade of Austrian society that it has long since become not only an irritating nuisance, but a downright imposition on both one's patience and pocket-book.

COST OF LIVING.

"2. What is the cost of living to the laboring classes, viz, the prices paid for the necessities of life, clothing, rent, &c.?"

The difference of the cost of the necessities of life, food for example, when compared with that in the United States, is not very great, but when the mode of living is taken into account this difference becomes very striking. Flour, meat, and vegetables cost generally more in Austria than in the United States, particularly the two former, as these

articles can almost be imported from the United States to this country with profit. House rent is approximately as high as in the United States, but in the article of clothing the difference is largely in favor of this country, being about the only article of chief necessity to the laboring man which can be procured at less cost in Austria than in the United States. But when we come to consider the mode of life practiced here by the laboring man, the contrast is very great. Food and clothing are limited to a minimum, both in quantity and quality, the former consisting generally of rye bread with fig coffee and soup, or meat with vegetables, not more than once a day, and in many cases only once per week, while the clothing is coarse and durable. Were it otherwise the small pittance earned would not suffice even with the greatest economy.

The prices paid in Vienna for the chief articles of consumption and rent, appropriate to a workingman's family, are at present as follows :

Articles.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Flour.....per barrel..	\$4 32	\$9 36	\$6 84
Bread.....per pound..	03	05	03
Rice.....do.....	06	07	06
Peas and beans.....do.....	03	08	04
Potatoes:			
Old.....per bushel..	39	54	46
New.....do.....	1 08	1 51	1 29
Lard.....per pound..	12	16	14
Tallow.....do.....	23	25	24
Butter.....do.....	16	28	22
Milk.....per quart..	03	07	05
Eggs.....per dozen..	09	12	10
Beef.....per pound..	10	19	15
Veal.....do.....	09	18	14
Mutton.....do.....	09	16	12
Pork.....do.....	13	20	16
Chickens.....each.....	17	40	28
Ducks.....do.....	40	80	60
Geese.....do.....	80	1 80	1 30
Coal.....per ton.....	6 40	8 40	7 40
Petroleum.....per quart..	08	10	09
Beer.....do.....	05	07	06
Wine.....do.....	06	14	10
Rent, one person, per year.....one room..	16 00	18 00	17 00
Rent, family, per year.....two rooms..	32 00	36 00	34 00
Coats, Sunday.....each.....	4 00	6 50	5 00
Pants, Sunday.....per pair..	3 20	4 00	3 60
Hats, Sunday.....each.....	40	1 00	75
Caps, cloth.....do.....	08	20	12
Hats, straw.....do.....	10	25	15
Shoes.....per pair..	1 00	3 20	1 75
Socks.....do.....	15	25	20
Jackets or blouses.....each.....	20	80	40
Aprons.....do.....	12	24	18
Pants, cotton.....per pair..	90	2 00	1 50
Muslin.....per yard..	10	14	12
Calico.....do.....	10	16	13
Drilling.....do.....	12	25	18
Flannel.....do.....	15	40	25

The prices of clothing might be indefinitely extended, but without samples or other means of determining the quality, they would be utterly useless for purposes of comparison. In all published estimates of the chambers of industry the year's supply of clothing for a single man is put down at from \$20 to \$30. This is too high for a large number, as, in many cases, they only wear second-hand clothing, and wrap their feet in old cloths for stockings.

It is exceedingly difficult to estimate the expenses of a laboring man and his family in Austria, for by the most careful calculation they are yet made to overrun the income. The chamber of commerce and in-

dustry at Vienna estimated the daily expenses of a single laboring man as follows:

	Kreuzer.
Morning, before work, gin 5 kreuzer, bread 3 kreuzer =	8
At 8 o'clock, pork 4 krenzer, bread 2 kreuzer, beer 5 kreuzer =	11
Noon, meat 15 kreuzer, bread 2 kreuzer, beer 8 kreuzer =	25
At 4 p. m., bread 2 kreuzer, butter 4 kreuzer =	6
Night, bread 2 kreuzer and sausage 8 kreuzer =	10
Total day's cost for one man (24 cents) =	60

For the year's expenses of a single workman of the ordinary class and one of highest grade, and finally for an average workman's family with three or four children, the following estimates are given:

Articles.	Single workman of ordinary class.	Single workman of better class.	Workman's family of wife and three children.
	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
Food	219. 00	419. 75	839. 50
Rent	36. 50	60. 00	100. 00
Clothing	78. 00	126. 00	120. 00
Washing	14. 56	20. 80	.....
Heat, light, tobacco, &c	20. 80	26. 00	30. 00
Total	368. 86	652. 55	1, 089. 50

The foregoing estimates are certainly very high, for it is only rarely that a skilled laborer receives in this country the sum of \$5 weekly. Mr. Moritz Kohn has furnished me the following estimate for a Vienna tinsmith with a wife and two children, showing that the wife is obliged to provide a large part of the income necessary for the family wants, as well as her own "pin-money." He estimates all necessary expenses as follows: Food, 480 florins; rent, 120 florins; clothes, 56 florins; beer and wine, 40 florins; tobacco, 15 florins; and various other expenses, 50 florins; making a total of 761 florins, or \$304.40, as the cost of living for a year. But as the yearly wages of the man cannot be calculated at more than \$250, the balance of \$54.40 must be earned by the wife, besides performing her household duties and earning additionally a little money for her own small personal gratification and extras. He gives the following as the plan of living: A morning meal, consisting of milk and coffee or soup, with white or brown bread; a dinner, consisting of meat, soup, with vegetables and beer, or sometimes pudding with a glass of cheap wine; and supper, consisting of sausage, bread and butter, and sometimes cheese. It will therefore readily be seen that life with these working people is one continuous struggle to keep hunger from the door, and that only the more prosperous are able to indulge, in even a moderate degree, the healthful cravings of a legitimate appetite.

PAST AND PRESENT WAGES.

"3. What is the comparison between the present rates of wages and those which prevailed in 1878, and between the conditions which then prevailed and which now prevail?"

From the various replies received to this interrogatory it would appear that while in certain industries and classes of manufactures the increase in the rates of wages varies from 10 to 25, and even as high as 35 per cent., in many others there has been no change whatever, and in

a few instances even a reduction in the rates of wages from 5 to 10 per cent. has been experienced. The fact, therefore, seems to be that in certain branches of trade and industry but little or no progress is being made, either on account of overproduction or foreign competition, and, consequently, while this languishing condition continues, an increase of wages cannot be thought of. Among such might be enumerated the textile, glass, and metal industries, while for certain other manufactures the margins of profit have fallen so low that employes have been compelled to accept a reduction of wages or stop work. Among these last may be classed the button, meerschaum, and fan trades, together with certain classes of spinning and weaving industries. But where trade has been at all prosperous the tendency in rates of compensation for labor has been constantly upward, to the end that one is justified in expressing the opinion, based on the consensus of all the replies received, that the average general increase in the rates of wages in Austria during the last five years cannot be far from 5 to 10 per cent.

In regard to the conditions at present prevailing, when compared with 1878, it may be said that they are the same in character and kind, but not in degree; that is, while workmen are employed in the same manner and labor for the same number of hours daily and produce about the same quantity of merchandise for the same remuneration, the manufacturers, industrialists, and tradespeople have less margins of profit, and in order to reap the same gains are compelled to double and even triple the amount of merchandise formerly manufactured or handled. In other words, while the laboring classes are possibly making some progress, although it is unquestionably exceedingly small, the manufacturers on the contrary are hardly holding their own, but rather retrograding in many instances, not only in the character of their products, but in the extent of their margins of profit and general prosperity.

HABITS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

"4. What are the habits of the working classes, whether steady and trustworthy or otherwise, saving or otherwise, and what causes principally affect their habits for good or evil?"

The working classes of Austria are, in general, very steady and trustworthy, industrious and sober, while the small amount of wages received, being only barely sufficient to procure the necessities of life, allows them no opportunity of saving or accumulating money. There are certainly exceptions, where considerable complaint is heard, viz, that the workmen are given to small peculations, inclined to deceive, and are not industrious, but must be constantly watched, not only as to time employed, but as to the character of the work done. But, aside from certain general national characteristics which render them constitutionally averse to putting forth great energy or effort, but little complaint is heard. One primal cause stands at the root of all this, viz, that patriarchal spirit which for centuries has permeated, in a prominent degree, the working classes of Austria, being a remnant of the feudal ages, when the laboring man, in the capacity of a slave, looked to his lord for support and protection under all circumstances, and, consequently, felt no necessity of putting forth any special efforts on his own account any further than was actually forced upon him by grim necessity. Consequently, to this day the laboring man of Austria is content with a bare sufficiency, and being devoid of higher aspirations, he makes no progress; possessing no ambition, he plods along like the dumb animal, satisfied when hunger is quenched and caring little or nothing for the

future. He is, consequently, very patient but not active; plodding, but not efficient; knowing nothing but labor, he dreams rarely of rest. There can be no doubt that his constant occupation keeps him from bad habits and immorality engendered by idleness and the spirit of anarchy, while the scantiness of his earnings does not allow him to contract habits of intemperance. For although the poor man's bread is beer, yet the moderation with which he indulges therein in this country is the surprise and admiration of every well-informed observer; for while the Bavarians drink 240 liters per year for each inhabitant, the Austrians consume only 34½ liters, and the people of the United States 29.

"5. What is the feeling which prevails between employé and employer, and the effects of this feeling on the general and particular prosperity of the country?"

These relations are said to be remarkably good in general, and the fact is cited that even when difficulty arises between the employer and his workmen, it rarely, if ever, occurs that a wanton destruction of property is resorted to; that the Austrian work people possess originally none of that anarchical spirit at present so prominently manifest in Russia and Germany, which aims at the destruction and dissipation of the property and possessions of the wealthy classes; that all manifestation of this character which have appeared in this country recently are importations from other countries, particularly Russia, Germany, and Switzerland; consequently, were other things equal, this general good feeling would show great results on the prosperity of the country. It cannot be denied, however, that the appearance of anarchists in the midst of hungry workmen, many of whom being without employment, either through their fault or misfortune, awakes great concern among capitalists and the Government officials. For it may be possible that these phlegmatic people may be fired over again as they were in 1848, to the dismay of established order. But then this would doubtless be more directly against the Government than against employers; for, in general, whether rightly or wrongly, it is the Government who is held responsible for the present unhappy condition of the working people, and not the employers, who are apparently suffering more than their workmen.

ORGANIZED CONDITION OF LABOR.

"6. What is the organized condition of labor, and what is the nature of the organization and its effects on the advancement and welfare of the laborers?"

Labor in Austria can hardly be said to be organized; at least, as far as publicly known, there exists no general organization. The several trades have their associations, which are regulated by law, but they very generally take on the nature of relief societies, whose members pay weekly dues and receive support when sick. These associations are regarded very jealously by the Government, who send police officers to be present at all their public meetings, which can be held only after receiving permission from the Government. Herein lies the germ of present dissatisfaction and the danger of difficulties of a serious nature in the future condition of labor in this country, since bad blood has already been engendered by this police espionage and revenge taken by murdering the Government agents. This violence was met by the declaration of martial law, the conviction and execution of some of the perpetrators, so that at present law and order are supreme. Whether the present truce be permanent, or only the calm before the storm, cannot be clearly and satisfactorily determined. But it should not be forgotten that these troubles have arisen among and compromised but a small

and insignificant class of the great army of Austrian laborers, and that for the present nothing need be apprehended in the nature of general disorganization of the established condition of society.

STRIKES.

"7. Are strikes prevalent, and how far does arbitration enter into the settlement of disagreements between employers and their employés, and what are the manner and nature of such arbitration? What are the effects of strikes on the advancement or otherwise of labor, and the general effect thereof on the industrial interests affected thereby?"

Strikes rarely occur in Austria, and are scarcely ever successful in obtaining the objects sought. Since 1872 they have been confined to a few sporadic cases; in Vienna, by the bakers, and in Bohemia, by the coal-miners, in both instances the workmen failing to secure the increase of wages demanded. The one great antidote to strikes in this country is the army, which possesses such strength and resources that it is impossible for the workmen to hope for successful results whenever it is enlisted on the side of the employers. For instance, in the last attempt of the Vienna bakers to come out, the soldiery not only dispersed their street meetings, but thousands of army bakers were held in reserve who, at the request of the proprietors of bakeries, were immediately installed in the places of the striking bakers, so that what at first had assumed dangerous proportions, dwindled at once into insignificance; even when the side of the strikers was generally supported by the public on the ground that their pay was not in proportion to their onerous and protracted toil. The effects of strikes in this country under present conditions of trade cannot result favorably either to the workingmen or their employers, it being a well-known fact that these last are now estimating the loss sustained in continuing their operations rather than the gains. Consequently, the industry of the country being depressed and the supply of labor being greater than the demand, strikes accomplish little more than an exchange of one set of employés for another. It is possible, however, that in the collieries, where a constant and regular output is a necessity, the strikes for higher wages prevent an immediate reduction, and in so far help the laboring man; but such advantages can be only temporary, and must finally react, seeing that the disorganization of the industry will eventually so destroy the proprietor's ability to continue the present rates of wages that a reduction or closing of the mines must necessarily and naturally result.

No general system of arbitration between work people and their employers is in existence in this country, although in several trades the practice exists of submitting differences to arbitrators selected by the contending parties. In many instances the police are appealed to to settle certain difficulties in an amicable way before they are brought formally before the competent courts. From the best information on hand it would appear that arbitration plays a very small rôle in the settlement of labor difficulties, probably from the fact that the laws and regulations concerning contracts and employment of labor are very comprehensive, and the employers make it a rule to settle all matters of contention according to their own interests and way of thinking. For the laboring man in Austria has few rights that any one, particularly his employer, is bound to respect.

FOOD PURCHASES.

"8. Are the working people free to purchase the necessities of life wherever they choose, or do the employers impose any conditions in this regard? How often and in what kind of currency is the laborer paid?"

No single instance of work people being required to purchase at particular places has come to my knowledge, and as they are always paid in cash there could be no pressure brought upon them in this direction. They are generally paid weekly, but in certain manufactories the period is extended to two weeks and even one month; but in either case the payments are carried on strictly on the cash system, and the employés allowed to purchase where they please. In some instances, however, conveniences are so provided by the company stores that operatives find it to their interest or convenience to patronize such stores, but yet the act is always regarded as one of free will.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

“9. Do co-operative societies exist, and to what extent do they enable work people to purchase the necessities of life at a less cost than through the regular and usual business channels?”

Only a few attempts to organize co-operative societies have been made, and these have been unsuccessful, being mostly undertaken by the operatives of mills and factories, who had not the necessary ability to organize and transact such business, so that they have all been transferred to the ownership and direction of the proprietors of the manufactories, who conduct them for the benefit of their work people, and it is affirmed that they succeed better and provide superior advantages than was possible under their original organization and direction of the workmen. Their number being relatively very small, these establishments have had no appreciable effect on the general trade.

The consum-vereine (commercial stores so conducted by individuals or companies that all purchasers participate in the profits but not in the direction) exist somewhat extensively in Austria, at which any one becoming a member by the payment of \$2 may purchase at the lowest rates, and then share the profits at the end of the year. Not only the laboring classes, but even the well-to-do classes patronize these institutions, particularly in order that servants who make purchases at these institutions may be thereby prevented from speculation, as every article purchased is inscribed in the member's purchase-book with the price set opposite, so that servants cannot overcharge their employers, without collusion on the part of the *personnel* of the consum-verein. It will be seen, therefore, that the working classes are not benefited by the institution as much as are the middle and wealthy classes who employ servants, which is rarely the case with the working classes.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE WORKING PEOPLE.

“10. What is the physical, moral, and general condition of the working people, and the influences for good or evil by which they are surrounded? What are their chances for improving their condition?”

The physical condition of the laboring classes of Austria is not good. They are generally small of stature, and insufficiently nourished to possess the strength requisite for the ordinary requirements of labor. Consequently their intellectual capacity is dwarfed in proportion, it being generally conceded that one English or American mill operative can perform the labor of two Austrians; and Austrian mill-owners themselves do not hesitate to confirm the truth of this statement. Nor should it be expected that workmen ill-fed and occupied for ten or twelve hours daily could possess the energy, tact, and “staying power” of men better nourished and having several hours more for rest and recuperation. But national characteristics must not be neglected in the consideration of this question, whether they be the result of food or cli-

mate; for doubtless the latter influence the activity and productive skill of a people almost or quite as much as the former.

The morals of the working people of this country do not receive great attention from either Government or employers, any further than they affect business integrity. Great liberty is allowed, and scarcely any forces, whether emanating from church or society, are brought to bear to reform existing vices. Falsehood and small peculations are so common that they are expected as a matter of course, and although intemperance is not a crying evil as in England and the United States, yet there is sufficient excessive indulgence as to cause many workshops to run shorthanded for the first half day after every Sunday or holiday, giving time for the operatives to recover from their "Katzenjammer" (indisposition following intoxication).

The influences for good and evil surrounding the working people of this Empire are varied and numerous. The rebound of the intellect back from the doctrines maintained by the dominant church is quite universal, but unfortunately, in the place of blind faith and bigotry, have taken root a cold infidelity and fatality. The Empire itself rests upon the nobility and clergy, who strive to control the workingman for their mutual interests. In as far as the middle and intellectual classes have power to influence the workingman it is used to thwart the influence of the priests. Again, in Austria the various creeds, nationalities, and languages have become so commingled and confused that liberty of free thought becomes unbridled license to feel and act on religious subjects as may best suit one's fancies or interests. The ties of family are not strong, caused somewhat by the difficulties attending the consummation of legal marriage, which thereby loses its sanctity and influence, and becomes only a commercial compact to be dissolved at pleasure. Children born out of wedlock not being permitted to contract legal marriage (except under certain conditions), only swell the army of illegitimacy, until 42 per cent. of all births in this great city are yearly added to its ranks, until public opinion and the moral sentiments of society have long since lost their deterring influence; for when a majority, or nearly so, of a community are involved in the same dilemma, public opinion, even if it exists, is powerless. The working people are probably not the most guilty in this matter, but naturally they are deeply involved and affected thereby.

The chances of improvement are not great, but should be considered for the time being very slight, simply because no special effort is made on the part of the Government, their employers, or themselves. It is true that legislation looking to reform in various directions has been proposed; as, for instance, the recent bills appointing Government inspectors, whose duty it is to examine all mills, factories, workshops, &c., and make such suggestions and enforce such changes as may contribute to the health and safety of the work-people, also limiting a normal day's work to eleven hours, prohibiting the employment of women in factories, &c., after night, and the employment of children under fourteen years of age, and, finally, obliging all manufacturers and other employers engaged in any business dangerous to the lives or limbs of their operatives to indemnify them, or their families, in case of accident or death. But, on the other hand, certain other recent legislation in this country has taken a step backward toward the illiberal period of feudalism, by taking away from the laboring classes that freedom of occupation which was thought to be the boast of modern civilization, in that no one hereafter is permitted to carry on a trade or occupation requiring skill, without having first passed a regular apprenticeship. Nor can

the same person combine several occupations together, for instance, a miller who has received authority to exercise his trade of milling cannot bake bread. It will be seen, therefore, that the tendency of Austrian legislation is at present reactionary and illiberal, and that instead of facilitating and encouraging trade, manufactures, and industry, they are hedging up the way with obstructions of various natures. The manufacturers and industrialists appear helpless or disinclined to do much more for the workingman; competition from without and within forces them to reduce prices to the lowest possible figure; consequently, as long as they can press down the workingman, either by the payment of less wages or requiring more hours for a day's employment, they have some hope of success; but when the minimum for wages is reached they have no further recourse, and if the margins of profit then fail to justify a continuation of his industry, the workshop must be closed or money lost in the hope of better days. Under such conditions, which are everywhere present to-day throughout Austria, it is worse than hopeless, it is supreme folly, to expect any material improvement in the workingman's condition. His lot is truly a hard one, unsatisfactory for the present, and without hope for better days in the future. He must be devoid of sympathy, indeed, who can visit unmoved the workshops of the poor man and see him with his sad face, gaunt and pale, toiling the livelong day, with his wife and every child capable of rendering the slightest aid, and all to procure the simplest necessaries of life. The picture haunts one for days when once seen, and yet the exigencies of trade force honorable and high-toned gentlemen to apply still further the pressure for cheaper wages in order that they may compete successfully with their neighbors and win the great markets of the United States. May the day never come when the laboring man of America shall be reduced to struggle for existence in such an uneven-handed battle as does the workingman of Austria to-day.

SAFETY OF EMPLOYÉS.

"11. What are the means furnished for the safety of employés in factories, mines, mills, on railroads, &c., and what are the provisions made for the work-people in case of accident or sickness? What are the general considerations given by the employers to the moral and physical well-being of their employés?"

Until now the law required no special provision to be made for the safety of operatives; but indirectly the same is accomplished, in so far as employers are civilly and criminally responsible for any accident that occurs through their neglect, culpable or otherwise, and the courts will not fail to grant indemnification for the loss of health or life of a workman resulting from such preventable causes. But if, by his own neglect or that of his fellow-workmen, an employé is injured or killed the proprietor is not held responsible. In order, however, to cover contingencies, as well as out of humane considerations for their people, it has been customary for some time for mine, mill, and factory owners to insure their employés against accident to the amount of one year's salary, in case of accident causing disability or death. These risks are taken by private companies at the expense of employers. A general accident bill is now under consideration by the ministry of this country, and will be laid before the Reichsrath at an early day, it is reported. This bill will doubtless conform very closely to that recently presented to the German Reichstag. The employers are not directly responsible for the sickness of their workmen, this matter being regulated by law, which prescribes the organization and direction by the work-people and

employers conjointly, of Bruderladen (relief associations or brotherhoods). As these Bruderladen form a conspicuous feature of Austrian labor, it will be of interest to go somewhat into detail in their description and manner of working. As they differ in almost every branch of labor I shall take up first those of the mines and furnaces of Austria, and then in order those of the railroads, printers, &c.

RELIEF ASSOCIATIONS IN AUSTRIA.

The Workmen's Relief Associations for the mines and furnaces are authorized by statute law, and placed under the control of the superior mining and furnace authorities of Austria. Their main objects are to render assistance to workmen temporarily sick or permanently incapable of labor, and providing necessary relief to widows and orphans, in case of the death of their husbands or parents. Every overseer or self-dependent workman, between the ages of 15 and 45, free from chronic disease, when permanently employed, is entitled and obliged by law to become a member of the society. The company's office personnel are free to join or not. Temporary workmen cannot become members. A member's yearly dues amount to from 4 to 5 per cent. of his wages.

The benefits of the brotherhood or fraternity are as follows: In case of temporary sickness he receives a certain per cent., from 25 to 30, of his ordinary wages, and when declared permanently incapable of work a pension running from 20 to 40 per cent. of his usual wages during health, the amount depending on the length of his membership. Medicines and medical aid free; funeral expenses and aid for dependent wife and children are provided. If a workman quits his employer without proper notice and permission, or if he is injured or becomes sick through his own improper conduct or carelessness, he loses all claims to relief. Each association has its own laws and regulations, prescribing the members' duties and privileges, fines, emoluments, &c. An appeal may be taken first to the owner of the establishment, and finally to the competent Government officials.

For the purpose of presenting as complete an account of the subject as possible, the following tables are given for sake of comparison and information, which have been compiled from data obtained from the Agricultural Department of Austria, to which the matter regularly belongs:

Table showing the number of employes in the mines and furnaces of the various provinces of Austria, in 1882.

Provinces.	In mines.	In furnaces.	Total.
Bohemia.....	42, 112	4, 506	46, 618
Lower Austria.....	867	180	1, 047
Upper Austria.....	2, 323	.....	2, 323
Salzburg.....	679	129	808
Moravia.....	5, 623	2, 331	7, 954
Silesia.....	12, 969	1, 061	14, 030
Bukowina.....	236	.....	236
Styria.....	11, 973	1, 082	12, 995
Carinthia.....	3, 954	834	4, 788
Tyrol.....	1, 590	115	1, 705
Vorarlberg.....	104	.....	104
Carniola.....	2, 245	637	2, 882
Görz and Gradiska.....	31	.....	31
Dalmatia.....	1, 705	.....	1, 705
Istria.....	5, 254	.....	5, 254
Galicia.....	4, 983	839	5, 822
Total.....	96, 598	11, 714	108, 312

Statement showing the number of employes in the mines and furnaces of Austria in 1882, as compared with 1881.

Classification.	In 1882.	In 1881.	Difference.
Coal mines.....	37, 872	37, 113	+ 759
Brown coal mines.....	29, 422	29, 083	+ 339
Salt mines.....	9, 444	9, 152	+ 292
Silver mines.....	5, 520	5, 623	- 103
Iron ore mines.....	5, 000	4, 510	+ 490
Lead ore mines.....	3, 608	3, 325	+ 283
Zinc ore mines.....	1, 539	1, 682	- 143
Graphite mines.....	956	981	- 35
Quicksilver mines.....	813	585	+ 228
Copper mines.....	685	708	- 23
Other mines.....	1, 739	1, 872	- 133
Iron furnaces.....	9, 621	8, 116	+ 1, 505
Other furnaces.....	2, 093	2, 065	+ 28
Total.....	108, 313	104, 814	+ 3, 498

The whole number of work-people employed in the mines and furnaces in 1882 comprised 96,168 men, 8,050 women, and 4,094 children.

Statement showing the number, membership, dependents, and the capitalized funds of the relief associations in existence among the workmen engaged in the mines and furnaces of Austria as established in conformity with the requirements of statute law at the close of 1882, compared with 1881.

Provinces.	No.	Members and participants.	Women and children.	Receiving relief.	Capitalized funds.		
					Governmental.	Private.	Total.
					<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
Bohemia.....	133	46, 307	77, 680	11, 365	677, 693	3, 026, 095	3, 703, 788
Lower Austria.....	21	1, 273	1, 005	148	-----	186, 472	186, 472
Upper Austria.....	5	1, 929	2, 330	649	63, 363	69, 539	132, 902
Salzburg.....	16	858	50	510	233, 442	143, 074	376, 516
Moravia.....	26	17, 957	25, 924	5, 223	-----	1, 651, 294	1, 651, 294
Silesia.....	14	12, 273	17, 382	2, 412	-----	993, 905	993, 905
Bukowina.....	3	269	465	250	11, 721	27, 284	39, 005
Styria.....	62	16, 410	12, 225	2, 048	16, 763	1, 471, 687	1, 488, 430
Carinthia.....	29	5, 822	4, 197	1, 306	11, 891	548, 088	559, 979
Tyrol.....	17	1, 407	1, 689	1, 065	121, 330	131, 208	252, 538
Vorarlberg.....	1	97	29	2	-----	17, 069	17, 069
Carniola.....	9	2, 752	2, 584	1, 170	69, 297	124, 008	193, 305
Dalmatia.....	1	400	-----	-----	-----	373	373
Istria.....	1	618	1, 196	123	-----	22, 572	22, 572
Galicia.....	27	5, 736	4, 339	2, 654	257, 138	244, 946	501, 589
Totals, 1882.....	365	114, 108	151, 075	28, 925	1, 462, 143	8, 657, 774	10, 119, 917
Totals, 1881.....	365	111, 198	148, 375	28, 561	1, 401, 333	8, 184, 517	9, 585, 850

Table showing the sanitary condition of the employes engaged in the mines and furnaces of Austria, as exhibited by the reports of the relief associations for 1882, compared with 1881.

Provinces.	Sickness.			Invalids.			Deaths.		
	Number of cases.	Number of days.	Average length in days.	By accidents.	Others.	Total.	By accidents.	Others.	Total.
Bohemia	26,680	328,825	11.9	35	343	378	79	498	571
Lower Austria	1,201	12,295	10.2	—	9	9	2	10	12
Upper Austria	1,539	10,097	6.5	—	8	8	2	3	5
Salzburg	664	3,880	5.8	—	—	—	—	13	13
Moravia	15,524	140,117	9.0	1	143	144	14	306	320
Silesia	6,532	86,396	13.2	—	49	49	22	153	173
Bukowina	6	169	33.0	—	—	—	—	6	6
Styria	20,078	185,830	9.2	7	50	57	23	206	229
Carinthia	8,775	46,486	5.3	1	60	61	2	104	106
Tyrol	765	7,272	9.5	—	6	6	2	11	13
Vorarlberg	90	1,017	11.3	—	1	1	—	3	3
Carniola	1,497	20,314	13.6	—	4	4	—	36	36
Dalmatia	369	4,662	12.6	—	—	—	1	6	7
Istria	863	8,423	9.7	—	2	2	1	5	6
Galicia	2,821	22,787	8.1	4	24	28	4	54	58
Totals, 1882	88,404	878,570	9.9	48	699	747	152	1,408	1,560
Totals, 1881	86,152	848,627	9.9	50	669	719	158	1,593	1,751

Statement showing the receipts and expenditures of the relief associations for the mines and furnaces in Austria during 1882, compared with 1881.

[In florins.]

Provinces.	Receipts from—				Expenditures.			
	Members.	Participants.	Furnace and mine owners.	Total.	Permanent support.	Sickness and burial.	Medical aid.	Total.
Bohemia	531,642	28,784	130,110	690,536	422,113	102,790	143,071	667,974
Lower Austria	8,867	4,819	5,214	19,000	8,632	8,004	5,400	22,036
Upper Austria	22,412	—	6,753	29,165	16,485	5,259	7,564	29,308
Salzburg	3,171	2,259	787	6,217	9,859	1,651	2,685	14,195
Moravia	202,583	41,504	47,823	291,910	201,151	37,544	59,099	295,694
Silesia	92,571	22,772	17,067	132,210	76,240	16,779	40,561	133,580
Bukowina	2,885	—	—	2,885	1,336	69	1,449	2,854
Styria	149,709	51,628	83,177	293,514	93,236	72,109	107,835	273,180
Carinthia	79,202	6,424	18,852	104,478	60,309	13,247	23,026	96,582
Tyrol	9,212	1,357	23,307	33,876	27,584	4,330	4,672	36,536
Vorarlberg	169	1,154	658	1,981	50	421	902	1,373
Carniola	20,284	5,937	42,006	68,227	38,032	10,400	11,754	60,186
Dalmatia	2,491	—	510	3,001	—	922	2,162	3,084
Istria	9,329	317	3,663	13,312	4,992	1,998	2,473	8,863
Galicia	21,600	18,842	6,331	46,773	30,019	3,512	15,135	48,666
Totals, 1882	1,156,027	185,797	286,258	1,728,082	989,888	278,435	425,788	1,694,111
Totals, 1881	1,113,512	147,151	357,443	1,618,106	950,208	266,752	405,153	1,622,113

It will be observed in the foregoing tables that while the receipts surpassed the expenditures in 1882 to the amount of only 33,971 florins,

the capitalized funds increased 534,067 florins, the difference resulting from interest on bonds, mortgages, loans, and other capitalized funds of the associations. This may be seen more clearly from the total receipts, as given below, of the 133 associations in Bohemia for 1882 and 1881, as follows :

Receipts.	1882.	1881.
	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
Fees :		
From members.....	531, 642	522, 424
From participants.....	28, 784	20, 321
From owners of mines.....	130, 110	116, 311
Fines on workmen.....	9, 941	10, 640
Interest :		
On bonds.....	90, 643	81, 554
On mortgages.....	63, 850	73, 690
On other loans.....	17, 206	18, 572
Rents on real estate.....	6, 225	6, 715
Other diverse receipts.....	95, 750	115, 368
Totals.....	974, 151	965, 595

The expenditures of the same 133 associations, being given in greater detail, and exhibiting the principal items, will be only of special interest, showing an annual surplus of about 211,000 florins, as follows :

Expenditures.	1882.	1881.
	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
Relief :		
For invalid workmen.....	244, 676	220, 569
For widows.....	140, 326	144, 349
For orphans.....	37, 111	34, 421
For temporary sickness.....	75, 966	78, 251
Medical relief.....	143, 071	142, 190
Expenses of burial.....	15, 642	16, 414
Temporary assistance.....	11, 182	11, 657
School fees.....	11, 355	8, 269
Expenses of administration.....	17, 458	16, 497
Other expenses.....	67, 785	85, 865
Total.....	764, 572	753, 482

PENSION AND RELIEF INSTITUTE FOR THE EMPLOYÉS OF STATE RAILWAYS.

This association is placed under the special protection of the railway company and has been in existence since 1860. The working fund is created by collecting 6 per cent. of the wages of the adherent members, fines of employés for negligences, &c., after payment of damages therefor sustained by the company, and a voluntary subscription by the company, equal to a certain rate per cent. (at present 1.62) of the whole amount of dues deducted from the member's wages, interest on invested funds, donations, &c. This fund is divided into two parts—the first, comprising about one-sixth of the whole amount collected, is devoted to the payment of temporary relief supplied sick and invalid members; while the remaining part is reserved for the payment of fixed pensions to permanently disabled members or the widows and orphans of deceased members.

Membership is voluntary, restricted, however, to such persons in the permanent employ of the company as have attained at least their

fifteenth year and possess sufficient health and such physical constitution as to offer the necessary guarantee in respect to their services. They must furthermore possess blameless habits. In case their employment is only temporary, or the age of 35 years has been passed, they cannot belong to the category entitled to pensions, but only to the "sick relief division."

The benefits belonging to full members are assistance equal to half their daily wages after being sick for more than three days; but if sickness continues longer than two months, then the payments are reduced to one-fourth of the daily wages. But after three months, if the member has belonged to the association for ten years, and the sickness or disability be permanent, then the member may be pensioned; or, if not entitled to a pension, his further relief is conditioned to the will of the association. Accidents, however, which disable members of both categories, at all times and under all circumstances, give claim for permanent relief and ultimate pensioning. The amounts of the pensions vary according to the length of the membership, from 30 to 70 per cent. of the average wages earned during the last three years previous to becoming incapacitated. The right or claim to relief may be forfeited by a member through negligence or the commission of a misdemeanor, or he may be dismissed for cause. Families of members have claim also to free medicines and medical aid, besides a stipulated sum for burial expenses; and finally, are entitled to receive the pension of the deceased member. All these questions are carefully regulated by the constitution and by-laws of the association, which are in general very prolix, and providing in great detail for almost every emergency. For example, the widow of a member committing suicide cannot claim his pension, nor in case she has been condemned for crime, or if she leads a notoriously bad life, the determining of which is made the duty of the central commission. Orphans under sixteen years of age are also beneficiaries for certain purposes, such as relief in sickness, schooling, &c., which ceases, however, immediately upon any transgression of law or good morals. The tendency of the institute will be seen, therefore, to be the inculcation of temperance, providence, and good morals in the workman and his family.

The number of members in 1882 was 41,193, being an increase of 2,553 over the former year. The cases of sickness in 1882 numbered 17,787, being an increase of 1,244 over 1881. The percentage of cases to the whole number of members was 40.75 per cent. The aggregate sick days in 1882 was 244,412, or an increase of 2,512 over 1881. But, as the aggregate number of working days of all the members in 1882 was 10,237,620, the sick days averaged 5.96 per cent. of the whole.

The receipts of the institute in 1882 aggregated 229,186 florins, and the expenditures 262,578 florins, being a deficit of 33,392 florins, which had to be covered by interests on invested funds, &c. This reserve fund, at the close of 1882, was 464,476 florins, but as this fund in 1878 was 671,481 florins, the condition of the association would not appear to be very flourishing at present.

The various categories of its members, and the sanitary condition of the same, may be seen from the following table, giving, among other items, the percentage of members sick, and the average duration of their sickness during the year 1882, as compared with 1881:

Occupations.	Number of members.	Cases of sickness.	Percentage of members.	Total sick days.	Average length of each case in days.
Miners	7,786	3,203	38.6	39,232	13.1
Servants	568	263	46.3	1,920	7.3
Iron mills	557	285	51.1	3,875	13.6
Trainmen	1,445	1,156	80.1	15,095	13.2
Mechanics	910	603	66.3	9,211	15.3
Forest guards	252	113	44.8	2,177	19.3
Firemen	625	438	70.1	5,276	12.0
Assistants	1,574	545	34.6	8,932	16.4
Wagoners	1,197	242	30.2	4,502	18.6
Woodcutters	1,322	374	28.3	5,627	15.0
Furnace-men	819	911	111.2	10,073	11.0
Charcoal-burners	352	233	66.9	1,603	6.9
Engineers	528	547	103.6	8,225	15.0
Smiths	2,392	1,562	65.3	20,427	13.1
Stationmen	6,479	2,755	42.4	48,441	17.6
Watchmen	11,559	2,530	21.9	42,441	16.8
Day laborers	2,828	1,225	43.3	17,350	14.2
Totals, 1882	41,193	16,787	40.7	244,412	14.6
Totals, 1881	38,640	15,543	40.2	241,900	15.5

PRINTERS AND TYPE-FOUNDERS.

The printers and type-makers have also their relief associations, covering much the same ground as that of the railway companies, with the exception that they do not provide so especially for the pensioning of invalid members. In the Vienna Association weekly dues of 20 cents are required of all members capable of work, who receive, when sick, the sum of \$4.80 weekly as long as incapable of work; not, however, to exceed one year. After that time the amount is reduced to \$1.20, which is continued just as long as the financial condition of the association will justify. Upon the death of a member \$20 are paid for burial expenses and \$80 to the widow, while orphans receive \$1.60 monthly until they have arrived at the age of 14 years. When declared permanently incapacitated for work, members receive an invalid support of from \$2.40 to \$3.20 per week, and finally, when they arrive at their seventieth year they are paid a weekly pension of \$2. Furthermore, when out of employment, if not resulting from their own fault, members receive for six weeks, if single, \$2.40 per week, but if married, \$4 per week.

Traveling money (the so-called viaticum) to the amount of \$2 is paid visiting or passing members of reciprocating fraternities when needy or seeking employment. The number of members belonging to the Vienna Association at the close of 1882 was 656, comprising all ages from 16 to 70, the largest number being between 20 and 25 years of age.

For the nine years of the existence of the fraternity at Vienna (1874-1882), the accounts of their receipts and expenditures is as follows:

Receipts.	Florins.	Expenditures.	Florins.
Establishing fund	10,501	Sick relief	84,893
Members' dues	116,001	Funerals	3,455
Employers' gifts	79,187	Widows' support	8,000
Interest	28,125	Orphans' support	4,742
Diverse	546	Invalid pensions	6,046
		Traveling money	14,009
		Extraordinary relief	995
		Physicians and administration	8,904
		Capitalized funds	101,235
		Diverse	1,252
			283,531
		Cash on hand	820
Total	284,360	Total	284,369

Bruderladen exist in many other branches of trade and manufacture in Austria, but they all take on, with certain modifications, more or less of the general plan of the three relief associations which have been herein described in considerable detail, in order to present a comprehensive view of these valuable institutions which play such an important rôle among the working-classes of Austria when temporarily sick and disabled. It will be seen, therefore, that the employers furnish in most cases part of the running expenses, besides aiding in their organization and management; consequently they contribute thereby to the physical well-being of their employés, and thus indirectly to the improvement of their morals, although in this latter direction, it must be said, to an extremely limited degree.

POLITICAL RIGHTS.

"12. What are the political rights enjoyed by the workingmen, and what are their influences through such rights on legislation? What is the share, comparatively, borne by the working people in local and general taxation? What is the tendency of legislation in regard to labor and the working people?"

The workingman, strictly so called, in Austria can hardly be said to possess any political rights, since in order to obtain a vote he must pay annually direct taxes amounting to \$5.60, which he is rarely in a position to do; he is consequently practically disfranchised and can hardly be regarded as a factor in the general influences affecting legislation. Nor does he pay directly any considerable part of the taxation. Being without property, profession, or income, as a rule, he only comes in for indirect taxation on house-rent, excise, entry, and consumption duties; while the house-rent is considerable, although an indirect tax, amounting to over 40 per cent. of the rental in Vienna, the others are not specially important or burdensome, as the workingmen mostly live without the city lines, where not only rent is cheap, but the consumption tax does not exist. The entry duty on cereals, meats, and petroleum are hardships at present complained of, but not likely to be removed.

The methods of legislation in this country, neither in the past nor at present, have been of such a character as to exalt the condition or influence of the workingman. The composition of the Reichsrath is so arranged that the upper house, or House of Lords, is hereditary or by imperial appointment; the lower house, or House of Deputies, although by election, is so hedged about that no voice or choice of the laboring man is permitted to influence the election of its members. These are divided into four categories, consisting of, first, members elected by the large property owners; second, representatives of the chambers of commerce; third, members of cities and large towns, who are chosen directly by such citizens as possess the right to vote, being twenty-four years of age, and pay \$5.60 direct taxes; and further, members from the country districts, who are chosen by electors (Wahlmänner) first chosen for this purpose by citizens of the several districts, having property qualifications sufficient to entitle them to vote.

It will thus be seen that in the supreme law-making body there is no place found for the workingman, and complaint has recently been made that even industrialists and manufacturers of considerable importance rarely find their way into the legislative halls of Austria; or, to be

when questions affecting labor are discussed. And in proof of this it is affirmed that the recent laws passed have failed entirely to achieve what was aimed at. The German party, who are at present in the minority, claiming also to be the workingman's friend, charge hard things against the present ministerial coalition of Czechs, Poles, and Clericals; namely, that they are not sincere in their pretensions to legislate for the improvement of the workingman's condition, since all their efforts have a reactionary direction, and are intended to take away from the laboring man all freedom and privileges heretofore granted him, when the German party were in power. Consequently we can say that although the workingman is doubtless at present without material influence upon the legislation of this country, he is the source of considerable discussion and contention, and may in the future play a more significant role in the legislation and history of this country than statesmen and politicians are at present apt to concede. An effort has been made for some time to reduce the amount of taxation, requisite for voting, to \$2, and this may eventually become a powerful wedge to tear asunder some of the effete ideas prevailing in this country as to the normal condition of the laboring man.

CAUSES OF EMIGRATION.

"13. What are the causes which lead to the emigration of the people, and which influence their selection of their new homes? What are the principal occupations of the emigrants?"

The causes mainly actuating emigration from Austria are, first, hard times and the impoverished condition of many of its people, who, induced by a hope of bettering their situation and increased wages from day labor, emigrate to the United States, of which they bear glowing accounts in letters sent back by those who have previously gone over and established themselves; and, second, the present conscription laws of Austria, which demand of every able-bodied citizen three years of military service. In many cases the order of the importance of these motives is inverted, since for the well-to-do Austrian, with a large family of sons, this military service becomes a positive scourge, from which he flies as from the breath of the destroyer.

The occupation of the people emigrating is therefore various, consisting mainly, however, of peasants or farmers and working-people, who have small possessions, or possibly nothing, who, with their friends, emigrate in colonies, providing they are permitted by the Government, who are not favorably inclined to the movement, fearing depopulation and a lack of army material if emigration is allowed to proceed unhindered. There are, moreover, many others who, becoming completely discouraged with the business and industrial condition of Austria, desire to transfer their families and business to more promising soil, entirely as a business speculation. A third class consists of experts, mechanics and others, possessing special technical knowledge or skill, which are to-day eagerly sought after and well compensated in the United States, while doubtless many worthless adventurers go over simply to procure American citizenship and then to return to their native country freed from the responsibilities and burdens of both Governments, without rendering to either their just services.

Whether or not the emigration from this country to the United States be an unmixed good need not here be considered; but under existing circumstances, characterized by universal discontent of the laboring classes and industrialists as well, the Government is powerless to materi-

ally restrain the current as long as the freedom of the letter post is maintained; for glowing pictures of fruitfulness and prosperity, accompanied by prepaid passages, are convincing arguments, which can only be counteracted by the stern *non possumus* of police commissioners, supported and emphasized by an armed gendarmerie.

PART II.—FEMALE LABOR.

“14. State the number of women and children, or the closest possible approximation thereto, employed in your district in industrial pursuits, not including ordinary household duties or domestic servants.”

There are no means at hand for procuring the number of children engaged in industrial, manufacturing, and other occupations in Austria, but according to the census of 1880 the females actively employed in these pursuits, not including house servants, numbered 3,976,269, of which 949,265 were self-dependent. The following table gives not only the various occupations, but the number of females composing, as well as the house servants connected with, the families engaged in the various departments of labor, which may be compared with the table on page 10 of this report, giving the classification of the total population of Austria, according to their various occupations. In order to obtain the number of males, it will only be necessary to subtract the number of females in this table from the totals in table on page 1226:

Table showing the number of females in Austria employed in the several trades, professions, and occupations as ascertained by the census of 1880.

Classification.	Self-dependents.	Employés.	Members of families (females).	Female house servants.	Total females.
Industry and manufactures	77,384	447,202	1,583,775	129,398	2,237,849
Commerce	46,247	32,640	302,003	63,076	839,628
Agriculture and forestry	630,106	2,098,724	3,405,775	200,528	6,335,133
Mines and furnaces	124	9,525	128,284	4,330	142,263
Transportation	1,105	3,667	153,562	13,492	171,826
Teachers	14,809	.....	53,927	13,349	82,085
Artists	3,427	102	15,619	2,185	21,330
Hospitals	13,656	2,172	24,455	9,052	49,335
Asylums and institutions	819	1,934	67,687	2,324	72,764
Day laborers .....	.....	428,372	463,892	4,709	896,973
All others	161,588	2,536	504,537	202,279	475,321
Totals	949,265	3,027,004	6,703,516	644,722	11,324,507

WAGES OF FEMALES.

“15. What are the minimum, maximum, and average wages paid to female adults, and what are their hours of labor?”

As will be seen from the tables composing the appendix of this report, the hours of labor for females are the same as those of the males in the same trades; but as the females are employed mostly in agriculture and factories, in which the day's labor is generally longer, they cannot average less than eleven hours per day, being a somewhat larger average than that of the males. The wages, on the contrary, will be seen in every instance to be less, to the end that they cannot average more than 70 or 75 per cent. of those of the men and in some instances not

employment, for the household industry of this country forms a large and important part thereof. The wife and children, as has been frequently pointed out, are required to aid the head of the family in his work, else they would come out at the close of the week short by several florins of the necessary expenses of the family. Consequently, many females put down in the category of the members of the family are really and actively engaged most of the day in industrial labor. This helps not only the family, but it reduces for the employer the cost of manufacture, since it is well known that it costs less thus to carry on any manufacture by giving out the work by the piece, to be completed at home. And this is so for several reasons, it is affirmed. First, because the manufacturer saves the rent of a workshop, and then he requires not only fewer overseers to look after the hands, but the time of a small number of laborers can be more easily controlled than that of many. This method of household labor is known generally to be the cause of the wonderful cheapness of certain manufactures of glass and textiles, not only in the province of Austria, but especially those of the Tyrol, Moravia, and Bohemia.

“16. What is the moral and physical condition of the females, and what means are provided for their improvement?”

The physical condition of the laboring women of Austria leaves much to be desired. As they are, as a class, ill-nourished and weak, yet being more pliable than the men, they are being more generally employed for certain employments, particularly the yarn and textile industry, than formerly. Again, the diminished cost, as well as their dexterity, are elements in their favor. Of their morals, but little can be said, as the general and undivided testimony of all is, that they are of very easy virtue, and nothing, as far as can be learned, is done to stay the evil. Some of the manufacturers write that they are vain, and have no thought of saving money, preferring to spend it for personal adornment, and others do not hesitate to say that it is quite the custom for female operatives to become mothers of one or more children previous to getting married.

SAFETY PROVISIONS.

“17. What are the means provided, in case of fire or other dangers, for their safety, and what sanitary measures or provisions are made for the care of the sick and disabled?”

In neither of these respects is anything specially provided for them, on account of their sex. The same reasons as in the case of the men—that is to say, self-interest—actuate the employers to protect them against accident, and provide means of safety in case of fire, and against other dangers. But when they are sick, they are obliged, generally, to provide for themselves, unless they are authorized to obtain relief from the *Brudersladen* (relief societies), which, in some instances, is the case.

PAST AND PRESENT FEMALE WAGES.

“18. Has there been any increase during the past five years in the wages paid women, and in the price of the necessities of life, or otherwise? What are the effects of the employment of women on the wages of men, and on general social and industrial conditions?”

The increase in laboring women's wages during the last five years, as in the case of the men, ranges from 5 to 10 per cent. as an average, with a like increase in the necessities of life. Their employment generally cannot affect the wages of the men, since they do not come directly into

competition with them; yet it cannot be doubted that should women be prohibited from laboring in certain industries the wages of the men would at once be increased very considerably, and while this would affect injuriously the industry of the country, by making it more difficult for manufacturers to compete with foreign producers, there can be no question but that such a change would improve the social conditions of both sexes. But as the industry of this country is organized at present such a change is impossible, unless a complete transformation should be made. In fact, such a movement would break with all the past methods and traditions of this country, and produce results whose whole influence for the time being cannot be foreseen or predicted.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

“19. What is the state of education among the women employed, and among their children; and what are the general effects of employment (in factories, mills, stores, &c.) on the family circles, especially as concerns the children of such employes, and on their moral and physical condition, and on their children?”

The education of women employed in factories, mills, &c., is necessarily very limited. The children cannot be employed under 14 years of age when there is an opportunity of attending school; but the family being very dependent upon the aid of the children, they are utilized whenever practicable after school hours. The effect, therefore, upon the children is deleterious, not only because of the time taken from their studies, but because their minds and bodies are so fatigued that mental effort is out of the question. Again, these people for so many generations have trod the same pathway that the adage “like mother like children” becomes infallibly true, and one might as well expect a leopard to change his spots as for the progeny of the Austrian working people, unaided by some power outside and independent of their own resources, to rise in the scale of intellectual, social, or moral life. Nor is the physical status any better or more hopeful. An impoverished and fatigued mother cannot beget or bring forth a superior race of children, and as long as she is compelled to toil the livelong day on short rations both her body and mind must deteriorate. An endless chain of despotic links, cruel and heartless as fate itself, would seem therefore to be holding the people in a bondage that knows no end; for the natural effect of their present condition is only to fasten more securely upon them the necessity of pursuing a course of life that aggravates the evil more and more with each succeeding generation. Where it will end no one dares now to predict.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS RECEIVED.

The following extracts have been freely translated from a few of the most complete and important letters received in answer to my circular. They are given herewith as possessing unusual value and general interest, emanating as they do from some of the most extensive manufacturers in Austria, as well as various labor organizations and private individuals who have given special study to the subject. The conflict-

WOOL WORKERS.

Mr. Gustav Schoeller, president of the Woolen Industrial Association of Brünn, reports :

Strikes rarely occur ; that courts of arbitration for the wool and machine trades exist ; that although there are, strictly speaking, no labor unions, that certain associations of workmen do exist and influence the minds of the workmen for evil ; that counter organizations of employers cannot be said to exist further than their own association, which has recently been organized as well for the benefit of the workmen as for that of the employers ; that most establishments insure their employes against accident ; that the time employed weekly averages sixty-nine hours, with an average weekly earning of \$2.61 ; that in Moravia there are employed in the wool trade 27,200 work people, of which 37.6 per cent. are women and 4.4 per cent. children ; that the difference between the wages of the males and females is considerable, but cannot be more specifically given ; that the trade law of 1859 restricts the employment of women to day labor, and prohibits the employment of children under fourteen years of age during the time they are compelled to attend school ; that their employment affects the wages of the men in so far as their more pliant temperaments and industrious disposition make them more desirable operatives for certain machine weaving ; that in their physical development they are weak, and while intellectually capable of considerable cultivation, they are bad in morals, to remedy which no effort has been put forth ; that wages have increased during the past five years about 10 per cent. ; that, however, the houses of the work people are squalid and the food bad and lacking nourishment ; that the men, while fairly sober, are not saving, and the women preferring to spend what they get on their clothing.

VIENNA CARPENTERS.

The president of the Carpenters' Association of Vienna says :

Most of the workmen are very sober, saving, and laborious, whereas a small part are addicted to that demon, brandy, and it demands great inducements to hold these to the discharge of their several duties.

The carpenters' associations have doubtless existed from the beginning of the twelfth century, for there are records existing which go to show that they were in actual operation in the thirteenth century. Their chief object is to maintain good relations between the workmen and their employers and advance the same. The carpenters have suffered very much from the undue liberty which has existed since 1859 of allowing any one to carry on the trade without sufficient control, but this will shortly be remedied by the statutory law of March 15, 1883, which prevents all who have not duly passed an apprenticeship from carrying on the carpenter's trade. The lodgings of the workmen are mostly very bad, as those living in the city, on account of the high rent, are compelled to occupy the cheapest quarters, while many others are forced to go to the suburbs, where they live in common, several families living in the same apartments for the purpose of reducing the rent. Since 1860 there has existed in the trade a relief fund for sick and invalids, the burial of the dead, and the support of widows and orphans.

The flourishing condition of the carpenters depends, as perhaps do most other branches of trade, first of all on the restriction of the right, regulated by law, to carry on the occupation ; there should be legal protection against undue intrusion. Until now this protection has only been illusory, for in respect to the building trade petitions during the last four years have gone to the House of Deputies and the Government praying for the necessary modifications of existing laws. The Government, however, does not seem to be serious in regard to the regulation of the matter, although there could be no greater necessity than some modification of the present building laws which would limit the right to exercise the trade. The interpretation given the existing law is such that an architect may himself carry on all the parts of a building above the foundation, without the employment of a carpenter. By this interpretation the building-trades people, particularly the carpenters, are grievously injured, and in the course of time, if the matter be not corrected, the trade will lose not only its self-dependence, but even the inclination to fit themselves for their profession, and consequently will become the slaves of the architects. Then the carpenters' associations, with their sick and invalid funds, will go to pieces, and the whole trade become demoralized.

IRON AND STEEL WORKERS.

Gebrüder Böhler, of Vienna, owners of large iron and steel mills in Rosanan, near Sontagsberg, Lower Austria, in transmitting Table XX,

accompanied the same with very full and valuable remarks, which, being freely translated, run as follows:

We put down the wages which it is customary to pay, including not only the averages in our own establishment, but those of others engaged in like industry, but omitting those of superintendents, overseers, and foremen. As there are great differences in local conditions, there are naturally the same differences in wages, the extremes of which have not been given in our quotations. If furnaces and mills are located at places remote from cities or large towns, the minima and maxima of wages are largely decreased from rates prevailing in or near such agglomeration of people. The Accident Insurance Company of the Association of Iron and Steel Industrialists estimates the average annual earnings of the several workmen as follows: Miners, \$148; smelters, \$160; workmen in metal trades, \$148; and workmen in machine shops, \$185.

The workmen are generally temperate, although not particularly industrious; complaint, however, cannot be made in this regard; their wages are so small that little or nothing is ever saved. As a great many iron works formerly belonged to the state, others to members of the imperial family and the nobility, these establishments were managed more bureaucratically than commercially. Besides in those days it was not so necessary as now to make close calculations, because in the absence of communications and competition prices could be maintained at a high figure and yet good margins of profit remained. The patriarchal spirit permeated everywhere the laboring classes, which to this day largely continues, and they regarded the employer more in the light of a parent than a task-master. The establishment of sick and invalid relief funds for the benefit of their employés attached these more fully to the interest of the mill owners; thrifty ones purchased small plots of ground and owned their own houses, and thus generation after generation worked on at the same mills, and had no higher aspiration than to procure sufficient bread and clothing to gratify the demands of nature. This stability of the workmen is not free from its disadvantages, for when business is slack or overproduction renders manufacturing unprofitable, the mill owners cannot dismiss their help; for to do so would break with the whole system of employing labor as at present practiced. And, again, a fixity of employment and locality has a tendency to dwarf natural abilities; consequently the dexterity of an Austrian workman cannot be compared with that of a German, and much less so with that of an English workman.

Strikes, especially in the German provinces, are exceedingly rare. In the Bohemian coal mines they sometimes occur, when the police and military interfere in case of need to maintain order. Wages are paid in cash weekly or monthly, mostly the latter, in the mines and mills, and the workmen can buy where they please. In small iron and steel manufacturing establishments workmen sometimes get board and lodging from their employers. The small self-dependent workmen, who deliver their products to retail jobbers, receive sometimes in payment of the same provisions and raw materials, but this custom is falling rapidly into disuse.

Co-operative societies, strictly speaking, do not exist, or when they do they are not generally successful. The "Consum-Vereine" (company stores selling articles of consumption) are mostly established and conducted by employers and capitalists, and with fair success. Their object is to sell at small margins to members, who share the benefit of any profits made during the year. Experience shows that if these Consum-Vereine are left to the direction of the work-people they engender extravagant and luxurious habits. Consequently, by being placed under the direction of the employers, they are better organized and offer superior advantages to the workman than when operated by themselves.

The houses, food, and clothing of the Austrian workingman are infinitely varied. He neither expects nor receives the same quantity or quality of food or clothing as either his German or English confrère. The demands of the employés in the iron and steel industry, however, surpass those of similar ranks of other trades, with the exception of the Slavonians, who are extremely modest in their requirements.

By the new trade law, now before the Reichsrath, inspectors are to be appointed, whose duty it will be to inspect all factories and mills, for the purpose of making such necessary arrangements as may best prevent the occurrence of accidents. A special accident insurance law has also been placed before the Reichsrath, but will probably require much discussion before adoption. Hitherto claims for damages on account of accidents have been settled by the civil and criminal courts, and at present most large manufacturing establishments avoid difficulty by insuring, at their own expense, the laborers against accident, who, in case of temporary disability, receive a certain per cent. of their daily wages, and when permanently disabled or killed, a

MINERS AND FURNACEMEN.

The following interesting items, in connection with Table XXXII, have been compiled from the report of the mines and furnaces of Austria for 1882, by the Austrian ministry of agriculture :

Some of the coal works in Bohemia provide dwellings for their work people at a nominal monthly rent of about 68 cents for a family and 18 cents for a single person, together with the free use of coal and a small plot of ground for garden purposes. Schools are provided for the children and Consum-Vereine (stores) at which clothing and necessaries of life are purchased at cheap rates, and the various members receive at the end of the year any benefits resulting from transactions or sales during the year.

The rates of wages in Moravia are not materially larger than those in Bohemia, the laborers receiving in the coal mines the following rates per shift of 12 hours: Diggers, from 58 to 63 cents; heavers and strikers, 23 to 40 cents; day laborers, from 30 to 34 cents; engineers and firemen, from 46 to 54 cents; and women, from 18 to 20 cents; while in the Rossitzer mines, for 10 hours daily labor, the following wages were paid: Diggers, from 40 to 50 cents; heavers, from 27 to 38 cents; and women, from 12 to 16 cents.

VIENNA JEWELERS.

Mr. Carl Schrodinger, president of the Jewelers' Association in Vienna, accompanied Table XXII with the following remarks :

There are about 500 journeymen, 60 helpers, and 40 women employed by the manufacturing jewelers of Vienna; of the first, about 200 find constant employment, about 150 others are engaged by the year, leaving 150 who travel through other parts of the Empire. There has been little or no change in wages since 1878. The principal increase took place between 1871 and 1873, amounting to probably 10 per cent. The workmen are generally sober, saving, and diligent; drunkenness very rare. Improvident marriages are frequent, and large families the rule; great economy and saving habits are therefore a necessity. For the most part the relations with employers are good, compromises made, and due consideration generally accorded.

The workmen have an association whose principal object is to assist the unemployed and to attend to the general education of all its members. There is very little friction between the association and the employers. The latter have no counter organization. There have been no strikes since 1873. Occasionally during that year the workmen stopped work for the purpose of securing larger wages, but there was no organized strike. All disputes as to wages are decided by a court of arbitration, which is composed of both employers and employes. The decisions generally favor the workmen.

Wages are usually paid weekly, on Saturdays, in cash. In the provinces board and lodging are frequently provided by the employer; there is no restraint, however, put upon the workmen's actions. There is one factory in Vienna which issues tickets for food up to one-half of the weekly wages. These tickets are available at certain eating-houses, which pay the owner of the factory a percentage on all tickets used. It is not obligatory, however, on the part of the workmen to receive these tickets. No general co-operative associations exist among the workmen. Besides the association mentioned above, there is a union to aid in taking care of the sick. All other attempts at association have not met with success.

The situation and condition of the workingmen's dwellings are generally very bad, which, in consequence of high rents, are situated at considerable distances from their places of work. The food is only of middling quality and not at all sufficient in proportion to the work required. Their clothing is suitable to their condition. Their intellectual condition is very low, but their moral condition is good. There are no provisions for pensions paid by employers in cases of sickness or serious accident caused by carelessness of fellow-workmen or accidents to machinery. The business is of such a nature that, being carried on almost entirely by hand-work, accidents are almost impossible.

Women are employed to a certain extent, but no children. There are about 40 female assistants, whose wages are from 40 to 50 per cent. lower than those of the men, and who work on an average about 10 hours a day. Apprentices must be above 14 years of age; the term of apprenticeship is four years. About 50 apprentices are employed every year, of which about 20 prove properly qualified to become journeymen. There are no laws regulating the employment of women. The employment of children and apprentices, however, is governed by statutory provisions. The apprentice class is very unsatisfactory; they are poorly educated, and their physical

and moral condition is not good. In many cases they are occupied at other trades during a part of their time, and consequently do not become good workmen in any one trade. They frequently run away and change masters. The employment of women at reduced wages has had no effect on the wages of the men. Female employes, not proving a success, had to be abandoned in certain cases.

The condition of this industry during the past ten years has been very bad and has not been without influence on the workmen, who have become animated with a desire to improve their condition intellectually, financially, and morally. Up to the present time the most that had been done was to form an association for the care of the sick and to assist those without work, but now they are ambitious to go beyond this and to better the condition of themselves and their families in every way possible, without, however, doing anything unlawful.

COTTON AND SPINNING MILLS.

Mr. Moritz Kohn, of Vienna, formerly manufacturer of cotton yarns in Moravia, but at present engaged in the introduction of American products and manufactures into this country, prepared, at my request, the following very comprehensive and valuable report, as follows:

In cotton-spinning mills wages are rated at so much per day and paid weekly. Employes are divided into three classes, viz:

1. Men, with weekly wages of from \$3.60 to \$4.80.
2. Girls and women, with weekly wages of from \$2.40 to \$3.60.
3. Children from twelve to sixteen years, with weekly wages of from 80 cents to \$2.

Day laborers for rough work, for which no special ability is required, with weekly earnings of from \$2.40 to \$3.60.

1. In the spinning mills in nearly all the districts of Austria-Hungary the increase in wages since 1878 has been gradual and constant, amounting to from 10 to 40 per cent., according as the number of mills in a district has been increased, with a consequently greater demand for workmen.

2. The workmen employed in cotton-spinning mills distinguish themselves, with few exceptions, by their sobriety, diligence, and frugality. These favorable traits are observed not only in the workmen employed in the cotton mills of Lower Austria, where the wages are the highest, but also in those employed in the Bohemian and Vorarlberg mills, where the wages are much lower.

3. The relations between employer and employed are generally good. Even when strikes have occurred, which have been instigated chiefly by socialists, there has never been a case of injury to the person or property of the manufacturer, or his immediate managers or agents.

4. The workmen's associations have mostly the form of unions for general instruction and information. They publish and maintain political journals and magazines for the purpose of organizing, leading, and inducing the agitation among the workmen and influence them from a socialistic standpoint. There are no unions of employers in order to counterbalance those of the workmen. There is, it is true, a union of Austrian spinners, and also one of woolen manufacturers, but these do not discuss the subject of labor. All spinning mills keep a fund for their sick employes, and also have schools for the workmen's children, which are supported partially by the workmen.

5. Strikes have taken place in the mills, but have been compromised very quickly without difficulty and without unreasonable sacrifices. Arbitration courts are often voluntarily established, but the controversies to be settled by them are rare. (A permanent arbitration court exists in Vienna, solely, however, for the metal trade.)

6. Workmen are paid weekly in cash. They provide their own food. Some of the larger mills have established stores for the sale of provisions and general merchandise to their officials and workmen, and also assist their employes by advancing money to purchase at wholesale supplies of provisions and merchandise. The workmen are not, however, under any obligation to purchase their supplies at these stores.

7. As mentioned above, the workmen have certain associations whose object is chiefly educational. It is also attempted on the part of the workmen to form strong trades-unions, which, however, are not regarded favorably by the Government.

8. The working people in cotton mills live generally in the country; consequently their dwellings and surroundings are more healthful than those of the same class living in cities. Some factories have their own dwellings for their workmen and are

the ordinary wine of the country, which is very cheap. Their clothing is simple, and frequently consists of the national costume. Cleanliness is with them an inborn quality, a quality lacking in the small trade working people, whose habits are just contrary. In respect to intelligence the German workman in Austria surpasses all other nationalities, then comes the Czechs, whose distinguishing characteristics are perseverance and contentedness. By a law passed more than twenty years ago it was enacted that every child should attend school during eight years at least. The time has since been reduced to six and seven years, according to circumstances. This compulsory attendance at school has had a very favorable and useful influence on the working classes in regard to intelligence.

9. In case of serious accident to a workman while engaged in his employer's work, the former is entitled to indemnification, provided the accident happened through no fault of the workman, but was due solely to causes beyond his control. There are no funds out of which pensions are paid to workmen, but there are funds formed by contributions from both manufacturers and their employés from which payments are made to those temporarily sick or otherwise disabled. Into these funds the fines are usually paid.

10. The percentages of men, women, and children employed in cotton mills are about as follows: Males, 50 per cent.; females, 40 per cent.; and children, between 12 and 16 years, 10 per cent.

11. The working day in cotton mills is usually 12 hours long, sometimes only 11 hours, and for children 6 to 8 hours, the latter according to the time that is left them after their attendance at school. There are no laws in force now which regulate the employment of women and children, but the present Parliament has under consideration a bill which treats generally of this subject. According to the sixth chapter of this proposed law, the number of hours constituting a working day is established with especial reference to the employment of women and children. This law also provides several very humane regulations as regards pregnant and lying-in women, and also in respect to children, that their mental and physical development shall not be hindered.

12. As a rule the work assigned to women and children in spinning mills is lighter and less fatiguing than that of the men. The building laws relating to the erection of factories are very strict and great care is taken that the rooms in which the work people work are not injurious to health. In the first place the plans of the factories must be laid before the proper authorities for approval; after the buildings are completed the proper authorities must examine them and certify that the buildings, &c., are constructed in accordance with the building plans, and give their consent that they be occupied. Safety stairs and ladders leading directly to the street on the outside of the buildings are required. Most of the adult and all the young work people can read and write. There are schools for workmen in Vienna, Prague, Brünn, Reichenberg, &c.

14 and 15. During the past five years the wages of the women and children have risen equally with those of the men, their wages of course depending on their business intelligence and skillfulness. The men object to the employment of women and children and prefer that they should be excluded. This desire has been very pronounced in many of the meetings. They say that this rough work is derogatory to woman's dignity and that she should attend solely to woman's duties, to wit, the care of the household, the education of the children, the better development of the young people, &c. If these wishes, however, were regarded the men's wages would naturally increase very considerably and trade as well as the interests of the state generally would suffer. Our industries would be unable to compete with those of foreign countries in the markets of the world, and in our own country the present protective tariff would not suffice to prevent the importation of foreign goods manufactured much cheaper; and in general there would be such a revolution in trade that the consequences would be difficult to comprehend. Taking all this into consideration we can confidently make the assertion that a satisfactory solution of the laboring question can only be obtained by the common action of all industrial states, for the abolition of the employment of women and children by this country alone would infallibly lead to the ruin of its industries.

The workingman's question in Austria is not so acute as in other European countries; the chief reason therefore, no doubt, is that the Austrian workman is more contented and provisions are comparatively good and cheap. Nevertheless, the agitation of labor questions, imported from Germany, is showing itself in this country, also in both public and secret meetings and organizations where the claims of the workingman are actively and continually discussed. In the present political condition of Austria the workingman is used by the reactionary party (feudalists and clericals) and the federalists (Poles and Czechs) against the Germans, in whose hands are nine-tenths of all the industries of Austria. Prince Bismarck and his reformatory efforts are here foolishly imitated, and the Reichsrath is attempting certain very ridiculous experiments in regard to trade and the workingman. For instance, it was proved to the member in charge of the trade bill recently under discussion in the house of depu

ties that the "Motivenbericht" is a plagiarism from newspapers and books, and that not a single sentence is original. The ruling party in Austria is not serious respecting the improvement of the workingman's condition, and the German party, at present in the minority in the house of deputies, had great difficulty in securing such amendments to the bill as would be acceptable to them. However, some very useful amendments were accepted; as, for example, the inspection of the condition of factories and workshops by means of trade inspectors. This law also contains a section making the formation of funds to assist sick workmen obligatory. There is also under consideration a further law relative to insurance in case of fatal accident. The cotton spinners of Austria intend, conjointly with other manufacturers, to establish a fund for the maintenance of invalid workmen, based upon a voluntary association.

LEAD MINES AND WIRE FACTORIES.

The director of the Wodley lead mines and wire factory in Kreuth, Austria (see Table XXIV), sends the following observations:

Wages were fixed in 1872; very little change since. The workmen are laborious, but must be regarded as weak and incapable of labor demanding great strength, on account of insufficient food and the excessive use of brandy. It is very seldom that they save or accumulate their earnings. The workmen have established a *consumverein*, under their own management, which is flourishing. Generally it is easy to satisfy the working people in regard to food and lodgings. They live in miserable cottages, which they sometimes own, eat coarse bread, potatoes, and bacon, and clothe themselves with garments insufficiently warm to protect them from inclement weather. They are generally cheerful, of good moral condition, excepting undue indulgence in strong drink. They have a relief and pension fund from which they receive from \$1.20 to \$3.20 per month, according to length of service. This relief is given both for sickness and in case of accidents, and pensions begin when complete incapacity for labor results, as determined by the association. The company employs 110 men, 24 women, and 13 children. The women are ill-fed and weak. They know but little of housekeeping, being occupied mostly in farming and the mines. The community is too poor to do anything to improve their condition. Efforts have been made by the state and country to establish embroidering and other industrial schools in our midst, but little or no success has attended the undertaking.

FURNACES AND MILLS AT TESCHEN.

The Archducal Cameral Direction, at Teschen, in transmitting Table XIV, accompanied the same with the following observations, in effect:

The existing wages are, in some cases, the same as in 1876, but in many others they have increased from 10 to 30 per cent. The workmen are generally laborious and sober, but spend nearly all they earn. There are exceptions, however, where workmen save sufficient to purchase small plots of ground and build thereon their own houses. No labor organizations or unions exist, there being no *raison d'être*. Strikes have not occurred because the workmen are not dissatisfied, foreign workmen being kept away as far as possible, and only people from the community are employed. Payments are made monthly and weekly; sometimes, however, advances twice a month are given, and deductions for the relief fraternity made. There is an association (*Consum-Verein*) for procuring cheap food and clothing, managed by a board of control, elected by the adherent members. The work people live partly in their own houses, partly in those rented, and partly in those furnished by the establishment. Families occupy a kitchen with one or two rooms; single men live in barracks belonging to the works. Their clothing is in accordance with the climate, season, and occupation; their food consists of meat and vegetables; they drink beer and a very little brandy; their intellectual condition is fair; their morals are good. There are corporation and sick funds from which pensions are paid to invalid workmen, their widows and orphans; also relief, gratuities, medical attendance, and medicines are supplied to the sick. The regulations as to these are such as are usually in force in all similar associations. No children are employed, and women only to a limited degree, as day-laborers and helpers above ground and outside of the workshops. The wages of the women are 20 per cent. lower than those of the men in the same categories of labor. The occupation of the women is not prejudicial to that of the men. Their wages, as in the case of the men, during the last five years have increased at an average of from 10 to 15 per cent.

RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS.

P. F. Kupka, civil engineer, engaged in connection with the state railway service of this country, to whom I am indebted for the Tables XXXIX and XL, giving the salary and wages of railway officials and employés, writes:

The railway employés in general lead a regular life. They are sober, and one may say that scarcely five per cent. are addicted to excessive drink. Saving is very rare, as they prefer to live well and spend all they earn. Although most are industrious and inclined to work, others, on the contrary, only do so from fear of being disciplined. The relations between them and their employers are generally good, as they have fixed employment from which they can be dismissed only for grave misdemeanors; consequently the staff of workmen is stationary and reliable. They have singing and other clubs, but do not belong to political organizations. Payments are made weekly in cash, but credit is given up to two-thirds of their wages in the company stores, which are established as a rule. These credits are deducted from their wages. There are also eating-houses, where they can purchase food, but no drinks, yet every one is free to purchase where he prefers.

Relief funds exist in connection with almost all railways, partly under the management of the companies and partly under that of the employés. Some employés belong to several associations, to the end that in sickness they receive more money than when well. Deceptions, however, when discovered are punished not only by the loss of relief, but in aggravated cases judicial proceedings and punishment will follow. Occasionally companies contribute voluntarily relief to the worthy sick.

Most of the railway employés live simply, but decently. The married reside mainly in rented apartments, while the single men live in furnished rooms. Several railway companies have erected workmen's houses, where employés live for a cheap rent. By this means a constant supply of reliable employés is secured, whose succeeding generations remain in their employ. Their food is more abundant than substantial. In the morning they have for the most part coffee and bread; sometimes the single men prefer brandy to coffee; at 9 o'clock beer, sausage, and bread; at noon a warm dinner of meat and vegetables is taken at home. In the evening they have supper of cold food, consisting in general of beer, bread, and cheese. A considerable degree of intelligence is manifested, varying according to their employment. Their theoretical education is obtained partly in the industrial and technical schools, also in the so-called evening schools or from self-instruction. Their morals are satisfactory. Workmen using machinery or tools are cautioned by special instruction as to their danger, and in cases of particularly dangerous experiments posters and danger signals are exposed, and then they are carried out under careful superintendence. In case of accident temporary relief and bandages are supplied from medicine chests, and when practicable the patient is removed to his home or hospital, and medical aid called in. As a rule pensions are not granted, but the company, in commendable special cases, sometimes provide permanent support.

At present, in consequence of dull business, wages are in general somewhat lower, and workmen out of employment would experience great difficulty in obtaining employment, particularly in the machine shops, where, at all events, it would only be temporary. As mentioned before, the railroad employés being so constantly employed, are not inclined to excesses, neither are they susceptible to the socialistic propaganda of the day.

WAGES, PAST AND PRESENT.

But the limits of time and space prohibit further quotations from the great mass of material received on this most important and interesting subject. One extract more, therefore, must suffice, which is compiled from the general report of the Industrial Club of Vienna, which was read before its general assembly on the 17th of May last. From this report, which has just come to hand, the valuable table marked IX has been prepared, being the most complete presentation of the comparative wages paid the day laborer in the various provinces of Austria that it has been my fortune to obtain.

The object of the report is evidently to show the great increase of the laboring man's wages during the thirty years previous to 1881, and that his condition is relatively not so bad as generally represented. The data of the table, said to be compiled from official sources, going to

show the average daily wages earned by the ordinary day-laborer, are certainly very remarkable and instructive, as may be seen from a careful examination. The following table, however, gives only the wages paid for day-labor without board or lodging in 1881, compared with 1851, and the percentage of increase in Vienna and the various provinces of Austria.

Provinces and city.	1881.	1851.	Percentage of increase.
Upper Austria	\$0 37	\$0 16	104
City of Vienna	52	27	93
Silesia	23	12	92
Lower Austria	40	21	87
Salzburg	44	25	73
Tyrol and Vorarlberg	44	23	70
Bohemia	26	16	69
Moravia	22	13	67
Styria	34	21	56
Bukowina	22	14	57
Carinthia	33	22	48
Carniola	35	24	47

Additional data for Brünn and the provinces of Galicia and Dalmatia show during the years 1876 and 1881 an increase of 23 per cent. for Brünn, a decrease of 26 per cent. for Galicia, and an increase of 17 per cent. for Dalmatia.

In respect to the wages of females the report goes on to show that while the average day's labor for thirteen hours was only 12 cents in 1851, the same for eleven hours in 1884 was 24 cents, being a deduction of 15 per cent. in the time, but an increase of 100 per cent. in the rate of wages; or, that while an hour's labor in 1851 cost 2.3 kreuzer (92-100 of a cent), the same cost in 1884 the sum of 5.45 kreuzer (2.18 cents), being an increase of 137 per cent.

In order to show that the price of food has not kept pace with the increase of wages, long and exhaustive tables are given which show the average prices of certain articles of necessity, from which I compile the following table, showing the average price per 100 pounds of the articles mentioned for the time and places given:

Period.	Prices at Vienna per 100 pounds.					Upper Austria.	
	Wheat.	Rye.	Flour.	Beef.	Petroleum.	Beef.	Potatoes.
1852-'56	\$1 91	\$1 29	\$2 67	\$8 39	-----	\$6 76	\$1 27
1857-'61	1 67	1 34	2 92	8 36	-----	7 68	1 01
1862-'66	2 33	1 37	3 02	9 09	-----	7 85	0 98
1867-'71	2 20	1 62	3 60	11 72	\$5 29	10 18	1 03
1872-'76	2 43	1 82	4 16	11 96	4 13	10 04	1 27
1877-'81	2 26	1 70	3 30	11 27	3 28	10 84	1 76
1882-'83	2 05	1 58	2 82	-----	3 86	-----	-----

By comparing these prices, however, with those at present ruling in Vienna (see table on page 22), taken from official and most reliable sources, the contrast is very marked, particularly for beef, where the average price is given at 15 cents per pound. The report, moreover, notes the fact that not only have wages increased largely in excess of the prices of food, but the employment of machinery has in recent years removed much of the drudgery of labor, while beneficent institutions,

such as relief funds, pensions, insurance against accident, co operative stores, &c., which were not in existence in 1851, have greatly changed the conditions of labor in a humanitarian direction, by removing many hardships and asperities formerly attending the workingman's lot.

Again, it is held that these improvements sprang up spontaneously, rather from the mutual interests, aspirations, and endeavors of both workmen and employers, and not from the importation of socialistic ideas from abroad, affirming that no one is more interested in the contentment of the laboring classes than their employers, and no one more dependent upon the success of the industrialist than those employed. Consequently, although a long period of time is required to produce great changes of a social or economic nature, the hope of the laboring classes of this country for the future depends upon the development of good relations between capital and labor, the prosperity of the industrialist, and the contentment, patience, and good judgment of the laborer; for when these necessary factors are present and work together for the mutual interests of both, then Austrian industry will flourish and the laboring man as well as his employer will reap their just reward in the shape of a material abundance and that beneficent satisfaction and peace of mind which spring largely from a contented life.

Such a view is, however, very rosy, and under existing circumstances doubtless beyond realization. The present condition of trade precludes the idea of a much further increase of wages without seriously compromising the industry of the country, while the higher aspirations of the working classes, influenced by the importation of new ideas of the value and dignity of labor, which cannot help but permeate all its ranks, will so increase their demands for compensation that, unless forthcoming, difficulty will arise; emigration, where possible, will follow, and manufacturers will be forced to give way. Then comes up the question, Can he, by the introduction of machinery, superior skill, and economy, maintain his former pre-eminent place among the manufacturers of the world? It is seriously doubted. But, however that may be, one thing would appear certainly and irrevocably determined, the day is almost gone by when a laboring man will toil for ten hours for the pittance of *54 cents and feed himself on bread costing 3 or 4 cents per pound, meat at 15 cents per pound, and potatoes at \$1 per bushel.

PERSONS AND FIRMS CONTRIBUTING INFORMATION.

In conformity with instructions I have great satisfaction in appending herewith an alphabetical list of the names of such persons, firms, and institutions as have kindly contributed statistical or other material information for the preparation of this report, excepting a few who preferred for various reasons that their names should not appear. To all who have so generously and materially assisted me in this matter, I beg herewith publicly to express my indebtedness and gratitude:

Archducal Cameral, furnaces and mills, Teschen, Bohemia.
 Bakers' Association, the president of, in Vienna.
 Barbers' Association, the president of, in Vienna.
 Bergauer, Johann, shoemaker, Annagasse 52 Währing, near Vienna.
 Bleckman, John E., steel works, Mürzzuschlag, Styria.
 Böhler Brothers & Co., rolling mill and forge, Elizabethstrasse 12, Vienna.
 Böhm, Ludwig, manufacturer of bronzes, Albertgasse 19, Vienna.
 Book-printers' Association, the president of, in Vienna.
 Borger, Frances, fire companies of Vienna, Buganyi, Emerich & Co., weighing machines, Griesgasse 26, Vienna.

* See note appended to Table LII.

Broi, Anton, of the Tailors' Association in Vienna.
 Buchey, Ignaz Johann, musical instruments, Zollergasse 22, Vienna.
 Carpenters' Association, the president of, in Vienna.
 Christ, F. A., manufacturer of meerschaum pipes, Magdalenenstrasse 35, Vienna.
 Commercial and Industrial Chamber in Innsbruck, Tyrol.
 Commercial and Industrial Chamber in Laibach, Carniola.
 Cotton-spinnery of Marie Joris in Götzendorf, Lower Austria.
 Engelhardt & Voigt, manufacturers of chemical colors, Klostermenberg, near Vienna.
 Eulenberger, Carl, president of the Turners' Association, in Vienna.
 Feitzinger & Co., bookbinders, Teschen, Bohemia.
 Fire-arms, Austrian manufactory of, in Styria.
 Fischl, Julius, manufacturer of belting, Lichtenauergasse 1, Vienna.
 Fisher's Iron and Steel Works in Traisen.
 Frauenfeld & Berghof, builders, Allegasse 43, Vienna.
 Friedman, Alexander, machine-shops, Am Tabor 6, Vienna.
 Frithner, Johann, wagon maker, Augartenstrasse 31, Vienna.
 Gasser, Leopold, manufacturer of fire-arms, Ottakring, Vienna.
 Gangusch, Jacob, baker, Rndolfheim, near Vienna.
 Goesschel, Gotfried, iron mines, Krapfenberg, Styria.
 Goill, Karl, president Shoemakers' Association, in Vienna.
 Grobheiser Brothers, manufacturers of textiles, Schottenfeldgasse 36, Vienna.
 Grünbaum Brothers, fan makers, Burgerspitalgasse 10, Vienna.
 Hardtmuth, L. & C., porcelain stoves, Budweis.
 Harhammer, Anton, restaurateur, Teinfaltstrasse 8, Vienna.
 Hassek & Hoffman, manufacturers of leather, Adlergasse 4, Vienna.
 Heller, J. C., manufacturer of bronzes, Kaiserstrasse 52, Vienna.
 Hiele & Wunsch, weaving factory in Schönlinde, Bohemia.
 Industrial Gazette, Magdalenenstrasse 24, Vienna.
 Industrial Society of Carniola, Laibach.
 Isbary, Rudolf, president of Vienna chamber of commerce and industry.
 Kanitz, Ed., & Co., commission merchants, Wallfischgasse 12, Vienna.
 Kappeller, Heinrich, jr., instrument maker, Kettenbrückengasse 9, Vienna.
 Kemperling Brothers, weaving factory, Kaiserstrasse 37, Vienna.
 Kemperling, H., pipe manufacturer, Richterergasse 9, Vienna.
 Kohn, Bernhardt, manufacturer of pianos, Himmelfortgasse 20, Vienna.
 Kohn, Moritz, Merchant, Berggasse 13, Vienna.
 Kotlman, M., carpenter, Weinhaus near Vienna.
 Kralik, Wilhelm & Sohn, glass manufacturers, Eleonorenhelm, Bohemia.
 Krauss & Co., locomotive machine-shops, Linz, Upper Austria.
 Krombholz, Ernst, contractor, Ober-Donaustrasse 23, Vienna.
 Kupka, P. F., civil railway engineer, Döbling, near Vienna.
 Leymann & Leyrer, manufacturers of machinery, Elizabethstrasse 15, Vienna.
 Lobmeyer, Ludwig, glass manufacturers, Kärnthnerstrasse 13, Vienna.
 Locksmiths' Association, the president of, in Vienna.
 Maass, Otto, publisher and printer, Wallfischgasse 10, Vienna.
 Markovitch & Son, manufacturing jewelers, Landuthgasse 8, Vienna.
 Mayer, Alexander, commission merchant, Gauerannngasse 4, Vienna.
 Mines and iron mills of Witkowitz, Moravia.
 Montag, Florian, petroleum mines, Giary-Gorlicia, Galicia.
 Neue Freie Presse, daily newspaper in Vienna.
 Obersteiner's kaolin works in Stein, Carniola.
 Palaguay & Sons, wine merchants, Pressburg, Hungary.
 Pataky, Carl, Metal Industry Gazette, Dorotheergasse 3, Vienna.
 Peez, Dr. J., Industrialists' Club, Vienna.
 Phliss, Ferd., mines at Marberg, on Danube.
 Piano-makers' Association, the president of, in Vienna.
 Pless, Wilhelm, hat manufacturer, Marfeldergasse 3, Vienna.
 Police direction of Vienna.
 Pollak, Friedrich, shawl manufacturer, Schwartzhofgasse 4, Vienna.
 Reisner, Emily, Governesses' Institute, Stockim-Eisenplatz 3, Vienna.
 Rezler & Komarck, sewing-machine manufacturers, Laftgasse 3, Vienna.
 Richie, Adolf, glass manufacturer, Würbenthal.
 Risesser, Josef, wood carver, Gröden, Tyrol.
 Robert, Fritz, commercial reporter, Alleegasse 43, Vienna.
 Rohrböck & Sons, manufacturers of fancy goods, Gumpendorferstrasse 135, Vienna.
 Rosenberg, Herman, diamond-setter, Alserstrasse 12, Vienna.
 Salt manufactory in Hallein, Salzburg.
 Schittenhahn & Son, trunk-makers, Kärnthnerstrasse 28, Vienna.
 Schreiber's Domestic Servants' Institute, Praterstrasse 41, Vienna.

Schub, Hermann, manufacturer of silk textiles, Bürgerspitalgasse 8, Vienna.
 Schwanzen, Wenzel, president Saddlers' Association in Vienna.
 Screw and steel works, Neunkirchen, Lower Austria.
 Shipbuilding Company, General Austrian, in Linz, Upper Austria.
 Silk-dyers' Association, president of, in Vienna.
 Sommer, Franz, Hotel de France, Vienna.
 Spinning and thread factory in Pottendorf, Lower Austria.
 State Railway Company in Vienna.
 Statistical bureau of burgomaster's office, Vienna.
 Steamship Company, Direction of Danube, Vienna.
 Steinbühler, Anton, clothier, Freinung 6, Vienna.
 Stögers, Ludwig, glove maker, Langegasse 46, Vienna.
 Sugar Manufacturers of Austria-Hungary, Vienna.
 Thomas, E., president of Comb-makers' Association in Vienna.
 Tomek, W., pearl-button manufacturer, Ober-Meidling, near Vienna.
 Tramway Company, president of, Vienna.
 Tramway Company, New, president of, Vienna.
 Ujhely & Co, ceresin manufacturers, Stockeraw, Lower Austria.
 Upholsterers' Association, president of, in Vienna.
 Vignati, Julius, president of Chimney-sweep Association, Vienna.
 Webern, Ad., copper mines, Lambrechtsberg.
 Wertheim & Co., safe-makers, Kärnthnerring 18, Vienna.
 Wodley's Lead Mines and Wireworks, Krenth, Carinthia.
 Woolen Industrialists' Association, Brünn, Moravia.
 Workshops and forge in Buchschneiden, Carinthia.
 Zickers, Franz, furrier, Währingerstrasse 15, Vienna.

JAMES RILEY WEAVER,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
 Vienna, June 21, 1884.

I.—AGRICULTURAL LABOR IN AUSTRIA.

Wages paid per week of seventy-eight hours for agricultural laborers, in Austria, in 1882.

Classes of laborers.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Men (with board)	\$0 24	\$4 80	\$2 10
Women (with board)	24	3 36	1 40
Children (with board)	12	3 60	1 00
Men (without board)	72	6 00	3 50
Women (without board)	36	4 80	2 50
Children (without board)	24	3 60	1 62

II.—BLAST FURNACES IN BUCHSCHEIDEN, CARINTHIA.

Wages paid per week of sixty-six hours in the blast furnace at Buchscheiden, Carinthia.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
By the piece:			
Strikers	\$5 60	\$6 40	\$6 00
Head-rollers	4 80	5 60	5 20
Rollers	2 50	3 50	3 00
By the shift:			
Engineers	4 00	4 80	4 50
Boiler men	2 00	2 80	2 50
Turners	4 80	6 00	5 40
Locksmiths	3 00	4 00	3 50
Head smiths	2 80	3 60	3 30
Smiths	1 60	2 40	2 00
Masons	2 75	3 30	3 10
Carpenters	2 40	3 50	2 90
Day laborers, males	1 50	1 75	1 60
Day laborers, females	1 20	1 60	1 50

III.—BUILDING TRADES IN VIENNA.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in Vienna, for the several categories of laborers engaged in the erection of buildings.

[Compiled from data received from the Commercial and Industrial Chamber in Vienna.]

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
House building:			
Foremen	\$4 00	\$8 80	\$6 40
Draughtsmen	3 60	7 20	5 45
Architects	4 00	6 40	5 25
Masons	2 85	4 00	3 50
Stonecutters	2 80	6 00	4 45
Attendants	2 50	2 80	4 60
Apprentices	80	2 50	1 65
Carpenters:			
Managers	8 00	14 00	11 40
Foremen	6 00	10 00	8 00
Draughtsmen	6 00	9 20	7 60
Painters:			
Foremen	6 40	7 60	7 00
Journeyman	4 80	6 45	5 50
Assistants	3 20	4 00	3 60
Color-mixers	2 00	2 50	2 20
House decorators	6 00	7 20	6 60
Marble-cutters and sculptors	4 50	5 25	4 85
Plasterers	3 20	4 00	3 65
Machinists:			
Engineers	4 80	8 00	6 75
Journeyman	2 88	5 04	4 00
Stucco moulders	4 00	4 75	4 50

IV.—BREWERS, DISTILLERS, WINE MAKERS, ETC., IN VIENNA.

Prices paid in Vienna per week of sixty hours for employes engaged in the manufacture of beverages.

[Compiled from data furnished by the Commercial and Industrial Chamber of Vienna.]

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Beer:			
Brewers	\$3 60	\$4 80	\$4 20
Malters	3 20	4 00	3 60
Coopers	3 60	4 80	4 20
Wagoners	3 60	4 40	4 00
Firemen	4 00	5 60	4 80
Machinists	5 60	6 00	5 80
Day laborers	2 80	4 00	3 40
Distillers:			
Specialists	3 60	4 80	4 20
Rectifiers	3 20	4 00	3 60
Ordinary hands	3 60	4 40	4 00
Day-laborers	3 20	3 60	3 40
Wine-makers	3 60	4 50	4 00
Vinegar makers	3 20	4 40	3 80
Soda-water makers	3 20	5 60	4 40

V.—CARPENTERS IN VIENNA.

Wages received per week of sixty hours by carpenters in Vienna.

[As given by the president of the Carpenters' Association in Vienna.]

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Foremen	\$8 00	\$16 00	\$12 00
Overseers:			
Chief	6 00	12 00	8 80
Subordinates	4 40	7 20	6 00
Carpenters or journeymen	3 12	4 56	3 60
Apprentices:			
For third year	1 92	2 40	2 16
For second year	1 68	2 16	1 92
For first year	1 44	1 68	1 56
Helpers	2 40	2 88	2 64
Draughtsmen	4 80	7 20	6 00
Book keepers	6 00	10 00	8 00

VI.—COPPER AND BRONZE MANUFACTORIES IN LOWER AUSTRIA.

Wages paid per week of sixty-six hours, with free lodgings, for mechanics, artisans, and others employed in the manufacture of copper and bronze articles.

[Compiled from data received from the Vienna Commercial and Industrial Chamber.]

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Coppersmiths	\$2 16	\$4 32	\$3 24
Bell-founders	4 00	4 80	4 40
Metal-turners	4 00	7 20	5 60
Locksmiths	3 80	5 60	4 80
Smiths	2 80	3 60	3 20
Artificers, fine	3 25	6 80	5 25
Mechanics	4 00	5 20	4 60
Turners	3 90	5 10	4 50
Engravers	3 50	7 20	5 25
Enchasers	2 90	8 00	5 40
Gilders	2 00	6 00	4 00
Turners	4 40	6 80	5 60
Polishers	3 40	5 60	4 75
Enamelers	4 00	6 40	5 20
Grinders	3 60	4 80	4 20
Modelers	3 75	7 20	5 50
Sculptors	3 20	6 00	4 65
Machinists, engineers, &c.	3 60	4 40	4 00
Day-laborers:			
Males	2 00	3 20	2 60
Females	1 20	2 00	1 65

VII.—COPPER MINES IN LAMBRECHTSBERG.

Wages paid per week of sixty-six hours in the copper mines of Anton von Webern, in Lambrechtsberg, Carinthia.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Miners and diggers	\$1 68	\$2 40	\$2 04
Barrow-men	1 44	1 08	1 52
Carpenters	1 92	2 40	2 16
Smiths	1 92	2 40	2 25
Sifters	1 20	1 32	1 27
Drivers	1 80	2 00	1 92
Boys	65	84	76

VIII.—COTTON SPINNERS IN GÖTZENDORF, LOWER AUSTRIA.

Wages paid employes per week of seventy-eight hours in the Götzendorfer cotton spinnery of Marie Joris.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Foremen	\$3 20	\$6 00	\$5 20
Mechanics	2 16	4 80	4 40
Spinners:			
Male	2 40	4 40	3 90
Female	1 80	3 00	2 40
Reelers	1 80	3 60	2 75
Day laborers:			
Male	1 44	2 40	2 88
Female	96	1 44	1 20
Boys and girls	73	96	84
Machinists and engineers	3 60	5 80	5 00

Overtime paid for separately. About 40 per cent. of the whole are women, and 10 per cent. children from fourteen to eighteen years of age.

IX.—DAY-LABOR IN AUSTRIAN PROVINCES.

Average wages, without board or lodging, paid day-laborers for an average week of sixty hours in the various provinces of Austria.

[Compiled from data furnished by the Industrialists Club, of Vienna.]

Provinces and cities.	1851.	1852-'56.	1857-'61.	1862-'66.	1867-'71.	1872-'76.	1877-'81.	Percentage of increase.
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	
Vienna City	27	29	37	40	40	52	52	93
Lower Austria	21	26	29	28	36	40	40	90
Upper Austria	18	20	26	28	30	37	38	111
Salzburg	25	25	25	33	40	41	44	76
Styria	21	21	27	30	29	37	34	62
Carinthia	22	24	26	26	28	36	34	54
Carniola	24	24	25	25	31	36	35	46
Tyrol and Vorarlberg	23	28	32	35	33	48	40	74
Bohemia	15	18	19	22	27	40	26	73
Moravia	13	16	16	16	21	35	23	77
Silesia	12	15	14	15	22	28	23	92
Bukowina	14	16	18	17	21	33	23	64
Galicia						25	19	—24
Dalmatia						49	51	4
Brünn City						24	29	21
Averages	20	22	24	26	30	37	34	70

X.—FAN-MAKERS IN VIENNA.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours by Brüder Grünbaum, fan manufacturers, of Vienna.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Cutters and binders in leather and bronze	\$3 20	\$5 60	\$4 40
Ornamenter of ostrich-feather fans, men	2 20	6 00	3 60
Ornamenter of ostrich-feather fans, women	1 00	4 80	2 40
Carpenters and stainers	2 40	4 80	3 60
Painters and decorators	3 20	16 00	7 20
Porters and day-laborers	3 20	4 80	4 00
Clerks	2 50	12 50	6 00
Girls from fourteen to twenty years	1 00	4 80	2 40

XI.—FANCY ARTICLES AND JEWELRY IN VIENNA.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in the manufactory of Markowitsch & Sohn, Vienna.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Gold-beaters	\$3 84	\$7 20	\$4 80
Engravers	3 84	6 80	5 00
Jewelers	6 00	7 60	6 40
Turners	3 60	6 80	4 80
Locksmiths	3 70	4 80	4 00
Polishers, female	1 60	3 20	2 20
Helpers	3 40	3 80	3 60
Apprentices	1 20	1 60	1 40

XII.—FILE SHOPS AND STEEL WORKS IN STYRIA.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in the manufactory of files, &c., of John E. Bleckman, in Mürzzuschlag, Styria.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Strikers	\$3 60	\$6 00	\$4 80
Helpers	2 88	4 20	3 60
File-makers	4 08	6 00	5 04
Helpers	2 40	3 60	3 00
Steel-smelters	3 02	3 60	3 36
Rollers	3 60	6 00	4 80
File-finishers	3 60	6 00	4 20
Day laborers:			
Male	2 40	3 12	2 76
Women	1 44	1 92	1 68
Boys and girls	1 20	1 68	1 44

XIII.—FORGES AND STEEL WORKS IN LOWER AUSTRIA.

Wages paid per week of sixty-three hours, together with free lodgings and garden.

[Collected from data received from the Commercial and Industrial Chamber of Vienna.]

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Puddlers	\$4 80	\$6 00	\$4 80
Forgers, rollers	3 60	6 40	5 20
Machine-tenders	1 60	3 60	2 80
Iron foundrymen	2 80	4 80	3 60
Preparers	3 20	4 80	4 00
Furnace-men	2 00	3 20	2 40
Strikers	4 00	6 40	5 20
Bar-rollers	3 20	4 80	4 00
Turners	4 00	6 00	4 90
Locksmiths	4 00	6 40	5 20
Helpers	2 40	4 00	3 20
Smiths	4 00	6 40	5 20
Firemen	3 60	4 40	4 00
Joiners	3 20	4 80	4 00
Masons	2 40	3 60	3 00
Carpenters	2 80	4 80	3 75
Smelters	3 75	6 00	5 80
Iron-puddlers	4 00	7 20	5 75
Cast-steel smelters	3 20	6 40	4 80
Steam-hammer smiths	3 25	4 80	4 10
Wagon-smiths	2 50	4 90	3 70
Gas-makers	3 20	4 00	3 60
Metal drawers and carriers	4 00	5 60	4 80
Wagoners	2 40	3 20	2 80
Watchmen	2 50	3 25	2 90
Day laborers	1 75	2 50	2 25

XIV.—FURNACES AND MACHINE SHOPS IN TESCHEN, BOHEMIA.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in the furnaces and mills under the archducal cameral direction at Teschen, Bohemia.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Youths from fourteen to sixteen years	\$0 80	\$2 00	\$1 40
Furnace-men, smelters, puddlers, welders, steam-hammer smiths, rollers, and Bessemer-steel makers	2 76	9 24	4 62
Overseers, toolsmiths, machinists, model-carpenters, chasers, &c	4 50	11 04	6 48
Others, not specially given, over twenty years of age	2 00	5 54	2 75

XV.—GLASS MANUFACTURE IN LOWER AUSTRIA.

Wages paid per week of sixty-six hours for laborers employed in the manufacture of glass in Lower Austria.

[Reported by the Commercial and Industrial Chamber of Vienna.]

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Blowers	\$2 80	\$4 10	\$3 55
Smelters	2 05	2 85	2 45
Model-makers	2 38	3 25	2 90
Gilders	3 60	4 40	4 00
Engineers	4 40	5 20	4 80
Masons and carpenters	2 05	2 85	2 50
Glass-cutters	2 44	3 25	2 80
Superintendents	4 15	5 00	4 50
Day laborers	1 20	1 60	1 40
House servants	1 40	2 00	1 69

XVI.—GLASS-WORKERS IN BOHEMIA.

Wages paid per week of sixty-six hours in the glass manufactories of Wilhelm Kralik & Son, in Eleonorenhain and Ernestbrunn, Bohemia.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Glass-blowers:			
Masters	\$4 60	\$13 86	\$9 24
Helpers	1 85	2 73	2 31
Grinders and polishers	1 85	6 93	4 60
Helpers	1 38	1 98	1 85
Decorators:			
Masters	2 73	9 24	6 00
Helpers	2 73	3 90	3 24
Engravers and cutters	2 70	6 90	4 60
Helpers	1 75	2 30	2 00
Furnace personnel	1 75	7 25	3 10
Crushers:			
Masters	1 00	6 50	3 75
Helpers	50	2 08	1 75
Form-turners	5 25	8 00	6 50
Helpers	2 20	3 30	2 90
Carriers, boys	35	1 00	60
Fragment collectors, females	75	2 00	1 25
Wrappers, females	75	2 00	1 25
Packers	2 00	4 00	3 00
Pot-makers	3 00	5 25	3 75
Day-laborers	1 50	2 00	1 80

XVII.—GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.

Salary and emoluments received yearly by officials, clerks, &c., in the Government departments and offices, in Austria.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Additional salary when in active service.
Minister, president.....	\$4,800	\$4,800	\$5,600
Ministers.....	4,000	3,000	4,000
Judge of supreme court.....	4,000	4,000	4,000
Governors of provinces.....	3,200	3,200	2,000 to 4,000
Judges of provincial courts.....	3,200	3,200	400 to 1,200
President of provinces.....	2,800	2,800	1,600
Assistant secretaries of ministers.....	2,800	2,800	1,200
Police direction of Vienna.....	2,800	2,800	800
Vice-presidents of provincial finance department.....	2,800	2,800	400
Director of tobacco manufactories.....	2,800	2,800	400
Court counselors.....	1,800	2,400	160 to 400
Government counselors.....	1,120	1,440	128 to 320
Police counselors.....	800	960	112 to 280
Chief commissioners of police.....	560	720	96 to 240
Commissioners of police and clerks of first class.....	440	520	80 to 200
Sergeants of police and clerks of second class.....	360	400	64 to 160
Police men.....	240	320	48 to 120

XVIII.—HAT-MAKERS IN VIENNA.

Wages paid per week of sixty-three hours in the Imperial Royal Hat Manufactory of William Pless, of Vienna.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Fullers.....	\$4 80	\$6 00	\$5 25
Preparers.....	7 20	10 80	8 80
Workmen on silk hats.....	5 60	7 25	6 40
Mounters.....	5 25	6 75	6 00
Decorators.....	5 60	7 60	6 80
Brim-cutters.....	6 70	8 00	7 25
Fashioners.....	8 80	11 20	10 00
Stiffeners, females.....	2 00	2 80	2 50
Felt-makers.....	2 10	2 90	2 60
Trimmers, females.....	2 40	3 20	2 85
Ironers.....	1 90	2 50	2 00
Machine-stitchers.....	2 95	4 00	3 60

XIX.—HOUSEHOLD WAGES IN VIENNA.

Wages paid per month, with board and lodging, for household and other domestic servants and employés in Vienna.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Cooks:			
Male, professional.....	\$20 00	\$40 00	\$25 00
Female, professional.....	16 00	25 00	18 00
Assistants.....	5 00	15 00	9 00
Ordinary.....	3 00	8 00	6 00
Seamstresses.....	4 00	9 00	6 50
Chambermaids.....	3 00	7 00	5 00
Maids-of-all-work.....	4 00	10 00	7 00
Coachmen.....	15 00	20 00	17 50
Butlers and footmen.....	10 00	20 00	15 00
Gardeners.....	5 00	15 00	10 00
Children's nurses.....	3 00	10 00	6 00
Governesses.....	10 00	35 00	20 00
Teachers.....	10 00	40 00	20 00
Day laborers.....	7 20	14 40	9 00

XX.—IRON FOUNDRY AND STEEL AND IRON WORKS.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in the iron and steel works of Gebrüder Böhler & Co., in Rosenau, near Sontagsberg, Lower Austria.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Miners and mining workmen	\$1 92	\$3 60	\$2 64
Day laborers	1 68	2 40	2 16
Steel smelters and refiners	3 60	4 80	4 32
Iron-puddlers	3 60	7 20	5 28
Smiths, rollers, &c.	2 40	4 80	3 60
Locksmiths, turners, &c.	2 88	4 80	3 60

XXI.—IRON MINES, ROLLING MILLS AND MACHINE-SHOPS.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours by the Carniola Industrial Company in Laibach, Carinthia.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
IRON MINES.			
Job miners and first diggers	\$1 92	\$2 50	\$2 21
Miners, tool-makers, diggers, and carpenters	1 58	1 92	1 75
Barrow-men	1 50	1 72	1 61
Other day laborers	1 50	1 72	1 61
WOODS AND COLLIERIES.			
Wood-cutters and coal-men	1 78	2 12	1 95
Coal-heavers and measurers	1 43	1 72	1 57
SMELTING-HOUSE.			
Ore-roasters and furnace-men	2 06	2 63	2 34
Raw iron weighers and dross drawers	1 53	1 80	1 67
Masons and carpenters	1 91	2 26	2 09
Other laborers	1 44	1 83	1 64
REFINING WORKS.			
First puddlers	5 00	6 70	5 85
Assistant puddlers	2 80	4 05	3 43
Refining master	4 25	5 48	4 87
Welders and squeezers	3 20	4 36	3 78
Forgers, stretchers, and stokers	2 60	3 50	3 05
Lump rollers	2 44	3 30	2 87
ROLLING MILL.			
Head rollers	3 48	4 56	4 02
Second and third rollers	2 56	3 70	3 13
Catchers and runners	1 44	2 00	1 72
Bunch binders	2 40	3 68	3 04
Bunch binders, assistants	1 30	1 73	1 52
File forgers	2 03	2 70	2 37
File grinders	2 30	3 26	2 78
File cutters	1 65	4 00	2 83
Nail smiths	1 46	1 82	1 64
MACHINE SHOP.			
Model-joiners	2 18	3 06	2 62
Tool-smiths	2 32	3 28	2 80
Molders and founders	2 52	3 50	3 01
Molders and assistants	1 40	1 84	1 62
Machinists	4 65	6 00	5 33
Smiths and turners	2 40	3 85	3 13
Other workmen	1 64	1 96	1 80

XXII.—JEWELERS IN VIENNA.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours by the manufacturing jewelers.

[Reported by C. Schrodinger, president of the Jewelers' Association in Vienna.]

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Foremen	\$5 60	\$8 00	\$6 00
Better class workmen	4 40	5 60	4 80
Ordinary workmen	3 20	4 00	3 60
Apprentices	2 40	3 60	2 80
Better class of assistants	3 60	4 00	3 60
Ordinary assistants	2 40	3 20	2 80
Assistants, female	2 40	2 80	2 40
Job workers	3 20	7 20	6 00

Sunday work, 10 per cent. additional. Out of town work, 20 cents per day additional.

XXIII.—KAOLIN MINES AND REFINING WORKS.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours by Gustav Obersteiner in Stein, Carinthia.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Miners :			
Diggers	\$1 48	\$2 88	\$2 18
Barrow-men	1 00	2 00	1 56
Ore washers	1 00	2 10	1 68
Pressers	1 68	1 92	1 80
Carpenters	2 16	2 88	2 40
Smiths	2 00	2 80	2 40
Women in drying-house	90	1 16	1 08
Foremen	4 00	6 00	5 00

XXIV.—LEAD MINES AND WIRE MANUFACTORY IN CARINTHIA.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in the Wodley Mining Company in Kreuth, near Bleiberg, Carinthia.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
LEAD MINES.			
Surveyor of mine	\$2 50	\$4 50	\$3 50
Assistant surveyor of mine	1 50	3 00	2 30
Foremen, carpenters, and masons	1 92	2 16	2 05
Carpenters and masons	1 68	1 80	1 72
Hewers, reelers, and heavers	1 32	1 56	1 47
Engine-men	1 68	1 92	1 75
Barrow-men	96	1 32	1 12
Cutters	60	72	66
Strikers	72	96	84
Sifters and refiners, female	67	72	70
Foremen	1 68	1 92	1 75
Ore pounders and washers	1 56	1 92	1 73
Sifters, female	80	96	88
Melters	2 64	2 88	2 74
WIRE-ROPE FACTORY.			
Foremen	2 75	3 12	3 00
Rope and cord spinners	1 56	1 92	1 75

XXV.—LEATHER FACTORY IN VIENNA.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours by H. Hassek & Hoffman, of Vienna.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Assistant workmen	\$3 60	\$4 80	\$4 20
Porters, day laborers	3 20	4 00	3 60
Assistant workmen, piece work :			
First class	4 00	5 60	4 80
Second class	5 60	7 20	6 40
Third class	7 20	8 80	8 00
Day laborers, piece work	3 60	4 00	3 80
Firemen	4 80	5 60	5 20

XXVI.—LEATHER AND SKINS IN LOWER AUSTRIA.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours for employes engaged in the manufacture of leather and skins in Lower Austria.

[From the report of the Commercial and Industrial Chamber of Vienna.]

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Dyers:			
Foremen	\$4 00	\$4 75	\$4 40
Helpers	2 40	4 00	3 20
Tanners	2 50	3 50	3 00
Saddlers	3 25	4 80	4 10
Workmen in leather	2 40	8 00	5 20
Bookbinders	4 00	6 00	5 15
Pocket-book makers	3 20	6 40	4 80
Pressers and varnishers	4 40	5 25	4 82

XXVII.—LOCOMOTIVE WORKS IN LINZ.

Wages paid per week of sixty six hours in the locomotive works of Krauss & Co., of Linz.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Foremen	\$5 28	\$7 92	\$7 39
Tool-makers	3 96	5 28	4 75
Mechanics	3 43	3 43	3 43
Helpers and servants	2 71	3 43	2 77
Locksmiths	2 90	4 22	3 10
Monteurs	3 43	4 75	4 09
Adjusters	3 43	5 22	4 22
Smiths	3 17	5 09	3 70
Boiler-smiths	3 17	5 28	3 70
Turners	8 43	5 28	4 09
Apprentices	92	1 72	1 45
Machinists:			
Planing	2 64	3 70	3 17
Boring	2 64	3 43	2 90
Painters	3 43	5 81	4 49

NOTE.—The above rates of wages are based on time labor. When the laborers work by the piece they gain from 20 to 50 per cent. more; for overtime and Sunday labor they receive an increase of 25 per cent. of the usual wages. Their work-people are insured against accident by a private company, which pays two-thirds of their daily earnings during temporary invalidity, and in case of permanent invalidity or death 600 times one day's wages in one payment. In ordinary cases of sickness they receive from their relief association a daily support of from 24 to 32 cents, free medical attendance and medicines.

XXVIII.—MACHINERY AND INSTRUMENTS IN LOWER AUSTRIA.

Wages paid per week of sixty-three hours to mechanics and other work-people employed in the manufacture of machines, instruments, and other articles in metal.

[Compiled from material supplied by the Commercial and Industrial Chamber of Commerce.]

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Locomotive engines:			
Artisans in metal	\$3 20	\$6 00	\$4 00
Mechanics in wood	2 80	5 20	3 60
Agricultural machinery	2 75	4 80	3 55
Boilers and pumps	2 85	6 40	4 40
Water-mills	2 70	6 00	4 25
Sugar-mills	3 20	4 90	4 10
Railway carriages	2 95	5 00	3 75
Wagon-makers	2 50	4 85	3 45
Ship-building	3 25	4 50	3 80
Mathematical instruments	4 00	5 60	4 90
Weighing machines	3 20	8 80	6 00
Chirurgical instruments	3 40	6 80	5 25
Iron safes	4 40	6 00	4 95
Metal buttons	3 25	8 00	6 00
Wire-makers	2 00	3 60	2 80
Nail, screw, and rivet makers	3 60	6 00	4 50
Tack-makers	1 80	2 40	2 10
Pin and needle makers	1 20	3 60	2 20
Iron-furniture makers	2 95	6 80	4 70
Artificers in metal	3 20	8 00	6 00

XXIX.—MACHINE MANUFACTORY AND IRON FOUNDRY IN VIENNA.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours to the employés of Lehmann & Leyrer, manufacturers of machinery, &c., of Vienna.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Smiths	\$3 20	\$5 60	\$4 66
Turners	3 25	5 75	4 80
Mounters and finishers	3 25	6 00	4 95
Mold preparers	3 60	6 80	6 00
Smelters	3 50	6 75	6 00
Model-makers	3 20	4 80	4 00
Castors, foremen	6 40	10 00	8 25
Overseers	6 50	11 00	8 50

XXX.—MEERSCHAUM AND AMBER IN VIENNA.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours to workmen employed in the manufacture of meerschaum and amber.

[As given by the Commercial and Industrial Chamber of Vienna.]

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Cutters and preparers	\$4 00	\$6 00	\$5 00
Pipe carvers	4 10	5 90	5 15
Sculptors and engravers	4 00	6 40	5 40
Polishers	1 60	2 80	2 40
Amber turners	3 60	6 50	5 25
Finishers	3 20	4 80	4 00
Packers, females	1 20	2 00	1 60

XXXI.—METAL WORKERS IN VIENNA.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours for metal workers in Vienna.

[Furnished by Carl Vasaky, of Vienna.]

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Smiths	\$3 25	\$6 00	\$5 28
Machine-smiths	3 40	6 25	5 60
Turners	3 20	6 00	5 25
Helpers	2 00	3 60	3 12
Wagon-makers	3 25	4 80	4 32
Joiners	4 00	5 60	5 04
Varnishers	3 30	4 90	4 08
Boiler-makers	3 25	4 80	4 00
Metal-casters	3 20	5 60	5 28
Day laborers	2 00	3 60	2 88

XXXII.—MINES AND FURNACES IN BOHEMIA.

Average weekly wages of sixty-six hours received by miners and furnace men in Bohemia.

[Compiled from the Government report for the year 1882.]

Occupations	Coal mines.	Iron-ore mines.	Other mines.	Furnaces.	Average.
Head miners	\$3 40	\$3 17	\$3 22	\$2 64	\$3 04
Diggers	2 74	2 74	2 74	2 64	2 80
Barrow-men	2 18	1 42	1 54	2 64	1 02
Day laborers	1 80	1 30	1 54	1 44	1 51
Women	1 25		96	1 15	1 13
Children	1 08		84	72	86
Averages	2 09	1 97	1 68	1 82	1 90

NOTE.—In the Rossitzer collieries in Moravia the weekly wages of sixty hours in 1882 were: Diggers, \$2.40 to \$3; heavers, \$1.62 to \$2.28; females, 72 to 96 cents.

XXXIII.—MINES, FURNACES, MILLS, AND OTHER WORKS.

Wages paid per shift of twelve hours by the Witkowitzer Iron Mining Company, in Witkowitz, Moravia.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
I. Furnaces.			
Smelters	\$1 12	\$1 38	\$1 24
Helpers	93	1 12	1 02
Drossers	71	83	74
Pourers	78	96	83
Iron carriers, weighers, unloaders	52	78	71
Machine attendants	60	64	62
Apparatus and boiler men	48	52	50
II. Copper smelting.			
Ore carriers	75	85	79
Ore roasters	66	80	68
Pourers	48	52	50
Millers	50	58	54
Ore drawers and ore carters	54	59	56
Helpers	35	52	43
Machine attendants	50	58	54
Boiler-men	72	76	74

Wages paid per shift of twelve hours by the Witkowitz Iron Mining Company—Continued.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
III. Coal washing and coke oven.			
Washers	\$0 50	\$0 60	\$0 57
Dredgers and carters	48	53	50
Principal coke-makers	55	65	60
Helpers	36	47	39
Boys attending oven doors	24	28	26
Engine attendants	51	52	52
Boiler-men	40	48	44
Day laborers	28	34	32
IV. Steel works.			
Smelters and welders	1 20	1 88	1 55
Pokers	80	96	88
Workmen at retorts	54	1 20	80
Helpers	60	63	62
Engine attendants	72	1 20	1 05
Boiler-men	64	80	72
Molders	60	1 20	90
Hammersmiths	1 04	1 60	1 32
First rollers	1 10	1 30	1 20
Helpers	60	1 00	80
Turners	60	1 00	80
Day laborers	30	84	32
Apprentices	20	34	22
V. Puddling works.			
Head puddlers	1 60	1 68	1 52
Helpers	32	1 24	92
Head rollers	1 08	1 20	1 14
Helpers	72	88	80
Hookers	56	68	62
Hammersmiths	1 76	2 00	1 88
Forge attendants	72	84	78
VI. Rolling works.			
Welders	1 20	2 08	1 64
Pokers	84	1 20	1 02
Coal carriers	44	64	54
Head rollers	1 48	2 40	1 98
Head stretchers	1 12	1 92	1 52
Assistant stretchers	1 04	1 60	1 25
Hookers	80	1 00	90
Engine men	72	84	78
VII. Machine shops.			
Smiths	40	1 40	90
Turners	60	1 20	90
Planers	48	80	64
Model makers	72	96	84
Painters	52	80	66
File cutters	88	1 12	1 00
Tool smiths	54	1 70	1 12
Helpers	40	84	62
Engine attendants	40	56	48
Boiler men	34	40	37
VIII. Foundry.			
Founders	32	2 00	1 16
Cast cleaners	36	64	50
Day laborers	32	80	56
Apprentices	16	40	28
IX. Bridge-building works.			
Skilled workmen	1 04	1 60	1 32
X. Boiler shops.			
Smiths	32	1 20	76
Boiler smiths	60	1 04	82
Helpers	32	64	48
Engine and boiler men	48	80	54
Day laborers	32	60	46
Apprentices	16	32	24
XI. Pottery works.			
Men for pattern pieces	40	68	54
Brickmakers:			
Male	32	46	39
Female	29	38	33
Quarrymen and workers in clay mill	20	54	47
Quarrywomen and workers in clay	20	24	22

Wages paid per shift of twelve hours by the Witkowitz Iron Mining Company—Continued.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Day laborers:			
Male	\$0 28	\$0 36	\$0 32
Female	18	22	20
Engine attendants	52	60	56
Boiler men	40	52	46
XII. Gas works.			
Fitters, per week	5 50	6 50	6 00
Smiths	46	50	48
Firemen at retorts	44	56	50
Lamplighters	46	50	48
Day laborers	28	36	32
XIII. Building department.			
Masons	30	60	45
Hod carriers, female	16	20	18
Day laborers	20	40	30
Boys	16	20	18
Carpenters	36	64	50
Joiners, glaziers, painters	40	56	48
Apprentices	12	16	14
XIV. Railway connected with works.			
Engine drivers, per week	6 00	7 00	6 50
Stokers and shifters	32	64	48
Day laborers	24	32	28
Average daily wages of 79 categories of workmen			58

XXXIV.—MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS, CLERKS, AND SERVANTS.

Yearly salary and compensation received by the municipal officials, clerks, &c., of Vienna.

[Compiled from data received from burgomaster's office.]

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Rent allowance 30 per cent. of salary.
Magistrates: Directors	\$1,400 00	\$1,800 00	\$480 00
Councillors	960 00	1,200 00	324 00
Secretaries	480 00	800 00	182 00
Health Commissioner	2,000 00	2,000 00	600 00
Directors of the departments of finance, tax, and conscription	1,040 00	1,040 00	312 00
Cashiers and liquidators	520 00	680 00	180 00
Superintendent of buildings	1,400 00	1,400 00	420 00
Manager of city warehouses	1,200 00	1,200 00	360 00
Director of poorhouse and cemeteries	640 00	800 00	216 00
Directors of asylums and orphanages	320 00	480 00	120 00
Tax commissioners	280 00	360 00	96 00
Director of markets	720 00	800 00	152 00
Commissioners of markets	320 00	560 00	132 00
Slaughter house director	640 00	640 00	182 00
Slaughter house overseers	240 00	280 00	78 00
Chief inspector of forests	360 00	520 00	132 00
City gardener	800 00	800 00	240 00
Draughtsmen:			
Of letters	360 00	520 00	132 00
Assistants	240 00	320 00	84 00
Bookkeepers	1,040 00	1,400 00	366 00
Comptroller	720 00	880 00	240 00
Auditors	600 00	600 00	180 00
Registrars	600 00	600 00	180 00
Clerks	120 00	520 00	96 00
Keepers of archives	800 00	800 00	240 00
Librarians	280 00	560 00	126 00
Architects	240 00	880 00	168 00
Porters and watchmen	180 00	240 00	63 00
Office servants	200 00	280 00	72 00
Physicians	400 00	560 00	144 00
Pall-bearers	216 00	216 00	65 00

XXXV.—OFFICE, STORE, AND SHOP WAGES IN VIENNA.

Wages paid per average week of sixty-six hours for clerks and other employes in the offices, stores, and shops of Vienna.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Buyers and salesmen	\$6 00	\$20 00	\$10 00
Correspondents	6 00	15 00	8 00
Bookkeepers	5 00	10 00	8 00
Cashiers	6 00	12 00	9 00
Clerks of first class	5 00	10 00	7 50
Clerks of second class	3 00	6 00	4 50
Messengers and packers	4 00	5 50	4 75
Packers' girls	1 50	2 50	2 00
Office servants	2 50	5 00	3 75

XXXVI.—PAPER-MAKERS IN LOWER AUSTRIA.

Wages paid per week of sixty-nine hours in the paper manufactories of Lower Austria.

[Reported by the Commercial and Industrial Chamber of Vienna.]

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Foremen	\$4 80	\$8 00	\$6 40
Overseers	\$4 10	\$4 80	\$4 45
Machinists	2 50	4 75	3 60
Sorters	1 60	2 45	2 00
Cutters	2 00	3 20	2 60
Workmen on wood	3 20	5 20	4 60
Workmen on rags	2 48	3 24	2 81
Women	1 60	2 00	1 75

XXXVII.—PRINTERS AND BOOK-MAKERS IN VIENNA.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours to printers and book-makers.

[Reported by Friederick Jasper, the president of the Printers' Association of Vienna.]

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Foremen	\$8 00	\$15 00	\$10 00
Compositors, newspapers	7 20	12 00	9 60
job-work	4 00	8 00	5 60
Pressmen	4 00	6 00	4 80
Proof-readers	5 60	12 00	7 20
Apprentices	60	1 60	1 00
Laborers	2 80	4 00	3 20
Feeders, females	1 20	2 00	1 60
Pointers and rulers	2 40	3 60	2 80
Bookbinders	2 80	5 60	4 20

XXXVIII.—PRINTERS, BOOK-MAKERS, AND TYPE-FOUNDERS IN LOWER AUSTRIA.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours for printers, bookbinders, and type-makers in Lower Austria.

[Compiled from data supplied by the commercial and industrial chamber of Lower Austria.]

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Proof-readers	\$8 00	\$12 00	10 00
Compositors	4 40	7 20	6 40
Machinists	4 80	7 25	6 00
Pressmen	4 00	5 60	4 80
Revisers	4 40	5 70	5 00
Feeders, women	1 60	2 80	2 20
Lithographers	4 00	7 20	5 60
Stereotypers	4 80	7 20	6 00
Engravers	3 60	5 60	4 60
Draughtsmen	2 50	6 00	3 46
Chromo-lithographers	6 40	8 00	7 20
Bookbinders	3 20	5 20	4 20
Helpers	2 80	4 00	3 40
Mechanics	4 80	5 60	5 20
Type-founders	3 20	6 00	4 60
Helpers	2 80	3 60	3 20
Polishers, females	1 20	2 40	1 80
Day-laborers	3 20	4 00	3 60
Office servants	3 10	4 00	3 70

XXXIX.—RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS IN AUSTRIA.

Compensation per year paid employés by leading Austrian railway companies.

[Compiled from official data furnished by P. F. Kupka, civil engineer.]

A.—Western State Railroad Company.

Occupations.	Yearly salary.	Yearly rent commutation.
President	\$2,800	\$1,200
Vice-president	\$2,200 to 2,400	600
Directors	1,600 to 2,000	400
Superintendents	880 to 1,440	\$280 to 360
Clerks	200 to 800	120 to 240
Heads of departments	280 to 480	120 to 100
Engine-house inspectors	240 to 400	100 to 140
Station-masters	240 to 340	100 to 120
Train-dispatchers	240 to 340	100 to 120
Interpreters	280 to 340	120
Locomotive engineers	200 to 340	80 to 120
Station men, bell-ringers, gas and station inspectors	200 to 260	80 to 100
Conductors	200 to 260	80 to 100
Signalmen	200 to 260	80 to 100
Freight-station foremen, car inspectors, lampmen, engine and reser- voir attendants	160 to 220	60 to 80
Station porters, storehouse and freight depot attendants	120 to 220	48 to 80
Freight-car loaders, car cleaners, station servants	120 to 180	48 to 60

B. Southern Railway Company of Austria.

Occupations.	Yearly salary.
Superintendents	\$768 to \$2,400
Auditors	768 to 1,920
Sanitary inspectors	1,680
Bookkeepers	384 to 1,680
Heads of departments	672 to 1,440
Attorneys	768 to 864
Cashiers	576 to 1,200
Office clerks	240 to 672
Civil engineers	240 to 864
Station-masters	268 to 864
Telegraph operators	384 to 768
Engine-house foremen	268 to 768
Freight agents	384 to 768
Freight-handlers	144 to 288
Conductors	120 to 288
Locomotive engineers	216 to 321
Locomotive firemen	144 to 192
Stationmen, porters, doormen, bellmen, day and night watchmen	120 to 288
Shopmen, engine-house men, wipers, &c.	100 to 321

C. Northern Railroad Company of Austria.

Occupations.	Yearly salary.	Yearly rent commutation.
Superintendents	\$1,200 to \$2,800	\$220 to \$384
Auditors	480 to 1,400	152 to 336
Cashiers	480 to 1,200	128 to 336
Civil engineers	480 to 1,000	128 to 288
Freight agents	480 to 640	128 to 240
Heads of departments	320 to 640	88 to 240
Secretaries	480 to 640	128 to 240
Assistants to civil engineers	240 to 400	68 to 168
Office clerks	240 to 400	68 to 168
Locomotive superintendents	254 to 400	88 to 168
Gas inspectors	320 to 400	.....
Car superintendents	200 to 340	64 to 115
Car inspectors	200 to 340	64 to 115
Machinists	219 to 336	.....
Conductors	168 to 254	42 to 60
Road overseers	180 to 240	60 to 86
Freight-inspectors	168 to 240	44 to 86
Telegraph operators	180 to 220	72 to 86
Signalmen	180 to 220	60 to 86
Station-men, doorkeepers, watchmen, &c.	110 to 220	28 to 57
Sleeping-car conductors	365 to 292	.....
Overseers of firemen	255 to 226	.....
Locomotive-engineers .....	.....	181
Firemen	131 to 167	.....
Reservoir attendants	154 to 181	.....

D. Vienna Street Railway Company.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Starters	\$3 04	\$3 20	\$3 12
Conductors	2 24	2 40	2 32
Drivers	2 24	2 40	2 32
Relay-riders .....	.....	2 08	2 08
Smiths	2 56	3 20	2 88
Saddlers	2 40	3 20	2 84
Controllers	2 72	4 00	3 36
Watchmen	1 76	1 92	1 84

XL.—RAILWAY MECHANICS, ARTIFICERS, AND ARTISANS IN VIENNA.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours to the several categories of railway mechanics in Vienna.

[Reported by P. F. Kupka, engineer in Vienna.]

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Locksmiths	\$3 60	\$6 40	\$4 80
Metal-turners	4 00	6 00	4 80
Smiths	4 40	6 80	5 60
Copper-smiths	4 00	6 80	6 00
Boiler-smiths	4 00	7 20	6 00
Smelters	4 00	6 40	5 20
Tinners	3 60	5 20	4 40
Joiners	3 60	5 60	4 40
Glaziers	3 20	4 80	4 00
Saddlers	3 60	5 20	4 40
Painters	3 20	6 40	4 80
Average weekly wages			5 44

XLI.—RIBBON FACTORY IN VIENNA.

Wages paid per week of sixty-six hours by Kemperling Brothers, ribbon manufacturers, of Vienna.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Old loom workers, male and female, with at least eight years' experience	\$2 40	\$3 60	\$3 00
The same, with at least four years' experience	1 68	2 80	2 20
The same, with less than four years' experience	1 20	1 80	1 50
Female assistants with more than three years' experience	1 40	2 00	1 80
The same, with less than four years' experience	1 20	1 60	1 40

XLII.—SALT MINES IN HALLEIN.

Wages paid per week of sixty-six hours in the Government salt mines of Hallein.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Boilers:			
Foremen	\$2 40	\$2 76	\$2 57
Second class	2 16	2 52	2 33
Third class	1 80	2 16	1 97
Firemen	2 16	2 52	2 33
Driers	1 68	1 92	1 97
Smiths	2 16	2 28	2 21
Masons	2 16	2 35	2 25
Carpenters	2 10	2 40	2 37
Watchmen	1 80	2 04	1 92

XLIII.—SCREW AND SCREW-NUT FACTORY IN NEUNKIRCHEN.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours by the screw and screw-nut factory in Neunkirchen.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Smiths, for fine work	\$4 80	\$7 20	\$6 00
Smiths, for screw, bolts and nuts	3 60	4 80	4 32
Pressers	2 40	6 00	4 20
Machinists:			
General	4 32	6 00	5 28
For tools	3 60	4 80	4 32
For ordinary work	2 88	3 60	3 12
Iron turners	2 40	6 00	4 20
Assistant machinists	2 88	3 60	2 88
Hollowers and pushers	2 40	2 88	2 64
Screw and screw-nut cutters	1 92	3 60	2 76
Boys	1 44	1 68	1 56
Day laborers	1 92	2 40	2 16
Day laborers, female	1 44	1 92	1 68
Firemen	3 60	4 80	4 32
Model-makers	4 32	4 80	4 32
Joiners for cases	3 60	3 32	3 84
Carpenters	3 60	4 42	3 84

XLIV.—SEAMEN'S WAGES IN VIENNA.

Wages paid per year and month to employes of the First Imperial Royal Danube Steamship Company of Vienna.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Captains	per year		
First officers	\$320 00	\$720 00	\$520 00
Chief engineers	do		240 00
Assistant engineers	do		424 00
Inspectors	do		192 00
Assistant inspectors	do		320 00
Pursers	do		192 00
Pilots	do		844 00
Quartermasters, first-class	do		288 00
Quartermasters, second class	do		284 00
Quartermasters' assistants	do		252 00
Cockswains	do		180 00
Firemen	per month		
Ordinary seamen	do		14 00
Apprentices	do		12 00
Helmsmen on tow-boats	do		12 60
Pilots on tow-boats	do		7 20
Seamen on tow-boat	do		14 00
Cooks	do		12 60
Stewardesses	do		12 00
			6 00

NOTE.—Certain employes receive in addition to their stated wages a fixed per cent. of mileage. The average yearly amount for a captain is about \$280, on which amount the others receive the following rates: Engineers, 70 per cent.; mate and inspector, each 60 per cent.; assistant engineer, 50 per cent.; quartermasters, from 25 to 50 per cent.; engine tender, 30 per cent.; firemen, 20 per cent.; cockswain and sailors, each, 10 per cent.

XLV.—SHIP-BUILDERS IN LINZ.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours to ship-builders in the establishment of the General Austrian Ship-building Company in Linz.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Smiths	\$2 64	\$7 20	\$3 60
Locksmiths	2 74	6 80	3 24
Joiners	2 88	3 40	3 36
Carpenters	2 40	6 00	2 88
Helpers	1 80	2 64	2 16

XLVI.—SPINNERS OF YARN AND THREAD IN LOWER AUSTRIA.

Wages paid per week of sixty-six hours for spinners and others engaged in the manufacture of yarn and thread in Lower Austria.

[Compiled from the report of the Commercial and Industrial Chamber of Vienna.]

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Worsted yarns:			
Sorters	\$2 50	\$4 00	\$3 20
Washers	2 00	4 00	3 00
Spinners	2 40	5 60	4 00
Dyers	2 00	3 20	2 60
Experts	4 00	8 00	6 00
Helpers	2 10	3 25	2 75
Shoddy:			
Spinners	4 00	5 60	4 80
Spoolers	1 20	1 60	1 45
Reelers	1 00	1 65	1 50
Cotton:			
Spinners	2 10	4 70	3 50
Twisters	1 64	2 00	1 85
Mechanics	2 50	4 90	4 75
Jute-yarn spinners	1 08	2 28	1 90

XLVII.—TOBACCO, MANUFACTURERS OF, IN AUSTRIA.

Wages paid in the Government manufactories of Austria per week of sixty hours.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
IN VIENNA.			
Cigar-makers:			
Foremen	\$2 74	\$4 80	\$3 80
Males	2 40	2 40	2 40
Females	84	2 88	1 86
Smoking:			
Foremen	3 60	3 60	3 60
Males	3 00	3 00	3 00
Females	1 44	1 68	1 56
IN THE COUNTRY.			
Cigar-makers:			
Foremen	1 80	3 84	3 00
Males	2 00	2 10	2 05
Females	1 34	1 92	1 65
Smoking:			
Foremen	2 93	3 46	3 20
Males	1 86	2 11	2 05

XLVIII.—TURNERS IN VIENNA.

Wages paid per week to turners in all kinds of materials.

[Reported by the Turners' Association of Vienna.]

Occupations.	Hours per day.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Alabaster and bone turners	12	\$2 40	\$4 80	\$3 60
Bone-button makers	11	2 80	4 40	3 60
Amber and imitation amber turners	10	3 20	6 00	4 00
Picture frame and billiard ball makers	10	2 40	5 60	3 60
Turners of briar-wood pipes and pipe-stems of wood and bone	10 to 12	2 40	5 60	3 60
Turners of cigar-holders of cherry wood, meerschaum, and amber	10	3 20	6 00	4 80
Chessmen and domino makers	11	2 60	4 40	3 20
Fishing rod and pen-holder makers	12	2 40	4 00	3 20
Turners of fancy woods for cabinet-makers	10	2 00	4 80	3 20
Horn, horn-button, and pipe-tip makers	10	2 40	4 00	3 20
Turners of hatters' forms	10	3 20	6 40	4 00
Pearl, fancy goods, and button makers	10	2 40	4 80	3 20
Turners of metals	10	3 60	5 00	4 80
Nut, shell, and deer-horn turners	10	2 00	4 00	3 20
Meerschaum pipe cutters and carvers	10	6 00	12 00	8 00

XLIX.—WEAVERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF TEXTILES IN LOWER AUSTRIA.

Wages paid per week of sixty-nine hours in the textile industry of Lower Austria.

[Compiled from data furnished by the Commercial and Industrial Chamber of Vienna.]

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Silk-weavers, foremen	\$2 80	\$4 00	\$3 30
Helpers, male	2 00	3 20	2 50
Helpers, female	1 60	2 40	2 00
Apprentices	80	1 20	1 00
Ribbons, males	2 40	3 25	2 95
Ribbons, females	2 00	2 80	2 45
Passementerie, males	3 20	4 80	4 00
Passementerie, females	2 00	2 80	2 50
Jute-weavers	1 44	4 80	3 12
Finishers	1 40	4 00	2 70
Sack-makers	4 4	2 20	1 34
Bleachers	3 20	4 00	3 60
Dyers	3 25	4 75	4 10
Coverlet-weavers	3 20	5 60	4 40
Embroidery:			
Ordinary	2 00	3 60	2 80
Artistic	2 80	4 00	3 40
Cotton:			
Hand-looms	1 50	3 00	2 10
Jaquard machines	2 00	4 00	3 00

L.—WOOLEN MANUFACTURES IN MORAVIA.

Wages paid per week of sixty-six hours by woolen manufacturers.

[Reported by the Association of Woolen Manufacturers in Brunn, Moravia.]

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Wool sorters	\$1 20	\$1 44	\$1 40
Wool washers	2 16	2 64	2 40
Dyers	1 44	2 20	1 82
Carders	1 60	2 52	2 06
Spinners	4 00	4 80	4 40
Twisters	1 80	6 20	4 00
Hand-weavers	1 80	2 64	2 22
Weavers	2 40	3 40	2 90
Burlers, females	1 80	2 20	2 00
Sewers	2 20	2 60	2 40
Fullers	2 00	3 20	2 60
Giggers	1 50	2 40	2 00
Shearers	1 20	3 20	2 20
Pressers	2 40	3 20	2 80

LI.—YARN AND THREAD SPINNERS IN POTTENDORF.

Wages paid per week of seventy-two hours in the yarn and thread spinners of Pottendorf, Lower Austria.

Occupations.	Number of employés.				Average wages.
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	
Scratchers	7	17			\$2 01
	40				1 35
Carders		79			2 03
			19		1 75
Spinners	56			39	1 16
Piecers and creelers	29				1 13
Reelers		81	41		3 40
Twisters and twiners	6	92			1 48
				24	91
Overseers	15				1 18
Divers	27				2 56
Specialists and machinists	24				1 35
Day-laborers	36				1 60
Packets	12	19			3 82
					3 06
Totals and average wages	252	288	60	63	3 74
					2 50
					2 81
					1 11
					*1 88

*The average weekly wages of the men was \$2.70, and that of the women was \$1.40.

LII.—GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS IN VIENNA AND LOWER AUSTRIA.

Table showing the wages paid per average week of sixty hours, in the various trades and occupations of the laboring classes of Lower Austria and Vienna.

[Compiled from data received from various sources in June, 1884.]

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Agricultural laborers (see Table I)	\$0 24	\$6 00	\$3 00
Amber turners	2 80	7 20	5 50
Apprentices (with board and lodging)		1 50	75
Architects	4 00	6 40	5 20
Artificers in metal	4 50	6 90	5 20
Artificial-flower makers	1 20	3 20	2 20
Artisans	3 30	5 50	4 25
Bakers:			
First class (with board and lodging)	2 80	4 80	3 40
Second class (with board and lodging)	2 00	2 80	2 40
Third class (with board and lodging)	1 20	2 00	1 60
Barbers	2 50	5 00	3 50
Basket-makers	1 90	4 00	2 80
Beer-brewers (see Table IV)	2 80	6 00	4 40
Bell-founders	4 00	4 80	4 40
Belting manufacturers	4 80	6 40	5 20
Blacksmiths	3 20	5 60	4 40
Bleachers	3 20	4 00	3 60
Boatmen	3 00	3 30	3 15
Boiler-makers	2 80	6 40	4 40
Book-binders:			
Foremen	4 80	8 00	6 40
Workmen (ordinary)	2 80	4 00	3 40
Workmen (superior)	4 00	6 00	5 00
Women	1 20	2 80	2 00
Book-keepers	5 00	10 00	7 25
Brick-layers	3 12	6 00	4 50
Brick-makers	2 00	4 80	3 40
Bronze-workers:			
Enchasers	4 00	10 00	6 00
Setters	4 80	8 00	6 40

Table showing the wages paid per average week of sixty hours, &c.—Continued.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Brush-makers	\$2 00	\$4 00	\$3 65
Building trades (see Table III)	80	14 00	5 00
Butchers:			
First class (with board and lodging)	2 50	4 20	3 10
Second-class (with board and lodging)	2 00	3 00	2 50
Third-class (with board and lodging)	1 50	2 50	2 00
Button (pearl) makers:			
Foremen	7 20	8 00	7 50
Head workmen	5 20	6 00	5 60
Turners	4 00	4 80	4 40
Artificers	3 20	4 00	3 60
Polishers, female	1 08	2 16	1 62
Cab-drivers	4 00	5 00	4 60
Candle-makers:			
Foremen	10 00	12 00	11 00
Job-workers	4 00	4 80	4 40
Journeymen	2 00	4 00	3 00
Card-makers:			
Male	4 00	5 60	4 80
Female	1 60	2 00	1 80
Carpenters (see Table V)	3 12	16 00	5 50
Carriage and wagon makers	2 40	4 80	3 40
Carriage furnishers	2 80	5 60	4 20
Cigar-makers (see Table XLVII)	1 34	4 80	3 00
Chemicals, manufactures of:			
Experts	4 80	8 40	6 60
Men	3 10	4 20	3 65
Women	1 40	2 20	1 80
Chemists	4 00	6 40	5 20
Cherry-wood turners	2 80	4 80	3 80
Chimney-sweeps	2 40	4 80	3 60
Chromo lithographers	6 40	8 00	7 20
Clerks:			
Salesmen	4 00	10 00	5 50
Clerks	4 00	5 00	4 50
Cashiers, female	3 60	4 40	4 00
Apprentices	80	1 20	1 00
First-class (with board and lodging)	4 80	7 20	6 00
Second-class (with board and lodging)	2 20	4 80	4 00
Apprentices (with board and lodging)	40	60	50
Coachmen	3 50	5 00	4 25
Coffee roasters	2 40	4 80	3 60
Cooks, with board and lodging (see Table XIX)	1 00	10 00	2 00
Coopers	3 60	4 80	4 20
Compositors:			
Job-work	4 40	8 00	5 80
Newspapers	7 20	16 00	11 20
Conductors:			
Omnibuses	3 00	4 00	2 84
Steam cars	4 00	7 00	5 50
Street railways	2 80	4 20	4 05
Confectioners	6 00	8 00	7 00
Comb-makers:			
Coarse	2 00	4 00	3 20
Fine	3 20	5 60	4 40
Ornamental	3 60	6 40	4 80
Compositors	4 00	12 00	7 60
Copper and bronze workers (see Table VI)	1 20	7 20	4 20
Coppersmiths	2 16	4 32	3 20
Corset-makers:			
Ironers	1 60	2 40	2 00
Seamstresses	2 80	6 00	4 40
Fitters	3 60	6 00	4 80
Cotton spinners (see Table XLVI and LI)	72	6 00	3 00
Day laborers	2 40	3 12	2 76
Diamond cutters	5 00	6 00	5 50
Distillers (see Table IV)	3 20	4 80	4 00
Diurnisten (copyists)	1 80	3 60	3 00
Draftsmen	2 50	6 00	3 46
Dressmakers	1 60	4 00	2 80
Drivers of omnibuses	3 00	4 00	3 84
Drivers of street railways	3 92	4 20	4 05
Dyers	3 20	4 80	4 00
Silk	3 60	7 20	5 60
Embroiderers	2 00	4 00	3 00
Enchasers	3 60	5 90	4 75
Engineers (engine-drivers)	2 00	8 00	5 00
Engravers	3 60	5 60	4 60
Fan-makers (see Table X)	1 00	16 00	4 12
Farm hands (see Table I)	24	6 00	3 00

Table showing the wages paid per average week of sixty hours, &c.—Continued.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Fertilizer-makers:			
Mechanics	\$3 40	\$4 00	\$3 70
Day laborers	2 40	2 80	2 60
Females	1 20	2 00	1 60
File-makers and steel casters (see Table XII).	1 20	6 00	3 60
Fire-arms, makers of	2 80	10 00	6 40
Firemen	2 88	4 32	3 30
Firemen (engine-stokers)	2 80	4 00	3 50
Foremen	5 00	10 00	7 00
Foundrymen (see Tables XIII and XIV)	2 00	6 40	4 20
Furnaces, blast, employés in (see Table III)	1 20	6 40	3 80
Furnaces, forges, steel mills (see Table XIII)	1 70	7 20	4 45
Furniture, iron, makers of:			
Founders	4 00	6 80	5 40
Artificers	4 00	6 40	5 20
Gilders and painters	4 80	6 40	5 60
Varnishers	4 00	4 40	4 20
Helpers	3 00	3 80	3 40
Furriers	3 20	6 00	4 60
Gardeners, with board	1 25	3 75	2 50
Gas-works, employés of:			
Machinists	4 80	5 60	5 20
Inspectors	4 80	5 20	5 00
Plumbers	3 60	4 00	3 80
Smiths	3 20	4 00	3 60
Day laborers	2 40	3 60	3 00
Glass-makers (see Tables XV and XVI)	1 20	5 20	3 06
Glaziers	3 20	4 80	4 05
Glove-makers:			
Cutters	2 00	9 60	5 80
Trimmers	2 40	4 80	3 60
Sewers	80	2 00	1 40
Furnishers	80	1 20	1 00
Governesses, with board and lodging	2 50	8 00	3 25
Gunsmiths	3 60	7 20	4 80
Gypsum, stone alum, &c., miners	1 92	2 28	2 10
Harness-makers	2 80	4 80	3 60
Hatters (see Table XVII)	1 90	11 20	6 55
Hod-carriers	2 40	2 80	2 60
House-builders:			
Masons, journeymen	3 24	4 80	3 96
Masons, apprentices	1 68	2 16	1 92
Day laborers, male	2 16	2 64	2 40
Day laborers, female	1 63	2 20	1 70
Foremen	6 00	10 00	8 00
Instrument-makers, scientific, surgical, &c.:			
Glass-blowers	4 80	10 00	6 00
Mechanicians	3 20	5 60	4 80
Finishers	4 80	10 00	6 00
Iron and steel workers (see Table XX)	1 68	7 20	4 44
Iron, cast, workers, lodgings free:			
Modelers	4 00	4 80	4 40
Turners	3 20	4 00	3 60
Artificers	2 40	4 80	3 60
Carpenters	3 60	4 00	3 80
Day laborers	1 60	2 40	2 00
Iron foundries and machine-shops, employés in (see Table XXI)	1 30	6 00	3 65
Iron mines, rolling-mills, and machine-shops, employés in (see Table XXXIII.)	1 30	6 70	4 00
Jewelers (see Table XXII)	1 20	7 20	5 20
Joiners	4 00	5 60	4 80
Jute-workers	48	5 00	2 75
Lard renderers	3 60	4 80	4 20
Lead mines, employés in (see Table XXIV)	60	4 50	2 55
Leather factory, employés in (see Table XXV)	2 40	8 80	5 50
Leather-makers (see Table XXVI)	2 40	8 00	5 20
Letter-carriers	3 00	4 50	4 00
Lithographers	4 00	7 20	5 60
Locomotive builders (see Table XXVII)	92	7 92	4 00
Locksmiths:			
Foremen	6 00	12 00	8 00
Artistic	4 80	8 00	6 40
Ordinary	3 60	4 80	4 00
Apprentices	(*)	(*)	(*)
Machine-works and iron foundry, employés in (see Table XXXIX)	3 20	11 00	5 80
Machinery and instrument factory, employés in (see Table XXVIII)	1 20	8 80	5 00
Machinists	3 00	6 75	5 25
Malt-makers	2 40	3 80	3 10
Marble-cutters	4 40	5 20	4 80
Masons	2 80	4 80	3 40

* Board and lodging.

Table showing the wages paid per average week of sixty hours, &c.—Continued.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Match-makers:			
Males	\$3 20	\$4 80	\$4 00
Females	1 20	2 40	1 80
Meat smokers	1 00	3 20	2 40
Meerscham-pipe makers	1 20	6 50	4 00
Men servants, with board	2 50	5 00	4 25
Metal fancy wares, makers of	2 00	6 40	3 00
Metal workers (see Table XXXI)	2 00	6 25	4 12
Millers	4 00	6 40	5 20
Miners of ores and metals	90	6 00	3 45
Mines, furnaces, mills, &c., employés in (see Tables XXXII and XXXIII)	1 44	12 00	4 00
Needle-makers	1 20	3 60	2 40
Nurses, with board and lodging	75	2 50	1 50
Overseers and foremen	6 00	12 00	7 04
Painters	2 00	7 20	4 60
Paint-makers	3 20	4 80	4 00
Paper-makers	1 60	3 00	4 00
Pearl-button makers	1 08	3 00	3 50
Petroleum refiners	2 40	4 00	3 10
Petroleum miners	2 50	10 00	4 20
Photographers	4 00	5 20	4 60
Aids and servants	3 60	4 00	3 80
Retouchers	4 00	5 20	4 80
Copyists	3 20	4 00	3 60
Piano-makers:			
Weekly	4 00	10 00	6 00
Piece work	4 80	9 20	6 00
Cabinet-makers:			
Weekly	4 00	6 40	5 60
Piece work	4 40	7 20	5 80
Pin-makers	1 20	3 60	4 40
Pipe-makers:			
Turners	2 40	6 00	4 20
Laborers	3 20	4 00	3 60
Superintendents	6 00	12 00	9 00
Plasterers	3 20	4 00	3 60
Potters:			
Piece workmen	2 40	6 00	3 20
Day laborers	1 20	1 92	1 68
Women	96	1 44	1 32
Boys and girls	72	1 20	96
Powder-makers	2 40	4 00	3 20
Pressmen	3 60	5 60	4 80
Printers (see Tables XXXVII and XXXVIII)	1 20	15 00	8 10
Proof-readers	4 00	16 00	8 00
Railway, city, employés of (see Table XXXIX)	3 60	7 00	5 30
Railway mechanics (see Table XL)	3 20	7 20	5 20
Rectifiers	3 20	4 00	3 60
Ribbon-makers (see Table XLI)	1 20	3 60	2 40
Ribbon-weavers	2 00	3 20	2 60
With Jacquard machine	2 40	3 20	2 80
With hand loom	1 20	1 60	1 40
Helpers	1 00	1 40	1 20
Saddlers	2 80	7 20	4 50
Safe-makers	4 80	6 40	5 60
Sailors	3 00	3 30	3 15
Salt-miners (see Table XLII)	1 68	2 76	2 22
Saw-mill employés	1 20	4 40	2 80
Sculptors	2 40	12 00	6 20
Seamstresses	2 00	3 20	2 85
Servants:			
Household	2 50	4 50	3 50
Office	3 00	5 00	3 75
Sewing-machine makers	3 20	7 20	5 20
Shoddy-weavers (see Table XLVI)	1 00	5 60	3 30
Shoemakers:			
Foremen	4 80	7 20	6 00
Cutters	4 00	6 40	5 20
Pasters, male	2 40	3 20	2 80
Pasters, female	1 20	2 40	1 80
Machine sewers	2 40	3 20	2 80
Shipbuilders (see Table XLV)	1 80	8 40	5 20
Shipwrights (see Table XLV)	1 80	8 40	5 10
Signalmen (railway)	4 50	7 00	5 70
Silk-dyers, males	3 60	7 20	5 60
Silk-textile makers (see Table XLIX)	80	4 80	2 80
Silk-weavers	2 00	6 00	4 00
Skilled laborers:			
In metals	3 00	10 00	5 44
In general trades	2 50	8 00	4 50

Table showing the wages paid per average week of sixty hours, &c.—Continued.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Soda-water makers	\$3 20	\$5 60	\$4 40
Spinners:			
Cotton (see Table VIII)	72	6 00	3 00
Worsted yarn and shoddy (see Table XLVI)	2 40	5 60	4 40
Spinners, yarn and thread (see Table LI)	1 00	8 00	4 50
Starch-makers:			
Male	2 40	2 80	2 60
Female	1 20	2 00	1 60
Steel-workers (see Table XII)	2 40	6 00	4 20
Stereotypers	4 80	7 20	6 00
Stone-cutters	2 80	6 00	4 40
Street-cleaners:			
Overseers, first class	4 60	5 00	4 80
Overseers, second class	3 40	3 80	3 60
Foremen	2 62	2 66	2 64
Day laborers	2 00	2 80	2 40
Stucco-molders	4 00	4 80	4 40
Sugar-makers	48	5 28	3 08
Tack-makers	1 80	2 40	2 10
Tailors:			
Foremen	4 00	8 00	6 00
Piece-workers	3 20	4 80	4 00
Day-workers, male	4 00	4 80	4 40
Day-workers, female	3 20	4 00	3 60
Tanners	2 40	3 20	2 80
Tar-makers	2 80	3 60	3 20
Teachers	3 00	10 00	6 00
Telegraph operators	4 00	15 00	7 50
Thread-makers	3 20	4 80	3 60
Tinkers:			
Journeyman	3 20	4 80	4 00
Assistants	2 80	3 20	3 00
Apprentices	80	1 20	1 00
Tinsmiths	3 60	4 80	4 20
Tobacco, manufactories of, employes in (see Table XLVII)	84	4 80	2 62
Trunk-makers	2 80	8 00	4 00
Tuners of musical instruments	4 00	6 00	5 00
Turners (see Table XLIII)	2 00	6 40	4 20
Type-founders (see Table XXXVIII)	1 20	6 00	3 60
Upholsterers	3 20	8 00	4 80
Vinegar-makers	3 20	4 40	3 80
Varnish-makers	3 20	4 80	4 00
Wagon-makers:			
Body-makers	3 60	6 40	4 80
Frame-makers	3 20	4 00	3 60
Wheelwrights	2 40	3 20	2 80
Waiters, restaurant, with board	1 50	3 00	2 25
Washerwomen	1 92	2 88	2 40
Watchmakers	2 40	4 60	3 95
Watchmen	2 00	4 00	3 60
Weavers and manufacturers of textiles (see Table XLIX)	48	6 00	3 75
Wheelwrights	2 40	3 20	2 80
Wine-makers	3 60	4 50	2 55
Women in factories	1 90	3 95	2 76
Unskilled	1 20	2 50	1 80
Woolen manufacturers (see Table L)	1 20	4 80	3 00
Worsted-yarn makers (see Table XLVI)	2 00	8 00	5 00
Yarn and thread spinners (see Table LI)	91	3 82	1 88
Yarn and jute spinners	1 08	2 08	1 90
Yarn, worsted makers	2 10	5 60	3 07
Zinc-workers	4 00	5 60	4 80
Average weekly wages of the foregoing 299 categories			4 85

NOTE.—The average weekly wages of the 299 different categories composing the foregoing table give after careful calculation the sum of \$4.05 per week, or 68 cents per day. But this must be too high, as the number of foremen and others receiving large salaries is not by any means numerically equal to those of the lower categories. The weekly wages of the 32 different foremen and overseers given in the tables aggregate an average of \$7.04. The weekly wages of the other classes may be briefly given as follows: Skilled mechanics and artisans in metal trades, \$5.44; skilled labor in other general trades, \$4.50; women, helpers, and unskilled day-laborers, \$2.76, and unskilled women and youths, \$1.80. If, now, we take one of the first class, three of the second, three of the third, five of the fourth, and eight of the fifth, being a fair proportion of the laboring classes in Lower Austria, the average daily wages of ten hours becomes only 54 cents, instead of 68 cents as above stated.

These rates, however, must be understood as applying only to the provinces of Upper and Lower Austria, Salzburg, and the Tyrol, while in a less degree to Styria, Carinthia, and Carniola; for when the wages of Silesia, Moravia, Bohemia, and Galicia are considered, the rates should be further reduced from 20 to 40 per cent.

BOHEMIA.

REPORT BY CONSUL PHELPS, OF PRAGUE.

In obedience to circular dated February 15, 1884, I have the honor to forward herewith "Report on Labor in Bohemia."

The statements contained herein are taken partly from manufacturers and workingmen personally, and in part from official statistics.

Great care has been used in comparing and verifying the figures, which are as reliable, it is thought, as the nature of the subject permits.

The varying circumstances inseparable from a district as large as Bohemia, and a country so unequal in its geographical conditions, forbid greater brevity unless at the expense of accuracy.

Precaution has been taken to advance only such data and opinions as are strictly correct.

PART I.—MALE LABOR.

FOOD AND FOOD PRICES.

Food prices undergo little variations at Prague itself, but they are higher here than even in the vicinity of the city, on account of the octroi levied on all articles of food entering therewith. There is a greater variation only in the prices of potatoes and fruits, according to the riches or scarcity of the crops.

The food of the laboring classes, though varied according to the geographical and agricultural conditions, is on the whole scanty all over Bohemia. It is somewhat better in the center of the country than in the northeastern and eastern parts, where potatoes, brown bread, cooked rye, and gruel form the principal nutriment; legumes are rare, and meat is an exception. Their drink is coffee, or a substitute coffee, which, for its cheapness, is much liked and largely consumed. The use of brandy decreases in the same measure as cheap good beer is obtainable, and only in the northeastern parts of the country is brandy still regularly consumed. In Prague, comprising more than 260,000 inhabitants, an intoxicated person, owing to the abundance of beer, is a sight most rarely seen, not oftener than four or five times in a year. The beer is composed of malt, hops, and water.

Retail prices of articles of food at Prague.

Bread:			Geese	a pair ..	\$1. 44 to \$2. 80
Brown	pound ..	\$0. 022 to \$0. 025	Pigeons	do ..	. 16 to . 28
White	do ..	. 032 to . 04	Hares	each ..	. 60 to . 72
Beef	do ..	. 102 to . 124	Herrings	do ..	. 024 to . 028
Mutton	do ..	. 12 to . 127	Beans	quart ..	. 056 to . 064
Veal	do ..	. 116 to . 124	Peas	do ..	. 048 to . 08
Lamb	do ..	. 104 to . 127	Lentils	do ..	. 064 to . 096
Pork	do ..	. 109 to . 124	Rice	pound ..	. 03 to . 056
Ham	do ..	. 30 to . 38	Flour	do ..	. 026 to . 052
Bacon	do ..	. 145 to . 175	Millet	quart ..	. 064 to . 072
Butter	do ..	. 255 to . 27	Barley, pearled	do ..	. 056 to . 152
Coffee	do ..	. 20 to . 344	Potatoes	22.1 pounds ..	. 12 to . 125
Sugar	do ..	. 072 to . 076			

NOTE.—The Austrian florin is taken at 40 cents.

CLOTHING.

The expense for clothing will demand about the fifth part of a laborer's wages. The materials and workmanship being cheap, a decent dress on Sundays is in the reach of every workman. The females show their fondness of fine clothes and pleasure at the Sunday evening balls, for which part of their wages is spent in new gowns, ribbons, &c.

RENT.

The working people of Prague mostly live in the suburbs, where one family generally occupies a room and a kitchen, the rent for which amounts to from \$24 to \$48 a year.

In the thickly-peopled frontier districts the laborers live in their own ordinarily miserable hovels, but they frequently own a small piece of ground which they cultivate. In some of the mountainous places where accommodations are too scanty, one person sometimes hires a house and lets a room to six or eight laborers each, where the beds are placed one over the other. In the level country lodgings for their operatives are now frequently built by the manufacturers, and either given them gratis or let to them for a low rent, with the intention of procuring a well-trained and constant set of laborers.

WAGES IN 1878 AND IN 1884.

The variations in the wages have been insignificant during these last five years. They showed a tendency to rise only in some small general trades and in the textile industries, but remained unchanged for agricultural laborers and operatives in iron works, and even decreased for such glassworkers as were paid by the piece-work.

HABITS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

The habits of the working classes in Bohemia are for the most part orderly. The obligatory schools have had a good effect upon their morals. Drunkenness is not frequent among them. They are attached to their families, steady in their work, and since the erection of "post-office saving banks" they are observed to save as much as their wages will permit.

FEELING BETWEEN EMPLOYÉ AND EMPLOYER.

The patriarchal relations which existed until forty years ago between laborers and masters have now ceased everywhere in Bohemia. The feeling of inferiority on the side of the working classes has given way to a feeling of independence, which has been produced by the laws and institutions created since the beginning of the constitutional era in Austria. The employers treat their laborers with more respect, and the latter look upon the former without hatred or bitterness.

ORGANIZED CONDITION OF LABOR.

Laws are pending in the Austrian Reichsrath for a better organization of labor, which are expected to bring about a regeneration of the humbler trades. The prevalence of machines in every branch of production and the general extent of the division of labor have reduced the number and importance of smaller artisans.

THE PREVALENCE OF STRIKES.

Strikes have until recently been a rarity in this country, only caused by ill-treatment of the workmen or unjust reduction of the wages. The industries of Bohemia are rapidly growing and there is nowhere a superfluity of hands, the less so as Bohemia workmen (mostly of the Slavic nationality) seek employment in great numbers also in the other provinces of Austria and in the neighboring Bavaria and Saxony. During the first four months of this year there were strikes of considerable dimensions in some parts of Northern Bohemia. They are believed to have been carried among the workmen by foreigners. After having caused great losses, both to employers and employes, they have been ended without having brought about any notable change.

FOOD PURCHASE.

The working people in Bohemia are free to purchase the necessities of life wherever they choose. Since more than twenty years the abuse of manufacturers imposing upon their workmen the necessity of buying goods from them has ceased. The payment of the laborer is either daily or weekly, and in Austrian currency.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

Productive associations do not exist in Bohemia. Co-operative associations ("consume-associations") for procuring the necessities of life at cheap prices exist to advantage only in the different coal pits and state mines. Many others have ceased after a short existence. When conducted by the employers they were not liked by the laborers, and when conducted by the latter they generally were badly administered, devoid of credit, and consequently worked unfavorably.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE WORKING PEOPLE.

Owing to the varying conditions of such an extended district as Bohemia, with its differences of soil and productions, it is difficult to give a picture of the life of the laborers. While at Prague and at the north-western towns they show a certain degree of ease, in the eastern and southern parts of this country they are still in comparative misery. Some particulars as to their homes and food are given in this report of the agriculturists, miners, spinners, &c., and in general it must be stated that the increased means of instruction, by better schools and a cheap press, have much contributed to better the condition of the working class, and have also aroused their desire for greater comfort in life, and discontentment with their present state.

The laborers of every class are fond of pleasures and the many holidays give them time to indulge in them. According to their nationality they join the German or Cheskian (Slavic) companies for singing or gymnastics ("Gesang- und Turnvereine"); or they form separate workmen's unions under the title of mutual instruction unions (Bildungsvereine).

SAFETY OF EMPLOYÉS IN FACTORIES.

There are laws governing the construction of the factories and workshops, their ventilation, the provision of fire-engines, &c. In general the health and life of laborers are protected hitherto only by the common laws of the Empire, which require that any man who suffers an in-

jury be indemnified by the person through whose fault the injury was suffered.

Special laws of liability of employers solely exist for railway employes and miners. Many manufacturers and some corporations have spontaneously insured their laborers at the insurance offices of the Empire against accidents.

But the increased feeling of justice, and also the example of Germany, have prompted the Government of Austria to bring a project of law before the Reichsrath tending to insure the laborers in case of accidents and disability. The acceptance of such a law through the Austrian legislature will prove a benefit to the working classes.

POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WORKINGMEN.

Workingmen have no political rights in Bohemia. These are enjoyed only by citizens who are not in the service of or dependence upon others, and who pay a certain amount of direct taxes.

CAUSES OF EMIGRATION.

The causes which lead to the emigration of the working people and which influence their selection of their new homes are overpopulation of some parts of Bohemia, the bad condition of the agricultural classes, and the hopes of bettering their conditions. But sometimes particular circumstances will increase emigration. Several factories stopped their work some years ago, and the dismissed operatives not finding occupation emigrated. Also, the successive bad years for farmers have induced many cottagers to look for better-paying work in the United States, and those emigrants soon attracted others of their countrymen, so that every successive year finds the emigration to the United States increasing.

As above stated, most of the emigrants are field laborers, but other inhabitants of the villages, such as shoemakers, tailors, blacksmiths, masons, &c., are in their company. Besides the United States, Russia, and recently Bosnia, attract Slavic emigrants. Laborers of German nationality remain in the thickly-peopled districts of Bohemia, even under most unfavorable circumstances.

PART II.—FEMALE LABOR.

It has been impossible to ascertain fully the number of women employed in Bohemia in industrial and other pursuits. Some numbers have been given in the statements on male labor, regarding the females employed in the same.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT.

Manufacturing and mechanical.—Females are employed in dress-making, in sewing hats, in cleaning silver goods, as hodcarriers in the building trade, as winders and tenters in spinning and weaving mills, and as polishers in porcelain and glass factories.

Commercial.—As saleswomen in shops for ready-made articles of dress, in cigar and tobacco shops, and in beer, liquor, and soda-water shops. None are employed in transportation.

Professional and personal.—Numerous unmarried females are employed as post and telegraph officials, and as public teachers of girls' schools. But all these are dismissed as soon as they marry.

Agriculture.—Many thousand women are occupied in the different agricultural pursuits; nearly 13,000 only in the beet-root manufacture.

Mining.—About 100 women are employed in the mining establishments.

All other pursuits.—From 4,000 to 5,000 female laborers are employed in the imperial tobacco factories of Bohemia.

FEMALE WAGES.

These wages are from 20 to 60 per cent. less than those paid to male laborers.

HOURS OF FEMALE LABOR.

From eight to ten hours daily on the six week-days; sometimes also four hours on Sundays.

These female employés are mostly the wives or daughters of the male laborers, whose homes and small comforts they share.

EFFECTS OF FEMALE EMPLOYMENT.

There has been no considerable increase during the past five years in the wages paid women, or in the price of the necessities of life. The effects of employment of women on the wages of men cannot easily be discerned in this country, where the proportion of female to male laborers has for many years been the same, and where women are employed in work different from, and generally lighter than the work of male laborers.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

The laws of Austria, hitherto in force, required every child to attend the public schools during eight years, that is, from the sixth to the fourteenth year. These laws are strictly observed, and the consequence of it is, that there is a certain equal basis of education for the working classes of both sexes.

IMPROVEMENT OF FEMALE EMPLOYÉS.

There are only several private societies formed by charitable ladies, and called "Women Labor Unions" (*Frauen Erwerb-Vereine*), whose aim it is to procure work, and also useful instruction and improvement, for female laborers.

The means provided, in case of fire or other dangers, for their safety are the same as for male laborers.

SANITARY MEASURES.

The sanitary measures as prescribed by the laws of Austria are the same for both sexes. The sick and disabled find assistance from the "aid associations," which under the name of "*Kranken-Kassen*" (funds for the sick), exist for many trades. The contributions to these funds are paid partly by the employers, and partly by the employés. The latter pay 1 to 2 per centum of their wages, and receive 30 to 40 per centum of the same during the time of their sickness.

C. A. PHELPS,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Prague, July 10, 1884.

I. GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid per week of seventy-two hours in Prague.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
BUILDING TRADES.			
Bricklayers	\$2 40	\$3 60	\$3 00
Hod-carriers	1 20	2 00	1 92
Masons	2 40	3 90	3 60
Tenders	1 20	2 00	1 92
Plasterers	3 00	6 00	4 80
Tenders	1 20	2 00	1 92
Slaters	3 60	4 80	4 00
Roofers	3 80	5 00	4 20
Tenders	2 00	3 20	2 80
Plumbers	3 20	6 40	5 00
Assistants	2 00	2 80	2 50
Carpenters	2 40	4 32	3 00
Gas-fitters	6 00	8 00	7 00
OTHER TRADES.			
Bakers (lodging and board)	80	1 20	1 00
Blacksmiths	2 40	7 20	3 00
Strikers	2 40	4 00	2 80
Bookbinders	3 20	4 80	3 60
Brick-makers	2 80	3 60	2 80
Brewers:			
Foremen*	3 20	4 80	4 00
Assistant*	80	1 20	1 00
Butchers	1 80	2 24	2 00
Brass-founders	3 60	5 66	4 00
Cabinet-makers	3 80	5 60	4 00
Confectioners	2 00	3 20	3 00
Coopers	2 80	4 00	3 00
Cutlers	2 20	5 60	3 00
Distillers	1 60	4 00	2 00
Drivers:			
Draymen and teamsters	1 92	2 10	2 00
Cab and carriage	2 80	2 90	2 85
Street railways	2 60	2 80	2 80
Dyers	2 40	3 60	3 00
Engravers	4 00	8 00	5 00
Furriers	2 40	4 00	3 20
Gardeners (lodgings)	1 60	4 00	2 80
Hatters:			
Males	3 36	5 76	4 00
Females	1 08	2 40	1 20
Jewelers	2 00	4 60	3 80
Laborers, porters, &c	2 40	3 00	2 50
Lithographers	2 80	12 00	6 00
Nail-makers (hand):			
Men	80	1 60	1 00
Women	48		48
Children	24	28	24
Potters	2 40	4 80	3 00
Printers	2 40	7 20	3 60
Teachers (public schools)	6 40	9 60	8 00
Saddle and harness makers	2 40	4 80	3 60
Tanners	3 20	7 60	5 00
Tailors	2 40	6 00	3 00
Telegraph operators	3 80	7 50	6 00
Timemiths	3 00	4 00	3 50
Weavers (outside of mills)	2 40	5 60	3 00
Coppersmiths	3 60	4 80	4 00
Millers	2 40	4 00	3 20
Musical-instrument makers	4 08	5 60	5 00
Piano-makers	4 08	7 00	5 50
Varnishers	3 00	4 00	3 50

* Lodgings and beer.

II. FACTORIES, MILLS, ETC.

Wages paid per week of seventy-one hours in spinning and weaving mills in Bohemia.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Spinners	\$1 68	\$2 12	\$1 80
Mule-spinners	1 90	2 44	2 00
Winders (girls)	1 44	1 92	1 50
Overlookers	2 88	4 00	3 20
Piecers	1 68	2 16	1 80
Masters (for single divisions)	4 32	5 00	4 22
Engine-drivers	4 00	5 28	4 50
Stokers	2 40	2 88	2 50
Spoolers (children)	96	1 44	1 00
Warpers	2 16	2 40	2 20
Weavers	1 68	2 64	2 00
Tenders (girls)	1 92	2 16	1 98
Joiners	2 40	2 80	2 60
Mechanics	3 36	4 40	3 88
Helping laborers	1 44	1 92	1 50

In the cotton-weaving establishments females are mostly employed, who receive the same wages as the males. In dressing the goods, packing, and outdoor work, men only are employed.

The spinning and weaving operatives are generally paid by piece-work.

The above average wages are paid in the district of Prague, at the foot of the Erzgebirge, at Warnsdorf and its environs, but they are, by 10 per cent. higher than at Reichenberg and the northwestern Bohemia, and by 20 per cent. higher than in the eastern and northeastern Bohemia (Tetschen and its environs).

Wages paid per week of sixty-six hours in the calico-printing factories of Prague and other towns of Bohemia.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Chief chemists	\$16 00	\$48 00	\$24 00
Chemists	4 80	8 00	9 60
Chemists' assistants	2 80	3 20	2 80
Drawers	16 00	40 00	24 00
Engravers	6 40	12 00	8 00
Engravers, pentographers	10 00	-----	10 00
Engravers, pentographers' assistants	3 20	-----	3 20
Printers	8 80	9 60	8 80
Dyers (masters or foremen)	6 00	10 00	6 00
Bleachers	3 20	-----	3 20
Bleachers' assistants	2 80	-----	2 80
Stiffeners	4 00	-----	4 00
Makers-up	6 00	-----	6 00
Plaiters	6 00	-----	6 00
Journeymen	2 00	2 80	2 40
Girls	1 20	2 00	1 60

There are two large calico-printing factories at Prague and four in the country, besides several small establishments. They occupy altogether about 3,970 workmen and 180 girls (total, 4,150), whose respective wages are in all these factories nearly the same.

III. FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS, AND IRON WORKS.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in foundries, machine-shops, and iron works in Prague.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Foundrymen	\$2 56	\$5 28	\$4 32
Iron turners	2 40	7 68	3 60
Blacksmiths	5 52	9 60	6 80
Blacksmiths' assistants	2 88	3 48	3 20
Boiler-makers	4 80	8 40	6 30
Bridge smiths	2 88	3 12	3 00
Machinists			3 84
Monteurs			4 80
Joiners			6 00
Carpenters	3 60	4 32	4 00
Helpers	1 92	2 40	2 00

In overtime eight hours counts for a day's work. Skilled workmen generally are paid for the piece work at the following rates:

For 100 kilograms cast iron for steam-cylinders, \$1.12 to \$1.20; finest work, \$1.60.

(These prices are about 5 per cent. below those paid in 1878.)

For 100 kilograms, cleaning the castings, 10 cents.

Boring steam-cylinders, $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents the square inch; cylinders of 1 to 15 inches diameter, $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 15 to 30 inches diameter, $2\frac{1}{4}$ cents.

There are no females occupied in these factories.

IV. GLASS-WORKERS.

Wages paid per week of seventy-one hours to glass-workers in Bohemia.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Blowers	\$3 60	\$4 60	\$3 80
Melters	1 80	3 00	2 40
Stokers	1 10	2 00	1 20
Pounders	1 30	2 40	1 50
Molders	3 10	5 10	4 00
Engravers	6 00	8 00	6 20
Painters	4 00	6 00	5 00
Gilders	4 00	6 00	5 00
Grinders	2 40	7 20	3 50
Polishers (mostly females)	2 40	2 88	2 50

The earnings of the operatives in the so-called fancy articles of Bohemian glass, such as buttons, beads, pearls, studs, mock jewelry, &c., vary according to their faculty and to the demand for such articles. The above wages easily double when there is a scarcity of operatives and a particular kind of work is in immediate demand.

There is no reliable information to be obtained as to the number of hands occupied in the glass trade, but it can be stated with certainty that from 15,000 to 18,000 persons gain their subsistence through the manufacture of glassware, besides the numerous cottagers who work for the glass exporters only in winter, while they find some occupation in field work during the summer months.

The persons occupied in the production of the above-mentioned articles are paid by the piece-work, not only those that work in their cottages, but also the operatives in the factories. The wages now are in general somewhat lower than in 1878; only engravers and workers in steel are better paid at present. But then the cost of food has risen in the same proportion, and the laborers feel the disadvantage of their condition the more as they have begun to aspire after the comforts of life. Glass-workers do not, like other laborers, make any provision for cases of illness or invalidity. Having no master over them, and being

paid by the piece-work, they only work when and as they like. Recently the Government has begun to exercise its influence to induce them to form associations for mutual assistance, but there are not, as yet, any results of these endeavors.

Females and children are employed in the lighter work, such as polishing, and earn nearly 60 per cent. less than the males.

V. MINES AND MINING.

Wages paid per day of twelve hours in and in connection with coal and other mines in Bohemia.

Occupation.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
FOSSIL-COAL MINES.			
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
Master miners	40	88	50
Miners	22	54	30
Diggers	14	48	25
Day laborers:			
Males	16	40	28
Females	16	24	20
Children	12	20	16
BROWN-COAL MINES (LIGNITE).			
Master miners	36.4	80	48
Miners	28	56	40
Diggers	24	60	40
Day laborers:			
Males	20	40	30
Females	14.8	28	20
Children	14	22.4	15
OTHER MINES (IRON ORE, ETC.).			
Master miners	34.4	72	48
Miners	21	44	36
Diggers	18	40	30
Day laborers:			
Males	16	34	20
Females	12	16	15
Children	12	16	15

The number of operatives occupied in the different mines of Bohemia were:

Year.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
1881.....	43,422	1,951	1,723	47,096
1882.....	41,926	1,917	1,856	45,699

CONDITION OF MINERS AND LABORERS.

The statistical report published by the imperial royal ministry for agriculture, from which the foregoing wages and numbers are taken, says:

As to the institutions for the improvement of the material condition of the laborers, we have to state that in 1,029 houses lodgings had been given to 4,461 families and to 1,784 single operatives. There were 15 hospitals belonging to the mines. Several co-operative associations sold to the laborers the necessaries of life at cost price. Flour and meal were bought directly from the mills and furnished to the workmen, which caused a reduction of the price of flour in those parts of the country. There were only six special schools for the children of the laborers, as the ordinary public schools could easily be visited by them.

There were 133 mutual assistance associations (Bruderladen) for the miners, with an aggregate capital of \$1,401,286.80. The income of these associations (contributions, interest, fines, &c.) were, in 1880, \$349,135.80, and in 1881, \$386,237.76. The expenses (pensions to disabled workmen, doctor's attendance, schools, &c.) were, in 1880, \$275,203.48, and 1881, \$301,393.08.

VI. RAILWAY EMPLOYÉES.

Wages paid per year to railway employées (those engaged about stations, as well as those engaged on the engines and cars, linemen, railroad laborers, &c.) in Bohemia.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average
OFFICIALS.			
Inspectors and central bookkeepers	\$900	\$1,000	-----
Chief engineers and chief expeditors	720	800	-----
Engineers	480	640	\$560
Expeditors, clerks, cashiers, &c.	440	600	520
Engineer assistants	320	400	360
Revisors, commercial agents	320	440	360
Storemasters, foremen of mechanics	400	480	440
Locomotive overseers	320	400	300
Clerks of administration, telegraphists	200	280	240
Engineer apprentices			216
EMPLOYÉS.			
Engine-drivers	200	320	250
Telegraph overseers and car-masters	240	280	260
Road inspectors, warehouse overseers, and first conductors	180	240	200
Car and station overseers	180	220	200
Conductors, office servants, mess ngers, stokers, &c.	120	160	140
Guards	160	200	180
Brakemen, watchmen, warehouse-keepers, packers	96	120	112

All railway employées, if not provided with lodgings in the buildings of the companies, receive a contribution to their rent at the rate of from 20 to 35 per cent. of their salary. They also receive compensation for expenses when traveling on railroad service, medical service and support in case of illness, and a pension when disabled, or having served thirty-five years.

IX. STORE AND SHOP WAGES.

Wages paid per month of three hundred and twenty-eight hours in stores (wholesale or retail), to males and females, in Prague and Bohemia.*

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
In dry-goods stores:			
Bookkeepers	\$16 00	\$32 00	\$20 00
Salesmen	5 00	20 00	10 00
Clerks	4 80	20 00	10 00
Errand boys	1 60	6 00	3 00
In grocers' and drug stores:			
Apprentices (lodging and board)		2 00	-----
First clerks	6 00	20 00	12 00
Second clerks	4 00	16 00	10 00
Wholesale stores:			
Bookkeepers	16 00	64 00	20 00
Commercial travelers†	5 00	32 00	24 00
First clerks	10 00	28 00	12 00
Second clerks	8 00	16 00	10 00
Warehouse managers	10 00	24 00	16 00
Porters	10 00	14 00	12 00
Errand boys	4 80	5 20	5 00

* Twelve hours per day on week days, and four hours on Sunday.

† Besides payment of their daily expenses during their travels.

X. HOUSEHOLD WAGES IN TOWNS AND CITIES.

Wages paid per month to household servants (towns and cities) in Prague and other towns of Bohemia.

[With board and lodging.]

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Cooks (female)	\$2 40	\$4 80	\$3 60
Servants:			
Female	2 40	3 20	2 80
Male	5 40	8 00	6 00
Chambermaids	2 40	4 00	3 00
Children's maids	2 60	6 00	4 30
Coachmen	6 40	9 00	8 00
Stable boys	2 40	3 00	2 70
House janitors (with lodgings)		6 00	2 00

XI. AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Wages paid per day to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants in Bohemia, without board and lodging.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
General agricultural laborers:	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
Flowers, reapers, threshers, &c., males	14	60	30
Reapers, mowers, gatherers, &c., females	8	46	20

BEET-ROOT LABORERS.

Sex.	1880.		1881.		1882.	
	Number.	Wages per day.	Number.	Wages per day.	Number.	Wages per day.
Males	27,981	<i>Cents.</i> 16 to 76	20,116	<i>Cents.</i> 16 to 80	30,198	<i>Cents.</i> 14 to 60
Females	12,393	12 to 48	13,251	8 to 36	12,269	8 to 46

Bohemia is especially an agricultural country. Its population, according to the last census of 1882, was 5,560,819, of whom nearly 25 per cent. were occupied in the cultivation of the land, in forests and fisheries; 17 per cent. in industries and trades; and only about 80,000, or 1½ per cent., in commerce.

XIII. GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND OFFICES.

Wages paid per year to employes in Government departments and offices, exclusive of tradesmen and laborers, in Bohemia.

Occupations.	Class.	Yearly salary.	Additional pay for expenses.
Governor of Bohemia	III	\$3,200	\$4,000
President of the superior court	III	3,200	1,200
President of the country	IV	2,800	1,600
Vice-president of finances	IV	2,800	400
Aulic counselor, chief of police:			
First five years	V	1,800	192
Second five years	V	2,200	
Third five years	V	2,400	
Counselors of the Statthalterei, chief inspectors of the post, and professors of the universities:			
First five years	VI	1,120	192
Second five years	VI	1,280	
Third five years	VI	1,440	

Wages paid per year to employes in Government departments and offices, &c.—Continued.

Occupations.	Class.	Yearly salary.	Additional pay for expenses.
District captains, counselors of police, inspectors of railroads, counselors of treasury department, attorneys-general, &c.:			
First five years	VII	\$800	} \$168
Second five years	VII	880	
Third five years	VII	960	
Secretaries of the governor, chief commissaries of police, judges, comptroller of customs:			
First five years	VIII	560	} 144
Second five years	VIII	640	
Third five years	VIII	720	
District and police commissaries, assistant judges, district physicians, comptrollers of the post, the telegraph, and the interior revenues, school teachers, &c.:			
First five years	IX	440	} 120
Second five years	IX	480	
Third five years	IX	520	
Clerks of courts and of post and telegraph offices, inspectors of police and prisons, veterinary surgeons of district, assistant school teachers, &c.:			
First five years	X	360	} 96
Second five years	X	380	
Third five years	X	400	
Physicians at police and prisons, assistant clerks at the internal revenue offices, the post and telegraph offices, chief jailors, &c.:			
First five years	XI	240	} 72
Second five years	XI	280	
Third five years	XI	320	

NOTE.—The governmental officials in Bohemia receive their salaries according to the rank list fixed by the laws of Austria, and which is divided into eleven classes.

Letter-carriers, telegraph messengers, office servants, laborers at the customs, &c., have monthly wages of \$16.

The rate of pension established by the laws is: For each class of official, after ten years of service, one-third of the salary; fifteen years, three-eighths of the salary; twenty years, one-half of the salary; twenty-five years, five-eighths of the salary; thirty years, six-eighths of the salary; thirty-five years, seven-eighths of the salary; forty years, the whole salary.

XIV. TRADES AND LABOR—GOVERNMENT EMPLOY.

Wages paid by the week of sixty-six hours at the state silver and lead mines of Příbram.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Comptroller	\$6 40	\$6 40	\$6 40
Overseers	3 20	5 00	4 20
Foremen	2 80	4 00	3 20
Workmen	2 00	3 20	2 60
Journeyman	1 00	2 50	1 80

The number of employes is 350 men and 30 women. A hospital and a bath-house are provided by the Government for their use.

At the state tobacco factories of Sedlec and at four smaller state tobacco factories in Bohemia.

[Wages for a week of fifty-four hours.]

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Laborers:			
Males	\$1 10	\$1 68	\$1 40
Females	60	1 44	1 08
Clerks	4 00	6 00	5 00
Overseers	2 80	3 20	3 00
Smiths (master)	5 00	5 20	5 10
Joiners (master)	3 20	3 40	3 30
Carpenters (master)	2 80	3 00	2 90
Machine drivers	1 80	1 90	1 85
Journeyman	1 80	2 00	1 90

The number of male operatives in these factories is from 600 to 900; of females from 4 000 to 5 000.

XV. PRINTERS AND PRINTING OFFICES.

Statement showing the wages paid per week of sixty hours to printers (compositors; pressmen, proof-readers, &c.) in Prague.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Compositors	\$2 80	\$14 00	\$5 00
Pressmen	2 40	7 20	3 60
Proof-readers	4 80	7 20	6 00
Machine foremen (master)	4 00	11 20	8 00
Lithographers	2 80	12 00	6 50
Helpers:			
Males	2 00	3 20	3 00
Females	1 00	2 40	1 60
Type foundry	2 80	8 00	5 00

All the printers and type-founders of Bohemia form one "Typographical Union," which has its seat at Prague, and to which each member has to pay a weekly contribution of 22 cents, in return of which the following assistance is afforded by the union: In case of illness, per week, \$2.40, \$2.80, and \$3.20; want of employment, per week, \$2.40; disability, per week, \$1 to \$1.20. The widow or minor orphans of a deceased member receive a weekly pension of \$1. The funeral expenses are paid for deceased members. Traveling members receive, on their arrival, 80 cents.

The number of printing offices at Prague is 35, which employ 430 compositors, 51 pressmen, and 63 machine masters. There are 4 type foundries, employing 65 founders. The number of females employed is about 600.

TRIESTE.

REPORT BY VICE AND DEPUTY CONSUL VISHOH.

I. GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid per week of seventy-two hours.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
BUILDING TRADES.			
Bricklayers	\$2 64	\$4 80	\$3 14
Hod-carriers	1 60	2 00	1 72
Masons	3 60	4 80	4 20
Tenders	1 60	2 40	1 92
Plasterers	2 40	4 80	3 36
Tenders	1 60	2 00	1 72
Plumbers	2 80	4 00	3 22
Assistants	2 00	3 00	2 32
Carpenters	6 50	7 20	6 79
Gas-fitters	4 80	6 00	5 18
OTHER TRADES.			
Bakers	5 00	6 00	4 72
Blacksmiths	3 00	4 00	3 35
Strikers	4 00	5 00	3 50
Bookbinders	4 00	6 00	4 50
Brewers	6 00	15 00	9 40
Butchers	4 00	6 00	4 70
Brass-founders	2 80	4 00	3 20
Cabinet-makers	4 00	6 00	4 80
Confectioners	4 50	10 00	6 65
Coopers	3 00	4 00	2 92
Drivers:			
Draymen and teamsters	2 00	3 00	2 40
Cab and carriage	2 40	7 00	4 56
Street railways	4 00	5 00	4 20
Dyers	2 00	4 00	3 60
Engravers	4 00	6 00	4 70
Furriers	2 50	4 50	3 20
Gardeners	4 00	10 00	6 40
Hatters	5 00	5 00	3 70
Horseshoers	2 80	4 80	3 48

Wages paid per week of seventy-two hours—Continued.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average
OTHER TRADES—Continued.			
Jewelers	\$4 00	\$8 00	\$5 40
Laborers, porters, &c	2 80	3 60	3 20
Lithographers	4 00	7 00	5 20
Millwrights	2 50	4 00	3 10
Potters	3 00	4 00	3 30
Printers	3 00	7 20	5 10
Teachers, public schools	6 00	18 00	11 40
Saddle and harness makers	3 00	4 00	3 30
Sail-makers	3 00	5 00	3 80
Stevedores	6 00	10 00	7 40
Tanners	3 00	4 00	3 30
Tailors	4 00	6 00	4 70
Tinsmiths	3 00	4 00	3 40

III. FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS, AND IRON WORKS.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in foundries, machine-shops, and iron works in Trieste.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average
Foundries	\$2 50	\$6 00	\$3 80
Machine-shops	4 00	10 00	4 80
Iron works	3 00	5 00	3 70

VI. RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid to railway employés (those engaged about stations, as well as those engaged on the engines and cars, linemen, railroad laborers, &c.) in Trieste.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Employés.....per month..	\$29 60	\$100 00	\$47 10
Machinists.....do.....	22 00	40 00	28 80
Linemen.....per week..	4 00	5 60	4 20

VII. SHIP-YARDS AND SHIP-BUILDING.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in ship-yards—distinguishing between iron and wood ship-building—in Trieste.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Builders:			
Iron ship.....	\$7 50	\$10 50	\$8 40
Wood ship.....	6 00	9 00	6 90

VIII. SEAMEN'S WAGES.

Wages paid per month to seamen (officers and men)—distinguishing between ocean, coast, and river navigation, and between sail and steam—in Trieste.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Ocean vessels:			
Mates	\$15 00	\$22 50	\$18 00
Second mates	12 00	16 00	14 00
Cooks and stewards	18 00	20 00	17 00
Coasters:			
Mates	10 00	15 00	12 50
Second mates	6 00	8 00	7 00
Cooks and stewards	7 00	10 00	9 00
River men			
Ocean seamen	7 00	10 00	8 75
Coast seamen	4 00	6 00	4 80

IX. STORE AND SHOP WAGES.

Wages paid per month of three hundred and sixty hours in Trieste, stores, wholesale or retail, to males and females, in Trieste.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Females	\$8 00	\$12 00	\$10 00
Wholesale, males	20 00	40 00	27 00
Retail, males	12 00	25 00	16 40

X. HOUSEHOLD WAGES IN TOWNS AND CITIES.

Wages paid per month to household servants (towns and cities) in Trieste.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Governesses	\$4 00	\$12 00	\$7 60
Chambermaids	3 50	7 00	4 80
Cook-maids	3 00	10 00	5 20
Servant-maids	1 60	2 40	1 92
Cooks	12 00	25 00	17 80
Servants	10 00	15 00	12 55

XI. AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Wages paid to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants, with or without board and lodging.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Laborers, with boarding and lodging			
Laborers, without boarding and lodging	\$0 20	\$0 40	\$0 28
Gardeners	40	60	42
..... per month	20 00	45 00	25 50

XII. CORPORATION EMPLOYÉES.

Wages paid per month to the corporation employés in the city of Trieste.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Mayor.....	\$300 00	\$300 00	\$300 00
Deputy.....	137 00	137 00	137 00
Councillors.....	86 68	100 00	90 00
Secretary of council.....	66 20	66 20	66 20
Clerks:			
First class.....	48 00	56 00	50 00
Second class.....	28 80	50 55	40 00
Servants.....	13 33	17 00	15 00

XIII. GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND OFFICES.

Wages paid per month of one hundred and fifty hours to employés in Government departments and offices, exclusive of tradesmen and laborers, in Trieste.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Governor.....	\$533 30	\$533 30	\$533 30
Counselor, aulic.....	170 00	230 00	200 00
Counselors.....	109 31	119 50	112 00
First secretary.....	87 50	94 00	90 00
Second secretary.....	58 75	72 00	65 00
Third secretary.....	46 71	53 31	50 00
Clerks:			
First class.....	38 00	41 32	39 80
Second class.....	17 50	20 00	18 25

XIV. TRADES AND LABOR—GOVERNMENT EMPLOY.

There are but few in this city ; paid the common wages.

XV. PRINTERS AND PRINTING OFFICES.

Statement showing the wages paid per week of sixty hours to printers (compositors, pressmen, proof-readers, &c.) in Trieste.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
Printers:		
First class.....	\$3 40	\$8 00
Second class.....	3 00	7 20
Compositors.....	2 80	4 00
Proof-readers.....	10 00	12 50

FERDINAND VISICH,
Vice and Deputy Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Trieste, May 23, 1884.

HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM.

REPORT BY CONSUL ECKSTEIN.

WANT OF LABOR STATISTICS IN HOLLAND.

In response to the Department labor circular of the 15th of February last, received at this consulate on the 25th of April, and to prove my desire to make myself as serviceable in the matter as is possible under existing circumstances, I have the honor to submit herewith a report on the condition of labor in the Netherlands, accompanied by thirteen tabular statements showing the wages paid to or earned by workmen of various classes.

Engaged in the preparatory work for making the report and in investigating affairs connected with and surrounding the labor question in this country, I made the disagreeable discovery that its great importance is equaled only by the almost indescribable difficulties attending the task of securing such information, data, and material as would be indispensable for a comprehensive or critical treatment of the subject.

THE TRANSITION STATE OF LABOR.

In part this seems to be owing to the fact that labor or the affairs and interests of the laboring classes, as in relation to capital and to society at large, have quite ceased to be viewed from the standpoint or in the light they were regarded in bygone days.

Different, formerly well-settled and prevailing theories on the subject are either vastly losing ground, are no longer tenable, or are held to be already antiquated.

This statement applies, with more or less accuracy, to nearly every country in Europe.

The labor question, as it now presents itself, is considered to be in a sort of transition state, fraught with dangers to the peace and good order of the state or states, if violent agitation of it is not carefully enough guarded against or permitted to be fomented.

So long as this continues to be the situation, the wise and good citizen counsels patience, forbearance, and moderation on the part of those who really are or may imagine to be more immediately and injuriously affected thereby, whilst they look forward to and expect that statesmen, legislators, philanthropists, and others will exert their utmost powers in solving, if possible, the difficult problem.

By continuing to write in this strain I might, perhaps, never come any nearer meeting the Department's requirements, as it may be desired and expected that only facts be stated in answer on the many points embraced in the interrogatories contained in the above-mentioned circular.

I shall, therefore, pursue it no further, but proceed to give information consisting of facts, as near as may be; for what really are or what are the real facts as to many of the matters to which the inquiries extend I find it not only difficult, but, as to some of the questions asked, impossible to determine.

As directed in the circular, I shall make a heading of each of the interrogatories therein contained, and answer the same in their order as far as possible and to the best of my ability, as follows, viz:

RATES OF WAGES.

By reference to the figures in the schedules herewith transmitted, such answer will be found as I am able to make to this inquiry.

To assist in arriving at a proper estimate as to the amount of confidence to be placed in the correctness of these figures, I would offer a few explanatory remarks respecting the circumstances under which and how they have been procured, &c.

Few countries in Europe are so far behind and deficient in possessing a progressive and advanced system of statistics as Holland is.

When considering that this country was foremost in the field in establishing so many liberal institutions, the above statement may seem surprising, but it is nevertheless true.

As for labor statistics showing rates of wages, hours of labor, number of workmen—as to any trade or occupation, in Government or private employment, in city, province, or country—there are none whatever. Nor is there the least use to apply in any quarter or to any person for the purpose of obtaining general or extended information on such matters. Those who possess such information are, as a rule, averse to imparting it; and in this regard another laudable characteristic of the Dutch people becomes manifest, that of “minding their own business.”

Thus, in order to ascertain the present rates of wages and salaries paid to workmen and employés, and enable me to prepare the herewith transmitted tabular statements, it became necessary for me to apply in person or by letter to an untold number of proprietors, directors, or managers of industrial establishments and other concerns, and engage, besides, the services of an intelligent and trustworthy party to canvass or solicit information on the subject for me of individual employers and employés.

While in most instances my requests were cordially met and complied with, they were ignored or declined in some cases.

I regret only that after taking such great pains in the matter, I have still occasion to apprehend that the schedules, as herewith presented, will, in some respects, fall short in conforming to the requirements and suggestions of the Department as laid down or expressed in the labor circular.

But as I have personally, at best, only a superficial knowledge as to the ruling rates of wages for labor of every class, I deem it to be prudent not to tamper with the figures, representing them in the statements as handed to me, which, obtained as they have been, from the most trusty sources, would deserve to be considered as nearer correct if given in their original form.

COST OF LIVING.

The laboring classes of this country can, and generally do, live fairly well on such wages as they earned in recent years, and as are still paid.

The Dutch laborers are not immoderately or unreasonably pretentious as to their subsistence, clothing, and shelter, and, as a rule, manage to live within their incomes.

Very many of them could, and undoubtedly would, be able to afford themselves more general comforts were they not addicted to the excessive use of strong drinks and tobacco.

The “forms” mentioned, in accordance with which it is desired that the prices of the necessities of life from an American standpoint should

be given, I have not yet received, and, therefore, and because I do not fully comprehend what sort of a statement or information is really desired on this point, I am unprepared to furnish the same.

I find it even quite perplexing to furnish a list of articles and say that it shows correctly the articles which are actually consumed in Holland by the workmen and their families.

It would not be very difficult to give a list of articles showing what, from the Dutch standpoint, are the barest, simplest necessities of life, without which the laboring men could not sustain life, retain health, or preserve strength, but that the working classes of this country nor of any other European country, I suppose, are no longer contented nor, fortunately, obliged so to subsist, is hardly necessary to be stated.

What are actually the articles consumed by the laboring classes of this country depends upon a variety of circumstances, such as to what particular class the workmen belong; how long they have been in uninterrupted employment at higher or lower wages; whether they are for the time being in or out of employment; whether they have large or small families to support, or none at all, &c.

For it no doubt occurs frequently that large numbers of workmen or individual laborers, during seasons of favorable conditions prevailing, become accustomed to look upon or to consider certain articles as necessities of life, purchase and use them regularly and freely, whereas under changed circumstances they may be, and often are, compelled or obliged to regard the same articles more in the light of luxuries, &c.

The articles in the list I furnish consist of such as are consumed, more or less, in ordinarily prosperous times by large numbers of the laboring men and their families in Holland.

FOOD PRICES.

Statement showing the retail prices of certain necessities of life in Amsterdam, June, 1884.

Articles.	Price.	Articles.	Price.
PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES, ETC.		Petroleum per quart..	\$0 03½ to \$0 04½
Bread, white per pound..	\$0 03½ to \$0 05½	Vegetables:	
Bread, brown, rye do....	02½ to 03½	Onions do.....	04 to 05
Flour, wheat do.....	04 to 06	Carrots per bunch..	08 to 16
Flour, rye do.....	04	Turnips per piece..	01
Groats per quart..	06 to 08	Tobacco:	
Butter per pound..	22 to 33	Chewing per pound..	10 to 20
Butterine do.....	16 to 22	Smoking do.....	10 to 40
Cheese do.....	13 to 23	Salt do.....	05 to 10
Beef:		Beer per quart..	06
Inferior quality and cuts. do....	15 to 22	Candles per package..	12
Better quality and cuts. do....	24 to 29	Cigars per piece..	00½ to 01½
Mutton do.....	16 to 24	Beans per quart..	07 to 12
Bacon do.....	16 to 18		
Pork, fresh do.....	14 to 22	DRY GOODS.	
Ham do.....	16 to 26	Muslin:	
Horseflesh do.....	09 to 13	White per yard..	9 cts. and up.
Lard do.....	16 to 22	Brown do.....	8 cts. and up.
Rice do.....	03½ to 06	Drills, brown do.....	11 cts. and up.
Starch do.....	07 to 11	Calicoes do.....	9½ cts. and up.
Soda do.....	01½	Denims do.....	12 cts. and up.
Soap do.....	06½	Cheeks, part linen do..	12 cts. and up.
Sugar:		Cheeks, all cotton do..	8½ cts. and up.
White do.....	12 to 15	Baai, or baize, for men's under-shirts do.....	48 cts. and up.
Brown do.....	9 to 13	Flannel do.....	16 cts. and up.
Coffee do.....	13 to 25	Stuff for women's skirts and aprons do.....	12 cts. and up.
Dried apples do.....	09 to 16	Dimity do.....	11 cts. and up.
Salt do.....	02½ to 04	Cotton handkerchiefs, Turkey red per piece..	6 cts. and up.
Tea do.....	17 to 54	Socks, men's woolen per pair..	36 cts. and up.
Eggs per piece..	01 to 02½	Stockings, women's:	
Milk per quart..	03 to 04	Woolen, women's do.....	32 cts. and up.
Potatoes per bushel.	40 to 66	Cotton do.....	16 cts. and up.
Cokes do.....	14 to 18		
Turf per 100..	20 to 40		

CLOTHING.

The cost of workmen's every-day suits, or the garments they wear in this country while at work, and which generally consist of an undershirt, drawers, overshirt, trousers, blouse, socks, hat or cap, boots or shoes, is, according to quality, from about \$4.50 to \$10.50 per suit.

When adding thereto the cost of best quality long, heavy boots and heavy woolen stockings, reaching above the knees, such as are commonly worn by the numerous class of workmen called here "polder-werkers" (navvies), the price of a suit may be given at about from \$4.50 to \$14.

WORKINGMEN'S HOUSES AND HOUSE RENT.

In Amsterdam and in some of the other large cities in Holland the hygienic condition of the laboring classes and of those who are but little blessed with worldly goods has been and is continued to be more and more improved by their being facilitated in obtaining much more healthful dwellings than they formerly occupied, and at most reasonable rates for rent.

Prominent, influential, and philanthropic citizens, realizing the great necessity of bringing forth from the dark, damp, unhealthy cellars or basements many hundreds of occupants and provide them with comparatively comfortable and healthful domiciles, have organized and now conduct the affairs of associations for the accomplishment of that object, and they have been and are exceedingly successful.

The city government of Amsterdam not only affords them moral support but has also given great material assistance in promoting the good work, and not only by donating grounds for the building of houses but by aiding it financially as well.

Through the kindness of the city authorities I have been furnished a full statement by the secretary of one of the associations above mentioned. As it contains such full and interesting information on the subject—certainly an important one—and also shows the prices paid for rent, I had it translated and transcribe it verbatim.

It is as follows, viz:

ASSOCIATION SALERNO.

Statements respecting the dwelling-houses built by the Association Salerno for the benefit of the humbler classes with narrow means.

The dwellings constructed on the part of this association are for the greater part comprised in two large buildings, the first containing forty-eight and the second forty dwellings, the one being four and the other five stories high.

In order to reduce the cost of purchasing sites, so difficult to be procured in a closely built city, and also for the sake of appearance, the association considered it preferable to combine a number of dwellings in a large block, being the so-called barrack system.

The first block came into occupation on the 1st of March, 1856, and, in round figures, cost the association a sum of \$15,000; that is, on an average \$375 per dwelling. Each dwelling is provided with a water-closet, fire-place, sink and supply of water, and has plenty of air and light. The rent, fixed according to size and situation (in front or at the back, ground floor or upper floors), amounts to from 40 to 76 cents per week, jointly producing \$1,376.80 per annum, or rather more than 7.6 per cent. of the capital employed.

The second block was built on the part of the association in 1874.

It is five stories high, and on each floor there are eight dwellings, four in the front and four in the back part of the building, the latter looking into a back yard nearly 28 feet in depth. In all, therefore, forty dwellings of the same size.

Each dwelling contains a sitting-room, with an iron bedstead, an adjoining kitchen, and behind these an alcove and another recess, both suited for bedrooms.

The sitting-room has a fire-place and a cupboard, the kitchen likewise a fire-place and a cupboard, besides a sink and water supply. Each dwelling has its own water-closet, opening on the landing.

Four continuous staircases give admittance to the several dwellings, of which there are two on every landing.

All the rooms and kitchens have whitewashed ceilings, besides which the walls of the sitting rooms are papered.

Each dwelling occupies a space of 452 square feet, and the height of each floor is 9 feet 10 inches, excepting the top floor, which is somewhat less in height.

The costs of building, &c., have amounted to:

	Florins.
Building site and for raising the ground	5, 400
Construction by contract	49, 834
Water-closet system Liernur	2, 746
Remuneration of architect	4, 000
Extra expenses	520
Total	62, 500

Equivalent to \$25,000.

The weekly rent for dwellings on the ground floor is \$1 in the front, and 90 cents in the back part of the building. The rent for those on the upper stories is 10 cents less for every story higher up.

The total amount of rent for the forty dwellings now is (after a small increase for improvements that have been made) \$1,626.56 per annum, averaging not quite 80 cents per week for each dwelling, and producing somewhat more than 6½ per cent. of the capital employed.

It may be added that the sale of spirits in the building is prohibited, and that one of the dwellings on the ground floor has been fitted up for a shop.

The back yard communicates with the street by a passage more than 8 feet wide and is lighted at night by a gas-lamp at the expense of the association.

The rent charged by the Association "Salérno" is said to be considerably less than is charged by other societies or companies, or for similar accommodations in this and other large cities, outside of any such institutions.

From a report before me of the association for the benefit of the laboring classes, &c., I observe that the association owns 13 buildings, containing 570 woningen (dwellings); that the cost of their construction, inclusive of cost of grounds, &c., was 816,555.95 florins, or about \$326,622.38, and that the rent now received averages from 62 to 84 cents for single rooms, &c., and from 80 cents to \$1 for two rooms, &c., per week.

Regarding house rents in the manufacturing towns in different provinces, I quote here a statement from the firm of Messrs. Van Heek & Co., mill owners, at Enschedè, Overijssel. They say:

The houses occupied by our laborers are all very much alike and consist of two rooms, a front room and a back room, the former serving as kitchen and sitting-room as well.

The better class of laborers have, many of them, their own houses, and these have, as a rule, three and some of them four rooms, the front room serving invariably as kitchen and sitting-room.

The rents vary, of course, in proportion to the size of the houses and their situation, but as an average 36 cents (American) may be considered the weekly rent for the former and 48 cents (American) that for the latter class of houses.

In our opinion a tendency is observable to build rather larger houses of the better class, because the difference in rent is smaller than in the accommodation, and they are much more readily rented than those of the inferior class.

The city authorities of Tilburg, Almelo, and Helmond have all kindly furnished me information on this subject, but I do not deem it necessary to give the details thereof, as the rents there are just about the same as at Enschedè, excepting that they report that outside and adjacent to their towns small houses with a small piece of land thereto belonging can be rented at from about \$12 to \$16 per annum.

As to the nature of the articles of food and drink consumed, by the

laboring classes of this country, it may be assumed that, as a rule, they are sound and unadulterated, no matter what their quality.

So far as a strict Government supervision can guard against the sale of spurious, unwholesome, or dangerous articles nothing is neglected.

The Government inspectors of provisions, groceries, meats, &c., are ever on the watch and performing their duties most conscientiously; and the practice of submitting to them for examination and inspection articles suspected to be in the least impure or spoiled prevails very extensively.

The prices of provisions and groceries, as well as of other necessities of life, as they now rule, show, on the whole, a slight decrease, when compared with what they were in 1878 and since.

In the large cities, such as Amsterdam, Rotterdam, the Hague, and others, there exist certain societies whose very names not only imply, but here they guarantee that the aim and object for which they are created and organized are, as far as possible, actually realized.

There are the "Maatschappij voordien Werkenden Stand" (society for the amelioration of the laboring classes), the "Maatschappij tot Nut van het Algemeen" (society for promoting the common welfare), &c.

The field of the general usefulness of these institutions embraces the making of provisions for workingmen, more particularly for those who are unmarried, by providing boarding and lodging houses, where at the lowest possible prices they can obtain wholesome food and refreshments, and comfortable, clean, and healthful lodgings.

At Amsterdam—under the auspices of three different such societies—there are now seven such boarding and lodging houses. Each has accommodations for from fifty to eighty lodgers, and meals or eatables can be furnished to many hundreds in each every day.

As a rule, the bedrooms are occupied nightly, and there are often applications for more, so that it is clearly evident they supply a great want.

But all these establishments are so well and economically conducted that they are not alone only self-supporting, but pay a small rate of interest on the capital therein invested.

In company of one of the principal patrons of these institutions I paid a personal visit to two of them one day.

A visit from me was not and could not have been expected, and yet at so early an hour of the day as 11 o'clock in the morning, I found everything in the most perfect order in the establishment we first entered, and not alone in the basement, kitchens, and in the rooms on the ground floor, but in every bedroom on the floors above. The beds, consisting of good mattresses, clean, white sheets, and white, woolen blankets, were all made up already; and no dirty water or anything unclean was left anywhere or to be seen, but everything swept and dusted ready for use. Considering that about fifty persons had occupied as many rooms in the house the previous night, the fact that at so early an hour in the morning the entire establishment presented so very clean and neat an appearance would seem to deserve more than a passing notice.

The institution I subsequently visited I found, in all respects, in the same admirable condition, and I am assured I would find it no different if I were to visit them all, they all being conducted in very much the same manner and style.

Spirituous liquors are not for sale in any of these establishments, and in one that I visited there are daily and weekly newspapers and a large

collection of books provided for the use of the visitors, and it also contains a large hall or lecture-room of which good use is made.

The prices for board and lodging are not quite alike in these places; they differ, but not a great deal.

I here copy the tariff for eatables, drinkables, and lodgings, of the "Boarding House of the Society for the Amelioration of the Laboring Classes":

	Cents.
Dinner (noon meal) consisting of soup, large portion of potatoes and vegetables with fat	9
Second, or extra, portion of soup	2
Half portion potatoes	2½
Coffee and bread, butter and cheese	4½
Bread, butter, and cheese	3½
Bread, butter, and cheese, half portion	2
Portion of beef	7½
Portion of pork	6
Half portion beef	4
Half portion pork	3½
Butter, milk, and bread	4½
Cup coffee	1½
Glass Dutch beer	1½
Half bottle Dutch beer	2½
Lodging :	
For one night, including a cup of coffee in the morning	14
Subscription per week, with coffee	60

I add now still another tariff, that of the *Volkskoffiehuis en Logement de Vrede*" (people's coffee and lodging house, "The Peace").

This establishment is more particularly intended to furnish lodgings, but eatables and refreshments are obtainable. It has somewhat superior accommodations, and is frequented by better situated laborers and others.

Rooms for single men :	
Per night	\$0 20
Per week	80
Rooms for married couples :	
Per night	40
Per week	2 00
Bread and butter	02
Sandwich with cheese	03
Sandwich with roast beef or ham	10
Sandwich with sausage	06
Pickled herring	04
Beefsteak with bread	20
Beefsteak with bread and potatoes	24
Bowl of coffee	01½
Cup of coffee or tea	02
Cup of water chocolate	02½
Cup of milk chocolate	04
Cup of conillon	06
Glass of milk	02
Glass of beer	02
Glass of soda water	03
Bottle of cider	06
Bottle of ale, Dutch	06
Bottle of porter, Dutch	06
Glass of lemonade	02

PAST AND PRESENT WAGES.

In so far as the rates of wages which prevailed in 1878 have undergone any change, it has been almost exclusively in favor of higher wages. In nearly all cases where the wages have been increased it oc-

curred down until about eighteen months or two years ago and rarely ever since, but these higher wages continue so far to be paid.

In many trades, occupations, or employments the wages have remained about the same as they were in 1878; and I have not learned of any noteworthy decrease, excepting in the diamond industry.

The wages of the workmen in the house-building and in the general trades are reported to me to have in nearly every case been increased, but to what precise extent in each case I have not been able to ascertain, only that it amounts from about 10 to 25 per cent.

Household servants' wages are said to be about 20 per cent. higher now than in 1878, and so are store and shop wages somewhat advanced.

The employés in some of the foundries, machine shops, &c., have bettered themselves by from 10 to 12½ per cent., &c.

The wages of the employés on railways, in sugar refineries, in factories and mills, in ship-yards and ship-building have all remained about stationary, and so have the wages of farm laborers and seamen remained about the same.

It is also asked in this interrogatory what the conditions were which prevailed in 1878, since then, and which now prevail.

To investigate this matter so as to place me in position to review it comprehensively and describe it fully would demand an amount of time such as is not at my disposal, and I do not suppose that it can be or is expected. It is only possible for me to answer briefly.

The year 1878 was not a prosperous year as regards the commerce, navigation, and industries of the Netherlands, nor was any year since more than ordinarily so. The year 1879 resulted generally more satisfactory than any year since. The year 1883 was in many respects even more unpropitious than any of the years going before since 1877.

During the first half of the present year everything seems to have gone from bad enough to even worse. Many of the principal industrial and manufacturing establishments, previously carried on or operated insufficiently profitable, find themselves now in a more or less languishing state, and whilst, as already mentioned in this report, the rate of wages for all classes of labor is still maintained, many hundreds of workmen and laborers have been discharged, and are now entirely out of work.

Commerce and trade appear to be at present in a more unsatisfactory condition, and there are more universal complaints heard than ever before, within my experience.

The results of agricultural pursuits within the past few years make also the farmers, stockraisers, and dairymen more or less discontented.

What furthermore contributes largely to the present unfavorable situation of the material affairs of this country is the recent great shrinkage in the value of different securities.

The losses suffered in Holland within a year or so last past by the decline in the prices of American railway shares and bonds alone amount to a great many millions of florins, if I am correctly informed and the effect of the loss of so vast an amount of money causes, it is said, if even indirectly, widespread injury.

Thus it will be seen that the present general aspect of affairs is certainly far from encouraging, but, indeed, gloomy. Nor are there, as yet, any indications which foreshadow any improvement in the near future; on the contrary, the outlook is, to say the least, very unpromising.

It will be seen that at present the rates of wages are comparatively high, whilst the conditions now prevailing are much less favorable than in 1878 and since. That this is an abnormal state of affairs is too obvious

to require explanation, and that, under unchanged circumstances, it cannot long continue so seems equally certain; for dear labor and a flooded labor market are hardly reconcilable anywhere.

HABITS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

To generalize or speak in positive terms in answer to this interrogatory, I could hardly do without incurring the risk of causing displeasure in some quarter or quarters, as it touches a matter respecting which the Dutch people—the laboring classes as well as all others—are peculiarly sensitive; nor could I do so without danger of falling into mistakes or of unintentionally doing injustice.

I have consulted upon this point several of the generally acknowledged best authorities here, men who have lived in the country all their lifetime, and who have had for many years exceptionally good opportunities for observing and for learning to know the habits and general character of the working classes of this country, but I found them all to be equally reluctant to express any really decided opinions upon it.

They say, in substance, that, though Holland is not a very extensive country, and its working population, as compared to certain other European countries, not very large, still there exist such a variety of causes, whose influences make themselves felt in so many ways and create such a diversity of habits, that to describe them correctly and justly would necessitate the impracticable task of classifying the working population of this country into many different groups, and describe the habits of each separately, as well as the causes which affect these habits for good or evil.

It being especially inquired as to whether the working classes of this district or country are steady and trustworthy, or otherwise; saving, or otherwise. I would not be altogether silent on these points, as so doing might be misinterpreted to their discredit. The facts in the case, so far as ascertainable or known to me, warrant me to state that the working classes of this country are “tolerably steady,” “very trustworthy,” and “apparently inclined to be saving.”

In further explanation of these statements, I can, perhaps, best illustrate the meaning I desire to convey by saying that the “Dutch” still are, as they always have been, singularly “a commercial and seafaring” people; that everything connected with those pursuits is thoroughly understood by them and generally done or practiced to a certain degree of perfection.

In most all other respects, excepting, perhaps, stock-raising, dairying, and the bulb-cultivation, they are not nearly as far advanced or progressive. In saying this I, of course, have no reference whatever to art, science, or literature, and kindred pursuits, but only to those of industry, mechanics, &c.

As regards the trustworthiness of the workmen and employés in this country, and especially in so far as that term denotes but “common honesty,” I take pleasure in recording that they cannot well be excelled anywhere in this respect. There is hardly a limit to the trust and confidence which is placed in certain classes of them, in the way of being temporarily and sometimes more or less permanently intrusted with the care and safekeeping of large amounts of money and valuable property, but breaches of faith or trust are but rarely heard of.

I also say that the laboring classes of this country are apparently inclined to be saving. By this I mean that those who are least favorably situated, either in the way of receiving small wages, or who have large

families to provide for, or to contend against adverse circumstances of any kind, generally restrict themselves to a most frugal, I may say abstemious, mode of living, so as to "make both ends meet," and that they usually do so with resignation. Those who are in such respects better or more favorably situated would appear to be saving something, if the state or condition of the savings banks in this country can be taken as an indication of the fact, as would be reasonable to presume.

As represented to me, there were in 1880 266 private savings banks (Spaarkassen) in the country, holding deposits amounting to about \$14,600,000. To these were added in April, 1881, the Government postal savings banks, and from a statement, kindly furnished me by the director of them, I quote the following, viz :

January 1, 1884.

Deposit books issued	77, 677
Deposit books returned (paid up)	9, 755
Remaining in circulation	67, 922
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	Florins.
Amount of the deposits	6, 169, 150. 43
Amount of the withdrawals	3, 061, 524. 11
Excess of deposits over withdrawals	3, 107, 626. 32
Interest	109, 979. 07
Amount due depositors January 1, 1884	3, 217, 605. 39
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Number of deposits in postage-stamps	73, 162
Number of deposits each of .25 florin	40, 624
Number of deposits each of .26 to 1 florin	66, 002
Number of deposits each of 1 to 10 florins	213, 050
Number of deposits each of 10 to 100 florins	73, 085
Number of deposits each of 100 florins and over	13, 750
Total number of deposits	479, 673.
Number of withdrawals	72, 212

Thus it is safe to assume that the deposits in private and Government savings institutions amount, at this time, to over 40,000,000 florins, or about \$16,000,000. What proportion of this amount belongs to the laboring classes I am, however, unable to state. Several directors and other officers of savings banks whom I consulted on this point tell me it would be impossible to furnish even an estimate thereon.

In summing up on this point I can, perhaps, best and most correctly illustrate the entire situation, as regards the well-being of a large proportion of the working population of this country, if permitted to indulge to speak figuratively, as follows: As the barometer is an instrument for determining the weight or pressure of the atmosphere, so does "strong drink," or the rate at which it is used to excess, moderation, or wholly abstained from, truly indicate the condition or state of prosperity and happiness of the individual laborer and of the laboring classes of this country; and I regret to be forced to the conclusion that it has been hitherto, and still is, the chief factor in preventing more satisfactory conditions to prevail.

In this connection it may be appropriate, if not interesting and useful, to give a short extract from the new license law which went into effect in this country on the 1st of November, 1881; also some figures, showing how it operates, &c. Amongst its provisions is one which re-

stricts the granting of licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors in quantities less than 2 liters, as follows, viz :

The number of licenses to be granted in any municipality, city, or town of more than 50,000 inhabitants, may not exceed 1 to each 500 of the population; in places of over 20,000 and not more than 50,000 inhabitants, 1 to each 400 of the population in places of over 10,000 and not over 20,000 inhabitants, 1 to each 300 of the population; and in all other places, 1 to each 250 of the population.

Since the law has been in force, less than three years, there have been, throughout the Kingdom, 15,000 bar-rooms closed where spirits were formerly sold.

In Amsterdam, with a population of about 360,000, the number of such liquor shops has been reduced from 2,000 to 1,650. At the same time it does not appear, unfortunately, that the consumption of spirituous liquors has decreased.

The amount of excise duties or internal revenue on spirits consumed in this country, with a population of about 4,060,000, was in—

1881	\$9, 083, 600
1882	8, 842, 400
1883	8, 998, 800

The sum received at Amsterdam for licenses was \$28,469.51 for the year 1882-'83, and \$35,033.05 for the year 1883-'84. The number of violations of the license law at Amsterdam were 8,112 in 1882, and 6,924 in 1883. The police at Amsterdam arrested 10,107 persons for public drunkenness in 1881; in 1882, 9,199; and in 1883 only 7,841, so it would appear that the strict enforcement of the law operates favorably so far as checking public drunkenness is concerned.

FEELING BETWEEN EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYÉ.

A combination of circumstances has long since convinced the employers and others of this country that there subsists a certain community of interests between capital and labor or between employers and employés, which, to be fostered and promoted for their common benefit, makes it desirable, if not indispensable, that amicable, harmonious relations should characterize their mutual business intercourse.

However, in a country like Holland, where class distinctions in social life are so strongly marked, it cannot, of course, be expected that there should exist any intimacy or familiarity at any time between employers and employés.

Again, it might be said that there is a great difference in the feeling which prevails between the laborer and the farmer, the merchant and his clerk, &c., and between the employed and employers in city or country, &c.

At the same time it cannot be denied, as is stated to me, that there exists a certain historical distrust on the part of the employé against the employer, but it is being slowly weakened and disarmed by the many proofs of benevolence and earnest efforts to ameliorate the condition of the poor and suffering made in such abundance and for many years by employers and by the wealthy and favored classes generally.

On the whole it may be said that in this country the feeling between employé and employer is fairly satisfactory and further improving, and in the same degree is this feeling favorable in its effects upon the prosperity of the community.

ORGANIZED CONDITION OF LABOR.

Trades-unions were first started in this country between the years 1866 and 1871. Among the earliest in the field and most prominent

was the Typographers' Union, with their organ, named "De Werkman" (The Workman).

The agitations of the "Internationals" soon exerted considerable influence here, but it was of only short duration, as the antipathy of the Dutch workmen was speedily manifested against that organization, which after a somewhat hard struggle could count but few adherents.

In October, 1871, the "General Dutch Trades Union" was founded, which afterwards started and still maintains a medium in the "Werkmansbode" (Workman's Messenger). This organization still exists, and unites under a certain central administration twenty-eight distinct trades-unions and fifteen "mixed unions." By "mixed unions" are meant such as are composed of members who have not all one and the same trade, but who belong to different trades; and they are chiefly found in small towns and villages.

The General Dutch Trades Union is pledged to and advocates general suffrage, compulsory education, a normal time of labor, fixed at ten hours per day, and limitation of the work of children, and its general purposes are the furtherance of the interests of labor through co-operation. To secure to the members of the "union" financial assistance in time of sickness and some support in old age is particularly aimed at; there has also a fund been established from which to defray burial expenses in certain cases.

There are in the country besides and independent of the above-mentioned "general union," thirty-two separately existing "trades unions" and sixty-four "mixed unions"; amongst the latter are two female organizations, one at Amsterdam and one at Rotterdam.

The workmen belonging to the Calvinist Church have formed a separate union, named *Patrionium*. They also issue and support a weekly paper, called "De Werkmansvriend" (The Friend of the Laborer).

In different provinces, especially in those of the southern part of the country, the Roman Catholic clergy have established unions for journeymen, but there seems to be but little heard or known of their activity.

There exists here also a Social Democratic Union, whose greatest number of adherents are found at Amsterdam and at the Hague, and it has a few isolated and unimportant branches in the country at such places as Koog, Zaandyk, and Lemmer.

The organization issues and maintains a weekly paper, styled "Recht voor Allen" (Right for All).

Its most and more radical members hold and advocate the generally regarded to be objectionable principles of Social Democrats elsewhere, but they exert hardly any power or influence here, and there seems not to be the least apprehension that they can or will do any mischief. They are quite undisturbed in holding their meetings, discussing unpracticable, ephemeral schemes, proposing and carrying queer resolutions, &c. But as they lack the strength to carry, as it were, anything else, they are not interfered with, whilst their proceedings are, at the same time, more or less closely watched by the authorities.

It is claimed and represented to me that, generally speaking, the trades unions, as organized and conducted here, are not considered as institutions necessarily antagonistic to the employers or to capital.

On the contrary it is said that joint deliberations and efforts have on more than one occasion produced favorable and satisfactory results, benefiting both employés and employers. Such being the case it must be observed that there exists no cause here for the establishment of counter-organizations of capital, and there are none; and no local or

general laws bearing on such organizations; at least not so far as I have been able to ascertain.

In this connection and before going over to the answer of the succeeding interrogatory a few brief remarks on the subject of the public school or educational system of the country may be in place here and interest the reader:

It will have been noticed by the foregoing that "compulsory education" is amongst the things favored and advocated by certain trades unions, and in order to show why this is done I am induced to allude to the matter by a few facts and figures.

In accordance to a statement made to me by as competent an authority as can be found here, there are at this time not less than 70,000 children in the country of school age, or from 6 to 12 years old, who are without the benefit of any education. This would seem to be deplorable in any country with a population of not much over 4,000,000, but being the case in Holland, one of the countries foremost in establishing and now otherwise abounding in liberal and beneficent institutions of every sort and in educational institutions of a high grade, it is almost incomprehensible.

At Amsterdam there were 6,786 children in 1882 and 4,815 in 1883, or 17.8 per cent. in the former and 12.2 per cent. in the latter year out of all children of school age in the city, who received no education. At the same time it remains to be stated that the state provides education "free of charge" for the children of the poor, so far as "Lagerschool onderwijs" is concerned (teaching in the lower or elementary schools).

What, as described to me, principally causes this state of affairs is, in the first place, the neglect of the parents amongst certain classes of the community to send their children to school, and, to a certain extent, and in some places, the want of sufficient school rooms.

Why compulsory education has, as yet, not been introduced here is, if the matter is correctly explained to me, because of the public schools being non-sectarian in the strictest sense, and the consequently strong and bitter opposition met in certain quarters to legislate on the subject and make education compulsory in schools from which the Bible is excluded.

STRIKES.

For several years immediately after the Franco-German war a few spasmodic attempts at strikes were made, but they all signally failed in securing to those who inaugurated them and participated therein the desired and expected results. This had so discouraging an effect that workmen inclined that way never forgot the lesson, and strikes have been but rare occurrences since then.

Some years ago the cigar-makers here, and in a number of other places in this country, ventured upon a strike for higher wages, and, though they received a great deal of assistance from the "unions" and otherwise, enabling them to persist in their demands for some time, they had to succumb at last without effecting their purpose.

More recently, it was in April, 1883, a strike took place on the part of the workmen in the cotton-mills at Veenendaal, in consequence of a proposed reduction of 10 per cent. in the wages then paid. The strikers in this case assumed a most threatening attitude, and, well-grounded fears being entertained that mischief was intended, the town authorities promptly procured military assistance from a garrison near by. This had the effect of quickly ending the strike, which, altogether, lasted

about eight days. Most all of the men went to work again after agreeing to the proposed reduction in the wages.

Still later on, in October, 1883, another strike took place in the same mills, in the weaving department thereof, lasting from three to four weeks. This time the matter of wages was not at issue. The cause of the strike was simply that the workmen objected to the employment by the company of an English sizar.

In this instance the company closed the works until the workmen signified their willingness to return to work again, which all were allowed to do excepting the leaders in the strike. The English sizar was retained.

This ends the chapter on strikes in this country, excepting one other of considerable dimensions, but concerning which I have not been able to obtain particulars. It occurred about two years ago in a large shipyard here for the building of iron ships. Several hundreds of hands participated in it. It involved not only the question of wages, but arose quite as much out of an opposition to the employment of foreign workmen (English riveters), of whom a certain number had previously been brought from England. It did not last very long, but how it finally ended I have not learned. At any rate the foreign workmen left the establishment, but whether of their own accord or from compulsion as a consequence of the strike, I cannot say.

Arbitration, I am told, though on all occasions of strikes occurring here, much discussed, generally proposed or offered, has hitherto not been applied.

So far as actual and local experience serves in determining what are the effects of strikes on the advancement, or otherwise, of labor, &c., the impression prevails here that they tend to retard its progress, and whilst they so very rarely prove successful and profitable and so often failures and ruinous to labor or to the laborer, they are no less, or as a rule, equally unproductive of any benefit, but more apt to do positive injury to the industrial interests thereby affected.

This is about all that can be said on the subject of strikes in Holland; and it will not be found to be of much importance or very instructive, I suppose.

FREEDOM OF FOOD PURCHASES.

They are, as I am informed, entirely free to purchase necessities of life wherever they like, no conditions of any kind being imposed upon them in this regard. They are paid once a week, as a rule on Saturdays, and in the currency of the country.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

The originally entertained great expectations respecting the benefits to be derived from co-operative societies have not been realized in this country. The number of co-operative stores for the retail sale of provisions and groceries and, in one case, also of dry goods, boots and shoes, &c., did not exceed eleven at the close of the year 1883. There were at that time, as I am informed, six savings and loan societies, ten building associations, and four bread bakeries, all organized and managed on the co-operative plan.

I took great pains to obtain full information concerning the formation and practical working of these institutions, but unsuccessfully.

It is said that there is no material or noteworthy difference between

the manner in which such institutions are established and conducted here, as compared with the formation and practical working of similar institutions elsewhere.

It is claimed that the co-operative establishments in this country have hitherto failed of greater success in consequence of the difficulty experienced in securing the services of really trustworthy and perfectly competent managers.

It is not claimed that the existence of co-operative stores enables the work-people to purchase the necessities of life at a cost less than through the ordinary channels, but that, nevertheless, they derive certain other benefits from them, which, however, have not been very clearly or satisfactorily explained to me.

From all that I can learn and observe, co-operative societies attract but little attention here; their aggregate transactions seem to be of but small importance, and without any appreciable effect on general trade.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE WORKING PEOPLE.

It is not reported to me that the general condition of the working people here was ever any better than it is now; at the same time it is said to be far from being satisfactory at present. Aside from many exceptions, their dwellings or habitations are, generally speaking, small, and not answering to the first demands of a proper hygiene. Their food consists mainly of potatoes, vegetables, and the fruit of leguminous plants, such as peas, beans, lentils, &c., and fresh meat is but a rare article of diet with them, excepting perhaps horse-flesh. Their clothing is usually of cheap materials, affording but insufficient resistance and protection against the climatic influences of the wet and the cold.

For further particulars in answer to the various points embraced in this interrogatory, I have to refer to what is stated on this subject in several other places in this report. Mindful, however, of the request of the Department to secure information direct from representative workmen, I have done so, as is shown by the following, viz:

STATEMENT OF A MASON.

Q. How old are you?—A. I am thirty-five years old.

Q. What is your business?—A. I am a mason and bricklayer.

Q. Have you a family?—A. I have a wife and two children, boys; their ages are six and eight years, respectively.

Q. Are your wages paid by the hour, by the day, or by the week, and how much do you receive?—A. By the hour, as is always the case, and I receive 8 cents per hour. The average wages now paid masons is about $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents; few only receive more than I do; 9 cents per hour is the highest wages paid.

Q. At what hour in the morning does your work begin, and at what hour do you stop in the evening?—A. In the summer at 5 o'clock, and stops at half-past 7 o'clock; in the winter my work begins at half-past 7 and stops at 4 o'clock. The actual working hours, and for which I am paid, are $12\frac{1}{2}$ in the summer and $7\frac{1}{2}$ in the winter.

Q. How much time are you allowed, or use, for your meals per day?—A. In the summer 2 hours, and in the winter 1 hour.

Q. What do your wages amount to in a year?—A. Considering all things, I must have fair luck to earn per year \$236.

Q. Can you support your family upon the wages you receive?—A. I can, by giving them such support as I can afford, living, as we must and do live, in a very frugal way.

Q. Will you explain, in detail, what uses you make of this money?—A. As near as I can I will. I pay per annum for rent of two rooms in third story of a new building in a good locality, \$57.50; for clothing for self and family, \$20; for food and fuel, &c., \$150; for dues to sick and burial funds, \$8.32; total, \$235.82. I pay no Government or municipal taxes of any kind, and no school tax. One of my boys goes to the "Openbare Kostelooze Lagere School" (public free school).

Q. Of what kind of food do your meals consist?—A. For breakfast, coffee, bread, and butter; for dinner, potatoes, with fat, sometimes vegetables; and on Sundays, same, with beef or pork; for supper, about the same as for breakfast.

Q. Are you able to save any portion of your wages for days of sickness or old age?—A. It is quite out of question for me to save anything out of the wages I now earn. In case of sickness I would be entitled to \$1.60 per week from the sick fund, and medical attendance and medicine. In case of my wife or children being sick, medical attendance and medicine would be furnished free of charge. As to saving anything for old age I can only say that my father, who is now 60 years old, must still work hard for his support.

STATEMENT OF A HOUSE CARPENTER.

Q. How old are you?—A. I am thirty-six years old.

Q. What is your business?—A. I am a house carpenter.

Q. Have you a family?—A. I have a wife and two children; they are, respectively, two and three years of age.

Q. Are your wages paid by the hour, day, or week, and what wages do you receive?—A. I am paid by the hour, and I get at present $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour, which is the average pay house carpenters receive now.

Q. At what hour in the morning does your work begin, and at what hour do you stop in the evening?—A. In the summer at 5 o'clock and lasts till half-past 7, and in winter we begin work at 8 o'clock in the morning and leave off at 8 in the evening.

Q. How much time are you allowed for your meals per day?—A. Two hours per day the year round. In summer we are paid for $12\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and in winter for 10 hours per day.

Q. What do your wages amount to in a year?—A. Having steady work and no sickness I can earn about \$240 in a year.

Q. Can you support your family upon the wages you receive?—A. Yes; as I am obliged to. Were it possible I should like to afford my family better support, and have myself more comforts of life.

Q. Will you explain in detail what uses you make of this money?—A. As near as I can I will. I always hand my wages to my wife, and she pays per annum: For rent of lower floor of a little house, \$66; for clothing for myself and family, about \$16; for food and fuel, about \$146; for dues to sick and burial fund, \$8.32; total, \$236.32. I have no taxes of any kind to pay; incomes of under 600 florins (about \$240) are exempt from taxation.

Q. Of what kind of food do your meals consist?—A. For breakfast we have coffee, bread, and butter; for dinner potatoes with fat; sometimes vegetables or peas, beans, lentils, and on Sundays usually a piece of meat or pork; and for supper coffee, bread, butter, and cheese.

Q. Are you able to save any portion of your earnings for days of sickness or old age?—A. Substantially the same as that of the mason in the foregoing statement, excepting that with reference to being able to save anything for availing him in old age, he said: "Doing my duty by working hard every day as long as I can, I can only hope and trust that in some way myself and family will be taken care of when I get old or disabled."

I also examined a blacksmith and a cigar-maker, but found their statements, on the most essential points, differing but very little from those made by the mason and carpenter, and therefore omit to recite them.

SAFETY OF EMPLOYÉES IN FACTORIES AND MILLS.

This country has so far enacted no law or laws especially intended to furnish means for the safety of employées in industrial establishments.

There are certain general laws calculated to insure safety and protection to the public at large, by the application of which the working people appear to be more or less particularly benefited. I refer here to the civil code, which provides, by the Articles 1401 and 1402, that—

Every illegal act whereby another suffers damage or injury, in person or property, makes the person through whose fault, neglect, or carelessness the same has been caused, answerable for the damage or injury done.

The inspection of steam boilers is provided for by the law of May, 1869; and by the French law of April, 1810, provision is made relating

to the construction of new buildings, and for the inspection of buildings in course of erection, and of old and dangerous structures.

A law of 1875 guards against the erection of factories and work shops in localities where they might cause danger, damage, or nuisance.

Again, the superintendence of railways has been relegated by a radical law, of April, 1875, and by certain royal decrees having for their object, among other things, the safety of the traveling public and of the employés of the railways.

In all the larger industrial establishments the greatest care is generally taken to guard workmen and laborers against every danger; so that they are not injured, unless, in consequence of their own fault and indiscretion.

Little is to be said regarding any special considerations given by employers to the moral and physical well-being of the employés. It is only in exceptional cases that industrials bestow much attention and care upon their employés in such a direction. A most noteworthy and praiseworthy instance of this kind is exhibited by the incessant and successful efforts of J. C. van Marken, jr., director of the yeast and spirit manufactory in Delft. It must at the same time be remarked that employers, as a rule, treat their workmen and laborers in a kind and indulgent manner, and cases of extreme severity or harshness are of rare occurrence.

POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WORKINGMEN.

In a general point of view the political rights of the working classes are the same as those of all other classes of the inhabitants. The humbler classes are, however, together with thousands of the middle and better educated classes, particularly in the larger towns, hitherto as a rule excluded from suffrage, owing to the fact that the right to elect members of the Second Chamber of the States General, as well as of the provincial states, is restricted to those who, on account of their owning land or houses or of their occupying larger and more valuable premises, pay a certain and pretty large amount of taxes. And although the amount of taxes required to be paid to entitle the inhabitants to elect members of municipal common councils is only one-half of what is required to elect members of the national and provincial legislative assemblies, yet among the laboring classes there are but few indeed who pay a sufficient amount to qualify them even to elect members of these local legislative bodies. The extension of electoral qualification has of late years been strongly advocated, but not so much in favor of the humbler or the working classes, whose circumstances, education and station in life, it is considered, render it unlikely that they should form a sound and unbiased judgment on political questions and who would consequently, if franchised, merely be tools in the hands of political parties, or allow themselves to be influenced by those in whose employ or under whose control they might happen to be placed, but more especially in favor of those, who, although possessed of humble means, have had the benefit of a superior education or are naturally more intelligent or are placed in a more or less independent position, and therefore more likely to judge and act for themselves, and who have until now been excluded from suffrage merely on account of the comparatively small amount of taxes they pay.

The difficulty of drawing the line or of fixing the basis upon which the granting of electoral privileges should be founded seems up to the present to have withheld the legislative assembly from revising the suffrage laws.

The welfare of the laboring classes has, however, from time to time been taken into serious consideration. In September, 1874, for instance, a bill was passed prohibiting the labor of children under twelve years of age, excepting for field labor and for domestic and personal services; further, by a bill passed in June, 1865, whereby the levying of local import duties which chiefly affected articles of consumption was entirely abolished. From that period the contribution of the working classes towards local dues has been comparatively small, as these now mainly consist of a surrender of 80 per cent. of the Government personal taxes, levied on house rent, doors, windows, chimneys, furniture, servants, and horses, a percentage on the ground tax, and a local income tax, from which the small incomes of the humbler classes are, as a rule, entirely exempted.

There are, on the other hand, still some Government or excise dues that fall more or less heavily on the working classes, for instance on salt, soap, and sugar. The duty on salt in 1882 produced a revenue of about 35 cents per individual inhabitant, the duty on soap about 17 cents, and that on sugar about 72 cents per head. The duty on beef does not affect them much, as the humbler classes chiefly consume pork, on which no duty is levied. The duty on alcoholic liquors in 1882 produced a revenue of about \$2.16 per individual, which duty, it is to be regretted, is for the greater part paid by the working classes.

It is generally acknowledged that the system of taxation in this country requires to be seriously ameliorated, and it may be said that there is much room for improving the provisions of law that affect the working classes.

CAUSES OF EMIGRATION.

The cause which principally leads to the emigration of the working people in the Netherlands is the natural desire of improving their condition. Those who have large families to support find it most difficult here to furnish them even with the bare necessities of life, and see no chance whatever of saving a small amount to assist them in providing for old age or in making some provision for their children. This is not only the case with the laboring classes, but also with small farmers, who, owing to the great increase in the value of land during the last few years, are hardly able to pay the high rents at which it is held.

Emigrants from this country, and supposably, from most others, have been and still are greatly influenced in their selection of new homes, attracted and coming to our shores, by and in consequence of the very liberal character of the national institutions of the United States.

The generous provisions of our laws respecting the pre-emption of public lands, holding out to emigrants an opportunity to obtain so soon after their arrival, with such ease and facility and at such liberal terms, a certain quantity of land and create for themselves independent homes, have determined, and still do, their choice in this respect.

Thus the great stream of emigration from here, like from most other European countries, has been and is directed to the United States. Some few, however, emigrate to Canada, Australia, and of late, also, to South Africa. Many Hollanders find their way to the Dutch East and West India colonies, but invariably persons who intend to follow some commercial pursuit or practice some profession.

As early even as 1830, some of the farmers and agricultural laborers who had managed to save a small sum, and were more enterprising than the generality of their countrymen, left this country for the New World, but it was not until 20 years ago that the attention of this class

was more particularly directed to the great advantages offered in the United States to those who were able and willing to work.

Many of them decided on leaving their homesteads and trying their luck in America, and after some time others, induced by the favorable reports of such of their connections as had taken the initiative, and even assisted by remittances from those who had been successful, followed their example.

But not till 1881, when greater facilities were opened to intending emigrants by a direct line of steamers from Rotterdam, and later also from Amsterdam, did the emigration of the Dutch laboring classes to the United States take large proportions.

In that year the number of Dutch emigrants, of all ages and both sexes, who took ship at the port of Amsterdam, according to a statement kindly furnished me by the superintendent of emigration here, rose to 4,203; and in 1882 was 4,685. In 1883 the number was only 2,709, and during the past six months of the present year, 1,075.

I am not in possession of any statement giving the number of emigrants from Holland via the port of Rotterdam, during the above-mentioned period of time, but it may safely be assumed that an equal, if not a larger, number took ship for the United States at that port.

Of the emigrants from this country, the principal contingent has hitherto been furnished by the provinces of Groningen, Friesland, and Gelderland.

The paramount interests of these provinces, being farming and stock-raising, go far in pointing out the valuable and desirable character of the emigration from the Netherlands.

The principal occupation of these emigrants, as must be observed from what is already stated, is the cultivation of land and the raising of cattle.

Amongst them are also to be found carpenters, bricklayers, smiths, and even tailors and shoemakers.

In some cases artisans accompanied the cultivators of land in order to build their houses, stables, &c., enabling them to earn a living immediately after their arrival.

Amongst the emigrants there are also a few of superior education and talents, but who, through past delinquencies, have lost the confidence of their fellow-citizens in this country.

During the years 1881, 1882, and 1883 a great number of Germans emigrated to the United States via Amsterdam and Rotterdam, but, owing to the difficulties now thrown in their way by the German Government, the number of emigrants from the German states via these ports has of late been considerably reduced.

The measures taken by that Government to prevent persons from whom military service is soon becoming or actually due from escaping from "Vaterland" via Dutch ports, and to cause others leaving the country to do so by way of Bremen or Hamburg, have had the effect above indicated.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

In closing this report I have to express my regrets at being unable to continue it on the subject of "female labor," as I should have done if my efforts to obtain the data and information necessary in order to furnish intelligent and anyways satisfactory answers to the various questions asked in reference thereto had proved successful.

In the preparation of the report and accompanying schedules of wages I received more or less aid from so large a number of persons

and firms, &c., as to render it impracticable to mention the names of all of them, but my sincere acknowledgments for courteous and kind assistance are specially due to the following named, as without their aid I should hardly have been able to make the report:

They are, Prof. B. H. Pekelharing, of Delft; Messrs. Van Week & Co., mill-owners, of Enschedé; J. C. van Marken, jr., esq., director of yeast and spirits manufactory, of Delft; Jacob Ankersmit, jr., esq., magistrate of public works, Amsterdam; P. W. Steekamp, esq., chief commissary of police, Amsterdam; A. P. Th. Sassen, esq., director of Government postal savings banks, Amsterdam; W. Hovy, esq., and S. W. Josephus Jitta, esq., members of the city council, Amsterdam; Messrs. A. E. Daniels and N. Boas Brothers, proprietors of diamond-cutting establishments, Amsterdam.

D. ECKSTEIN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Amsterdam, July 16, 1884.

I. GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in the district of Amsterdam.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
BUILDING TRADES.			
Bricklayers	\$4 00	\$6 00	\$4 89
Hod-carriers	3 20	4 00	3 60
Masons	4 40	6 00	4 80
Tenders	3 60	4 40	4 00
Plasterers	4 00	7 20	4 10
Tenders	3 60	4 40	4 00
Slaters	3 60	4 80	4 00
Plumbers	4 00	5 60	4 80
Assistants	2 40	3 20	2 80
Carpenters	4 00	5 60	4 80
Gas-fitters	4 00	6 40	5 00
OTHER TRADES.			
Bakers	4 00	6 00	4 80
Blacksmiths	4 00	5 60	4 80
Strikers	3 20	4 00	3 60
Bookbinders	2 80	6 00	4 00
Brickmakers	2 80	3 60	3 20
Brewers	4 80	8 00	6 00
Butchers	2 80	4 80	3 60
Brass-founders	3 20	4 80	4 00
Cabinet-makers	4 00	5 60	4 80
Confectioners	3 60	5 20	4 40
Cigar-makers	2 40	7 20	4 00
Coppers	3 60	5 60	4 80
Coachmen (family employ, free homes)	6 00	8 00	-----
Cabmen	2 40	3 00	-----
Conductors, street railways	4 00	4 80	-----
Drivers, street railways	4 80	5 20	-----
Draymen and teamsters	4 00	4 80	-----
Distillers	3 60	6 80	6 00
Dyers	3 20	4 00	3 60
Engravers	6 00	16 00	8 00
Furriers	3 20	4 80	4 00
Gardners	2 50	4 80	3 60
Hatters	3 20	4 80	4 00
Horse-shoers	3 60	4 80	4 40
Laborers, porters, &c.	2 40	4 00	3 20
Lithographers	3 00	5 50	4 80
Millwrights	4 00	5 60	4 80
Painters	4 00	8 80	6 00
Teachers (public schools)	4 80	11 20	6 40

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in the district of Amsterdam—Continued.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
OTHER TRADES—Continued.			
Sailmakers	\$4 00	\$5 60	\$4 80
Shoemakers	3 60	4 80	4 00
Tanners	3 20	4 80	4 00
Telegraph operators	4 80	6 40	5 60
Tinsmiths	3 60	4 80	4 00
Weavers (outside of mills)	3 20	4 00	3 60
SUGAR REFINERIES.			
Workmen:			
First class	3 80	4 80	4 20
Second class	3 00	3 60	3 20
Firemen (attending to boilers)	4 00	4 80	4 40
Engine-men		4 40	4 40

NOTE.—The working hours per week (sixty) as stated in the heading of this schedule apply to most of the trades and occupations therein mentioned, but in some cases they are more, say seventy-two in the case of bakers, distillers, &c., and sixty-six hours in the case of employes in sugar refineries. Conductors and drivers on street railways are employed seventy-two to eighty-four hours weekly. The low wages of cabmen are augmented by the "fees" they generally receive, sometimes amounting to more than the wages they get. Some livery stables let horses and wagons to cabmen at fixed, low rates by the day.

THE DIAMOND INDUSTRY OF AMSTERDAM.

Amsterdam's long and universally enjoyed reputation for being the principal home of this industry is still vigorously maintained. There are more and larger establishments here than in the rest of the world together, where by the manipulations and processes of cleaving, cutting, and polishing the "rough stone," the brilliant is produced, finished, and turned out. There appear to be certain distinctive features peculiar to this trade or trades, and to the workmen therein employed, advertent to which by a few remarks, in this place, may perhaps not prove entirely uninteresting. The owners and proprietors of two of the principal establishments have kindly furnished me, each, certain information, but the figures they give as representing the number of workmen employed and the wages they earn do not nearly correspond. The one gives the number of "diamond workers" employed in the different branches of the trade here, as from 4,000 to 4,500; the other estimates their number to amount to from 4,000 to 5,000.

Their earnings, as to one account, are stated as follows, viz: Cleavers earn from \$12 all the way to \$32; cutters, from \$8 to \$18, and polishers from \$10 to \$30; all per week, if working twelve hours daily.

The other's statement shows the earnings to be as follows, viz: Cleavers, \$28 per week; cutters, \$16, and polishers, \$24. The higher and maximum amounts, as given in both cases, are, as I understand, earned only by the most dexterous and skillful workmen, when "working" diamonds of the better and superior quality, and of considerable value. Within the last eight or ten years women and girls in large numbers are being employed in this trade, or, more correctly speaking, their services are being utilized to some extent in rose-cutting, a sort of work which requires neither much skill nor great exertion. Their earnings amount to from about \$6 to \$8 per week. I use the words "earning" or "earnings" advisedly, for the reason that the workmen in this industry are very rarely engaged for any fixed rate of wages per day or week, but, as a rule, work by the piece or size and weight of the stones and with regard to their value.

Present wages or earnings are hardly one-half of what they were for some years, from about 1870 and down to a few years ago. Enlarged imports of rough diamonds, diminished demand for polished stones, and the great accession in the number of operatives have contributed to this result.

In former days this trade was almost totally in the hands of Israelites here, but this is the case no longer, as the number of workmen of other races is largely on the increase.

The "motive power" and necessary space the diamond polishers usually hire in the large diamond-polishing establishments, paying therefor from 30 to 60 cents per day of twelve hours. The tools required each workman has himself to supply with.

As a class the diamond operatives cannot be said to be provident or saving; they seem to be altogether too fond of attending places of public amusements, and are great frequenters of restaurants and cafés. But their wives and children are rarely, if ever, neglected; they generally share in their amusements and pleasures. They eschew the use of strong drink, and cases of intoxication among them occur very seldom. They usually marry young, and nothing is to be said against their moral conduct, and whenever there is a call for contributions to any charity they always give liberally. They have sick funds, funds for the payment of a certain amount on the decease of a bread-winner (sort of life-insurance), and pension funds.

In the year 1867 a union was established to guard against too great reduction of wages, but a combination of circumstances since prevailing caused it to become quite inactive and it exerts no influence at this moment.

The relation between the workmen and their employers is generally friendly; the clever and faithful workman is in a position to insure great advantages to his employer, consequently the relation between them is often of a more or less confidential nature.

The labor of the diamond worker is not held to be injurious to health, being usually performed in large, airy rooms. Though the rates of wages or earnings of diamond operatives are still far in excess of those of many other artisans, their present situation is far from being satisfactory and their prospects for the near future anything but bright. But if they would abandon some of the expensive habits and modes of life acquired by them during a long period of extraordinary prosperity, they certainly would get along well enough, and would, even then, have occasion to consider themselves, comparatively speaking, as a favored class, for laboring men.

TAILORS.

Wages paid to or earned by tailors per week of seventy-two hours, for custom-work, in merchant tailors' shops in Amsterdam.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Cutters	\$7 20	\$16 00	\$10 00
Tailors:			
Making coats	4 00	6 00	5 00
Making vests	4 00	4 80	4 50
Making pants	4 80	6 00	5 25
Working by day or hour	4 00	6 00	5 00

NOTE.—Tailors working at their homes, employing other journeymen and with apprentices, earn a great deal more, often double the amounts as given in above statement.

STEVEDORES' CHARGES.

Ruling rates paid to stevedores for unloading and loading cargoes at the port of Amsterdam.

Description of cargoes, &c.	Wages.	Description of cargoes, &c.	Wages.
UNLOADING.			
	<i>Cents.</i>		<i>Cents.</i>
Petroleum:		Lumber, sailing vessels, per standard, 165 cubic feet.....	40
Steamers per barrel..	1½	Cotton:	
Sailing vessels do....	1½	American, sailing vessels.. per bale..	5
Rice:		Bombay, sailing vessels..... do....	4
Steamers per ton..	9	LOADING.	
Sailing vessels do....	14		
Grain:		Sailing vessels:	
Steamers do....	9	Piece goods..... per 2,000 kilograms..	44
Sailing vessels do....	14	Petroleum barrels..... per barrel..	1½
Sugar, sailing vessels do....	16	Rails..... per ton..	26
Coffee, sailing vessels do....	18	Wire, rods do....	26
Tobacco, sailing vessels... per hogshead..	10	Scrap-iron..... do....	24

II. FACTORIES, MILLS, ETC.

Wages paid per week of sixty-four hours in the cotton factories at Enschede, and per week of seventy to seventy-five hours in woolen mills at Tilburg in Holland.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Stokers	\$3 60	\$4 08	\$3 84
Engineers	6 00	7 20	5 20
Scutching-room hands	3 60	4 08	3 84
Card-grinders and strippers	3 60	4 08	3 84
Foreman, carders	9 60	12 00	10 80
Frame-tenders (women)	2 88	3 60	3 24
Half-timers (assistant to tenders)	1 44	1 80	1 62
Self-actor spinners	5 52	6 48	6 00
Piecers (men)	2 40	3 36	2 88
Throstle-spinners (girls)	2 16	2 64	2 40
Winders (women and girls)	2 16	2 64	2 40
Warpers	2 64	3 12	2 88
Sixers	6 00	7 20	6 60
Makers-up and packers	3 60	4 08	3 84
Dyers	2 88	3 60	3 24
Finishers	3 60	4 20	3 90
Weavers:			
Four loom	3 60	4 20	3 90
Three loom	2 88	3 60	3 24
Two loom	2 16	2 88	2 52
Assistants (boys and girls)	1 20	1 80	1 50
Overlookers	4 20	6 00	5 10
Laborers and odd men	2 40	3 60	3 00

Woolen mills in Tilburg.

Description of employment.	Average wages.
Weavers	\$4 00
Spinners	4 00
Shearers and workmen	3 20
Girls	2 00
Boys	1 60

NOTE.—With reference to the question of wages having increased or decreased since 1878, the proprietor of the principal mills at Enschede, states as follows, viz: "That although the wages per piece woven or per pound of yarn spun have remained nominally the same, they have, in reality, risen from 20 to 25 per cent., because the better material in cotton and yarn (working up, as we now do, chiefly American cotton instead of surat as we almost exclusively used before, and having made great improvements in our machinery besides) has enabled our work people to earn from 20 to 25 per cent. more wages."

III. FOUNDRIES AND MACHINE-SHOPS.

Wages paid in foundries and machine-shops in Amsterdam and at the Hague.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
AT AMSTERDAM (PER WEEK OF SIXTY-SIX HOURS).			
Foundry	\$4 08	\$5 28	\$4 68
Turners-shop	4 56	5 04	4 80
Pattern or modelmakers-shop	4 56	5 28	4 92
Finishers-shop	4 08	5 04	4 56
Blacksmiths-shop	4 80	7 20	5 50
Boilermakers-shop	4 56	6 36	5 45
Laborers in yard	3 12	4 08	3 60
AT THE HAGUE (PER DAY OF TWELVE HOURS).			
Sand molders	52	1 00	.....
Loam molders .....	.....	1 20	.....
Laborers	56	64	.....
Turning and planing-shop	52	1 00	.....
Machine-shop	64	1 08	.....
Boiler-makers	72	1 40	.....
Plate workers (bridges, roofs, cranes, &c.)	52	90	.....
Blacksmiths-shop	72	1 00	.....
Tenders in blacksmiths-shop	44	52	.....
Laborers in yard	48	56	.....

NOTE.—As represented to me it is more frequently the case for workmen in foundries and machine-shops to be engaged on piece work on working on a sort of contract than for fixed wages either by the hour, day, or week. When so working (by the piece or on contract) they can, and generally do, earn all the way from 20 to 40 per cent. over and above the wages above stated.

IV. SHIP-YARDS AND SHIP-BUILDING.

Wages paid per week to workmen employed in building iron and composite ships, at Amsterdam, Netherlands.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
IRON SHIPS.*			
Carpenters	\$5 80	\$11 70	\$6 40
Iron workers	4 80	9 60	7 20
Joiners	4 00	8 00	6 00
Laborers .....	.....	.....	4 00
COMPOSITE SHIPS.†			
Foreman .....	.....	.....	Fixed. 6 00
Carpenters .....	.....	.....	5 28
Joiners .....	.....	.....	5 28
Mast and blockmakers .....	.....	.....	5 28
Blacksmiths .....	.....	.....	5 00
Laborers .....	.....	.....	4 08

* Hours of labor per week, sixty-six.

† Hours of labor per week, sixty.

The wages, when working before 6 in the morning or after 6 in the evening, are about 15 per cent. more.

V. AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Statement showing the wages paid to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants in the provinces of North and South Holland, Netherlands.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
NORTH HOLLAND.			
Laborers, general farm work :			
With board and lodging per year			\$60 00
Without bed and board do			187 00
Boys' help, without bed and board do			40 00
Laborers, in harvest time, able to handle machines per day	\$0 90	\$1 10	1 00
Laborers in harvest time do	80	1 00	90
Boys' help in harvest time do			40
Men, mowing grass per hectare *			3 20
Laborers, grain farming, &c., no bed or board per day	52	64	60
Dairy maids per week			1 28
Female servants, household work per year	52 00	60 00	56 00
SOUTH HOLLAND.			
Laborers, plowing and care of cattle per week			3 24
Laborers, doing all hard work, loading manure, digging ditches, per day			60
Laborers, in harvest time do	60	81	70
Laborers, steam thrashing do			81
Laborers, mowing grass and cutting grain per hectare *			2 95
Men, for hoeing per day			40
Women, for hoeing do			32
Boys, for hoeing do	20	36	28
Laborers :			
For ordinary work in winter do			49
For ordinary work, spring and fall do			48
Male servants, living in the farmer's household per year	80 00	90 00	85 00
Dairy maids, milking cattle, making cheese, and household work, do do	60 00	80 00	70 00

* Equal to about 2½ acres.

VI. RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS.

Statement showing the wages paid, per time as therein specified, to railway employés by the Dutch Rhenish Railway Company, head office at Utrecht, Netherlands.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Station masters, large stations per year	\$800 00	\$1,280 00	\$960 00
Station masters, country stations do	320 00	400 00	360 00
Inspectors, platform clerks do	160 00	480 00	280 00
Booking clerks do	160 00	480 00	280 00
Engine drivers per day	80	1 00	88
Premium for economy in use of fuel, &c do	30	50	36
Total do	1 10	1 50	1 24
Firemen do	52	60	56
Premium as above do	16	30	20
Total do	68	90	76
Guards do	44	68	52
Premium (mileage money) do	12	12	12
Total do	56	80	64
Signal-men do	56	64	60
Switch-men do	68	76	72
Platelayers do	42	46	43
GOODS DEPARTMENT.			
Booking clerks (chief of invoicing office) per year	400 00	600 00	520 00
Clerks do	180 00	480 00	300 00
Assistant clerks do	80 00	160 00	120 00
Drivers per day	48	56	52
Goods deliverers do	48	60	54
Foremen of laborers do	56	70	64
Laborers do	48	56	52
Assistant laborers do	28	48	36

NOTE.—Station masters at the ports receive also a commission on goods discharged from, or laden into, sea-vessels, amounting to about \$800 per annum.

VII. THE NETHERLANDS YEAST AND SPIRIT MANUFACTORY.*

Statement showing the wages paid, per time as indicated herein, to the employes of the Netherlands Yeast and Spirit Manufactory, at Delft.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Carpenters, blacksmiths, coppersmiths, masons, coopers, and in general all first-class handicraftsmen..... per hour..	\$0 07½		
Second-class handicraftsmen..... do.....	06½		
Stokers..... do.....	07½		
Workmen in the flour-mill..... do.....	08½		
Workmen in the distillery..... do.....	05½	\$0 07½	\$0 06
Workmen in the malt-house..... do.....	06½		
Foremen..... per week..	6 00		
Master miller..... per month..	40 00		
Master malter..... do.....	40 00		
Master distiller..... do.....	40 00		
Master machinists..... do.....	40 00		
Clerks..... do.....	20 00	40 00	30 00
Superior employes..... per year..	600 00	880 00	
Manager, exclusive of a share of 22½ per cent. in the profits..... do.....	1,200 00		

* For further particulars regarding this manufactory, see appendix.

VIII. SEAMEN'S WAGES.

Wages paid per month to seamen (officers and men) on steamships in ocean navigation for voyages to Mediterranean, Levant, and Baltic ports, and to Hamburg from Amsterdam, Netherlands.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Captains.....	\$40 00	\$60 00	
First officers.....	26 00	36 00	
Second officers.....	18 00	26 00	
Third officers.....	16 00	18 00	
Boatswains.....	16 00	18 00	
Carpenters.....	16 00	18 00	
Cooks.....	14 40	16 00	
First stewards.....	12 00	14 00	
Second stewards.....			\$8 00
Able seamen.....			12 00
Winchmen.....			14 00
Ordinary seamen.....			8 00
Chief engineer.....	28 00	56 00	
Second engineer.....	18 00	28 00	
Third engineer.....	16 00	18 00	
Donkeymen.....			14 00
Firemen.....			12 00
Trimmers.....			10 00

NOTE.—Captains receive in addition to their wages 1 per cent. of the gross freights. Chief officers get in addition to their wages \$12 for every Levant voyage; \$8 for every Mediterranean voyage; \$4 for every Baltic voyage; \$1.60 for every Hamburg voyage. Second officers get in addition to their wages \$9.60 for every Levant voyage; \$6.40 for every Mediterranean voyage; \$3.20 for every Baltic voyage; \$1.20 for every Hamburg voyage. Third officers get in addition to their wages \$7.20 for every Levant voyage; \$4.80 for every Mediterranean voyage; \$2.40 for every Baltic voyage.

Seamen's wages on sailing vessels.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
OCEAN TRADE.		
Captains.....	\$32 00	\$40 00
First officers.....	28 00	32 00
Second officers.....	18 00	24 00
Third officers.....	12 00	16 00
Boatswains.....	16 00	18 00
Carpenters.....	20 00	26 00
Cooks and stewards.....	18 00	20 00
Able seamen.....	10 80	12 80
Ordinary seamen.....	6 40	9 60
Boys.....	3 70	4 80
BALTIC TRADE.		
Captains.....	16 00	20 00
First officers.....	20 00	24 00
Second officers.....	15 20	18 00
Carpenters.....	18 00	20 00
Cooks and stewards.....	16 00	18 00
Able seamen.....	12 80	15 20
Ordinary seamen.....	6 40	9 60
Boys.....	3 70	4 80
RIVER NAVIGATION.		
Skippers.....	16 00	20 00
Men.....	6 40	8 00

NOTE.—Captains in the ocean trade receive in addition to their wages 5 per cent of the net freights, or 1½ per cent. of the gross freights; and in the Baltic trade 5 per cent. of the gross freights. Most skippers own their vessels.

IX. STORE AND SHOP WAGES.

Wages paid per year or per week, as herein indicated, in stores, wholesale and retail, to males and females in Amsterdam.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
WHOLESALE.			
Procurators.....per year..	\$400 00	\$1,600 00	\$1,000 00
Bookkeepers.....do.....	400 00	2,000 00	1,000 00
Bookkeepers' assistants.....do.....	200 00	600 00	400 00
Correspondents.....do.....	400 00	1,000 00	600 00
Shipping clerks.....do.....	400 00	800 00	480 00
Salesmen.....do.....	200 00	1,200 00	600 00
Clerks.....do.....	100 00	600 00	400 00
Porters.....do.....	160 00	240 00	200 00
RETAIL—CLERKS.			
Grocery stores:			
With board.....per year..	32 00	80 00	160 00
Without board.....per week..	2 40	4 00	3 20
Drapers:			
With board.....per year..	80 00	180 00	120 00
Without board.....per week..	2 80	5 60	4 00
Clothing stores:			
With board.....per year..	120 00	280 00	200 00
Without board.....do.....	200 00	400 00	300 00
Millinery stores:			
With board.....do.....	60 00	200 00	120 00
Without board.....per week..	2 80	8 00	4 80
Sewing machines.....do.....	3 20	10 00	7 20
Stationery stores.....do.....	2 00	8 00	4 80
Tea stores.....do.....	2 80	4 80	3 60
Chemists' stores.....do.....	4 80	10 00	6 00
Drug stores.....do.....	2 80	4 00	3 20
Fancy goods stores.....do.....	3 20	4 80	4 00
Jewelry stores.....do.....	4 00	8 00	6 00
Toy stores.....do.....	3 20	4 80	4 00
Glass and earthen ware.....do.....	3 20	5 60	4 00

NOTE.—Procurators generally receive a certain share of the profits in addition to their wages. Females are employed as clerks in retail stores of nearly every description.

X. PRINTERS AND PRINTING OFFICES.

Statement showing the wages paid per week of sixty hours to printers, compositors, and proof-readers in Amsterdam, Netherlands.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Printers, first-class, illustrated and job work	\$7 20	\$8 80	\$8 00
Printers, second-class, plain and book work	4 00	6 00	4 80
Assistants	2 00	2 60	2 40
Compositors for job-work	4 40	6 00	4 80
Compositors for book-work	2 80	4 80	3 60
Proof-readers	6 00	8 00	7 00

NOTE.—When working extra hours late at night or on Sundays and holidays, the above rate of wages is increased about 15 per cent.

XI. HOTELS AND CAFÉ-RESTAURANT.

Wages paid per annum to employes in first-class hotels, and at the well-known and popular hotel and café-restaurant "Krasnapolsky," at Amsterdam.

Occupations.	Average wages.	Occupations.	Average wages.
HOTELS.*		HOTEL AND CAFÉ-RESTAURANT "KRAS- NAPOLSKY."†	
Lead waiters	\$240 00	Overseers	\$720 00
Waiters	144 00	Administration, office manager	1600 00
Lead porters, earn about	1,200 00	Cooks	1480 00
Porters, boots, &c	120 00	Scullery hands	\$200 00
Cellerymen	168 00	Bartenders	\$240 00
Cellery maids	144 00	Platemen	280 00
Chambermaids	155 00	Waiters	\$60 00
Women, care linen-rooms, &c	120 00	Barmaids, not waiters	120 00
Lead cooks	720 00	Women, ironing linen	\$120 00
Assistant cooks	7480 00	Chambermaids	190 00
Book-keepers	1220 00	Women, house-cleaning and kitchen- work	\$146 00
Conductors, hotel wagon	1192 00	Porter	\$160 00

* Waiters, chambermaids, and boot-blacks, &c., have their wages supplemented by the "fees" they receive from the guests, and those employes who get no fees or "drink-gelds," receive a considerable gratuity of the proprietors at the end of each year.

† With board and lodging.

‡ The waiters' and porters' wages do not represent their real income, which, in the establishment this statement refers to, runs up to a considerable amount per year; and many of the employes who get no fees receive at the end of the year a gratuity amounting at from 10 to 30 per cent. of their wages. The working hours are from twelve to fifteen hours per day, with one day off each fortnight. Nearly all hands have to work on Sundays as well as on other days.

§ With board.

XII. HOUSEHOLD WAGES IN TOWNS AND CITIES.

Wages paid per year to household servants (in towns and cities) in the Netherlands.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Housekeepers	\$80 00	\$120 00	\$100 00
Overnurses	80 00	300 00	200 00
Cooks	40 00	120 00	75 00
Servants, scullery work	30 00	40 00	35 00
Servants, general house-work	32 00	56 00	45 00
Servants, care of white and linen goods, &c	40 00	65 00	55 00
Nurses	30 00	45 00	40 00
Washmen	300 00	400 00	350 00
Portmen	100 00	110 00	105 00

XIII. CORPORATION EMPLOYÉES.

Statement showing the wages paid per week of fifty-six hours to the employés in the city architect's department, Amsterdam.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Millwrights			\$4 03
House carpenters			4 02
Ordinary carpenters			4 02
Iron turners			4 02
Furnace men			4 02
Boatwrights			4 02
Laborers			3 36
Boys	\$1 12	\$2 24	

NOTE.—The earnings of the work people, with the exception of the common laborers and boys, are, however, in many cases considerably higher than mentioned in the foregoing statement, as they generally work by contract. It is, however, hardly possible to estimate how much more they earn in this way, as such work is performed by gangs of men jointly, and the division of their earnings is effected mutually. Since 1878 no alteration has been made in the standard rates of wages.

The workmen are first employed as boys at the municipal works, at the rate of \$1.12 per week. When they show the requisite zeal and ability their wages are gradually increased until they reach the maximum of \$4.03 per week. Those who distinguish themselves by extraordinary capacities are, in the event of a vacancy, promoted to third-class superintendents, at from \$4.80 to \$6 wages per week, and may subsequently, as second and first class superintendents, earn from \$7.60 to \$10.40 per week.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours to the employés in the city engineer's department, Amsterdam.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Foremen of the paviors	\$3 84	\$7 27	\$5 16
Paviors	3 20	6 96	4 94
Laborers	2 88	4 32	3 60

NOTE.—The municipal works are, in so far as practicable, executed by public and private contracts. From this arrangement are excepted the manual labor required to pave the streets, which is carried out under municipal management, and a small number of workmen required for the general service.

In the paving works a laborer may be promoted to pavior and to foreman pavior. The wages of a laborer may rise from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 cents per hour.

Exceptionally an able workman may rise to be commander and superintendent, with an annual salary of from \$320 to \$400.

In the event of injuries, received in municipal service, medical attendance is supplied gratuitously, and 50 per cent. of his wages are, during six weeks, paid to the workman.

Those workmen who entered the service before 1874 have the prospect of a pension when they have served the town for forty years, or have become disabled in the service. In 1874 the said pension was abolished.

Wages paid per week of seventy-two hours to the work people in the employ of the city for cleaning the streets, removing filth and ash-pit refuse, dredging and cleaning sewers and gutters, Amsterdam.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Laborers:			
First class		\$4 80	
Second class	\$3 20	4 00	\$3 60
Third class	2 40	3 20	2 80

NOTE.—The work people of the first class act as foremen to gangs of workmen, and are further employed to superintend the work. The work people of the second class are employed as dustmen, scavengers, boatmen, and mechanics. The work people of the third class are employed as assistants at the dust carts, in dredging and emptying cesspools, and they clean sewers and street gutters. It may be remarked that such of the work people as continually give proof of fitness for their work and are zealous in the discharge of their duties, are the first that come into consideration for promotion. For instance, whenever a vacancy arises amongst the second-class work people, such of the third-class work people as have distinguished themselves by good conduct, zeal, and fitness are placed first on the list of those who come into consideration in filling up such vacancy. The work people may be kept employed from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m., and are allowed time to take their dinner between noon and 1 p. m. should the service on which they are employed permit of such an arrangement. The work people have a mutual relief fund in the event of death. In the event of an injury or illness in and through the service in which they are employed, they are at their option entitled to gratuitous medical treatment in the municipal hospital and to the temporary receipt of 50 per cent. of their usual wages.

Salary paid per annum to the employés in the police force at Amsterdam.

Occupations.	Salary.
Brigadiers or sergeants of police.....	\$300
Policemen:	
First class.....	240
Second class.....	220
Third class.....	200

NOTE.—On the budget for 1884 a sum of \$3,200 is drawn out for allowances in behalf of the oldest sergeants and policemen, as well as a sum of \$1,600 for rewards. Police authorities and officials are included in the denomination of persons to whom pensions are secured. Promotion and increase of salary are, as a rule, accorded in the event of vacancies according to length of service, exceptionally by preference in the latter case according to ability, fitness, and conduct.

Salaries paid per annum to the employés of the fire department in Amsterdam.

Occupations.	Salaries.	Occupations.	Salaries.
Fire wardens.....	\$320	Firemen, first class.....	\$230
Machinists.....	270	Firemen, second class.....	210
Telegraphists.....	270	Engine-drivers, first class.....	240
Chief firemen.....	260	Engine-drivers, second class.....	220

NOTE.—Fire wardens receive in addition to their salary free domiciles for self and family, over clothing (uniform), and medical assistance when required. All other employés are entitled to and receive free lodgings for their persons, overclothing, and medical assistance. All the men are on duty three consecutive days, and have the fourth day free. Most of the men have an opportunity to earn, and do earn, something on the days that they are off duty.

Harbor or water police.

[Per annum.]

Occupations.	Wages.
Officers charged with police supervision in the outer waters.....	\$260
Lock-keepers, charged with the supervision on the opening and shutting of the east and west dock gates.....	300
Dockmen, charged with the opening and shutting of the east and west dock gates.....	200
Lock-keepers, in charge of timber dock.....	200
Master of the harbor police steamer employed in the outer waters.....	280
Engineer on the harbor police steamer.....	280
Deck assistant harbor police steamer.....	240

NOTE.—In each case the employés are entitled to an allowance of \$20 per year for a uniform.

ROTTERDAM.

REPORT BY CONSUL WINTER.

In compliance with instructions received from the State Department, in its circular of February 15, 1884, I take occasion to submit the following report on the condition of labor in this consular district.

RATES OF WAGES.

The rates of wages paid to laborers are given in the accompanying forms, carefully compiled by me, with the assistance of several manufacturers and other firms of this place.

In comparing these tables with those of 1878, it will be observed that no material change has taken place in the earnings of the laboring classes.

COST OF LIVING.

The cost of living for the working classes is as follows: House rent, for one room and kitchen, from \$20 to \$30; for two rooms and kitchen, from \$40 to \$60 per year. The current prices of the principal necessities of life are, in Rotterdam, per kilogram = 2.2076 pounds: Coffee, \$0.38; tea, \$0.80 to \$1.60, according to quality; sugar, \$0.32; salt, \$0.06; flour, \$0.08; tobacco, \$0.32 to \$0.40; rice, \$0.08; soap, \$0.16; starch, \$0.16; pork, \$0.35; lard, \$0.38; meat, \$0.40.

The weekly expenditures of a workingman, with a wife and two children, is estimated as follows:

Expenditures.	Amount.	Expenditures.	Amount.
House rent.....	\$0 40	Soap and starch.....	\$0 15
Clothing.....	40	Rice.....	08
Bread.....	50	Vegetables.....	08
Potatoes.....	40	Milk.....	08
Butter.....	20	Tobacco.....	06
Pork and bacon.....	32	Burial fund.....	05
Lard.....	16	Doctor's fund.....	05
Meat.....	16	Sugar, salt, pepper, &c.....	25
Coffee.....	16		
Oil.....	15	Total.....	3 90
Coals, wood, and turf.....	25		

In comparing the above list with the list of wages, it will be observed that the amount of expenditures in many cases exceeds the weekly earnings of the head of the family. It must, however, not be forgotten that the wife, by washing or other employment, usually earns enough to make up the deficiency, and that the children are in many cases sent out of doors to earn some money as soon as they have reached the age of twelve years.

MODE OF LIVING.

The mode of living among the working classes is not what could be desired, and might be greatly improved; they generally live in dwellings with only one or two rooms. Their breakfast consists of tea, bread, and butter; their dinner of pork, lard, potatoes, or beans and cheap vegetables, like onions, turnips, cabbage, carrots, &c.; their supper of coffee, bread, butter, and cheese.

HOURS OF LABOR.

The hours of labor are generally from sunrise to sunset, with the exception of half an hour for breakfast at 8 o'clock a. m., and an hour and a half to two hours for dinner at noon.

STRIKES.

Strikes rarely occur in this country and are nearly always settled up before any serious damage is done to the workingman, who is usually too poor to hold out a long time against the employers, while the manufacturers are also fully convinced of the fact that their interest is seriously damaged by strikes, and they consequently rather prefer to allow their workmen some privileges in the shape of a small increase of wages, or a diminution of working hours.

In reply to the question whether the working people are free to purchase their necessities of life wherever they choose, or whether the employers impose any conditions upon them in this regard, I can safely say that the laborers are entirely free to purchase their necessities wherever they please.

HOW OFTEN IS THE LABORER PAID?

Saturday is the usual pay day in almost all the business places of Rotterdam, though there are some firms that pay their laborers every two weeks or every month.

INTEMPERANCE.

The laboring classes are generally industrious and solicitous for employment, and laziness may not be considered as one of their vices; but, unfortunately, there are many laborers in Rotterdam who consume an enormous quantity of intoxicating liquors, especially gin, and I can give it as a fact that several workingmen bring home about five or six guilders a week for the support of their families, and spend about as much on their own account for gin. Since the last few years a new drinking law has been in force in this country, tending to diminish the large number of gin stores by heavy taxation; but it cannot be said to have decreased in any way the large number of drunken persons that are seen in the streets of this city on Saturdays, Sundays, and Mondays.

A MASON'S STATEMENT.

The following statement was made to me by a mason upon my request therefor:

I am a mason, with a wife and four children, respectively 10, 8, 5, and 3 years old. I am 35 years of age, and my wages average from \$4.10 to \$5.20 per week, for which sum I have to work from 6 o'clock till 8 o'clock in summer, and from 7 o'clock till 6 o'clock in winter. I am allowed half an hour for breakfast at 9 o'clock, and an hour and a half for dinner at noon, and I take my supper after the day's work is done. I can provide my family with the necessities of life, and my wife earns enough by washing to meet any extraordinary expenses. My annual wages amounted last year to \$227.60; my earnings for extra work, \$26; my wife's earnings, \$32, making a total of \$285.60 for the year. My expenses have been as follows: House-rent of two rooms and kitchen, \$56.10; clothing for myself and family, \$39.20; food and fuel, 45 cents per day, \$165.25; school-tax, three children, \$9.50; total, \$269.05.

It will be observed from the above statement that the mason is, comparatively speaking, in very good circumstances, as the majority of the workmen cannot afford to spend 45 cents per day for food and fuel.

He further stated that his breakfast consisted of tea, bread, butter,

and cheese; his dinner of potatoes or beans, with pork and lard, and one kind of vegetable; his supper was like his breakfast, except with coffee instead of tea. In reply to my question whether he was not able to save something for his old age, he said that he had saved some money before he was married, but that he had since not been able to increase it any, and that he intended that sum for his support if he would be unable to work till his death.

POLITICAL RIGHTS.

No political rights are enjoyed by workingmen, as these are regulated by the amounts of local and general taxation paid by the inhabitants of this country, and the amount of taxes paid by workingmen is so very small that it may be said to amount almost to nothing. They have lately had several meetings in different places of Holland, and also at Rotterdam, in which some leaders of the Socialism have earnestly recommended that the laborers should have the same political rights as the richer inhabitants of this country, but they have but a very few followers, from which it may be inferred that very little interest is taken in politics by the ordinary workingmen and laborers of the Netherlands.

EMIGRATION.

The number of Dutch emigrants to the United States or other countries is very small in comparison with the large number emigrating from Germany and Norway.

The following statement gives for the last three years the number of Dutchmen emigrating to different countries, who passed Rotterdam :

Sex, &c.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Men.....	1, 818	1, 157	1, 037
Women.....	1, 242	670	739
Children.....	1, 354	707	484
Total.....	4, 414	2, 604	2, 160

The greatest part of them went to the United States, and nearly all those were small farmers and farm laborers with their families, who expected to find better facilities for obtaining a livelihood in the far West than were offered to them here.

EDUCATION.

Among the lower working classes the education leaves a good deal to wish for, as the children that are too young to work pass the whole day in the streets instead of being sent to school. There must, however, also be added to this that they are not allowed to come to school before they have reached the age of seven years, and they are often kept at home by their parents to take care of the younger sisters and brothers when they are ten or eleven years.

The moral condition of laborers is not any better, but neither any worse, than it is in other large cities.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

A society was established in Rotterdam in 1874, under the name of "Rotterdamsche Verbruiks-Vereeniging Cooperatieve" (Co-operative

Consumption Society of Rotterdam), with the view of providing its members with the necessities of life of good quality, and enabling them to form a capital with their installment with the interest on same, and the dividends which might be declared. To become a member of this society one has to contribute at least twenty-five guilders (\$10), of which the first five guilders (\$2) must be paid in weekly minimum installments of 25 Dutch cents (\$0.20). The remaining twenty guilders may be added by further deposits or by the interest on the original installment at 5 per cent. per year and by the dividends which may be declared.

The balance sheet and profit and loss account are made out on the last day of every quarter, and the net profits are divided among the members in proportion to the amount for which each one has been buying in the stores of the society during the quarter, after deducting 5 per cent. for the capital account, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the reserve fund, 10 per cent. for the direction, 5 per cent. for the bookkeeper, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the administrator.

The report for the quarter ending March 31, 1884, shows the following: Number of members January 1, 1884, 737; new members during quarter, 29; total, 766; number of members withdrawn during quarter, 22, so that the society had 744 members on April 1, 1884.

The receipts during the quarter amounted to 28,943.54 francs, leaving a gain of 5,162.69 francs. Income from other sources was 1,217.03 francs, making the total profits 6,379.92 francs. Expenses amount to 2,694.34 francs, leaving a net gain of 3,865.58 francs for the first quarter of this year. After deducting from this amount the above stipulated allowances, amounting to 917.08 francs, the amount for dividends to the members was 2,568.50 francs, or $6\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on the amount, for which each member had bought goods at the different stores of the society. The reserve fund amounted to 3,832.06 francs on March 31, 1884, invested in $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. bonds of the Rotterdam Mortgage Bank for the Netherlands.

On April 28, 1884, the direction issued a pamphlet report, in which it recorded the history of the society for the ten years of its existence, and in which the following statement was published:

Years.	Number of stores.	Number of members.	Total receipts.	Profits.	Expenses.	Net profits.	Other sources.	Available for dividends.	Percentage.
			<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	
1874	1	320	15,553.49	3,040.51	1,323.07	1,717.44	786.56	1,459.61	5.47
1875	3	484	78,520.61	13,520.23	7,107.51	6,412.72	3,243.72	5,378.03	5.8
1876	3	587	96,228.54	16,190.47	9,029.92	7,160.55	2,888.11	5,828.44	5.2
1877	3	625	100,383.77	16,781.83	11,161.72	5,620.11	2,579.69	4,649.46	4.4
1878	3	679	107,990.28	19,107.35	12,644.57	6,462.78	2,711.50	5,654.92	4.4
1879	5	776	106,130.45	22,763.61	13,706.93	9,056.68	2,952.12	7,924.57	6.4
1880	4	759	112,458.39	20,662.09	13,542.79	7,119.25	2,730.99	4,698.33	3.75
1881	5	718	107,983.79	21,275.81	12,939.72	6,337.09	2,358.15	5,391.20	4.5
1882	5	725	109,522.93	22,447.22	12,486.90	9,960.38	2,250.75	6,649.48	5.5
1883	5	737	111,752.72	24,081.63	11,750.85	12,330.78	2,813.63	6,534.54	6.8
Total			946,524.97	179,870.75	105,693.98	74,176.72	25,114.69	56,168.80	

The Dutch guilder is equal to \$0.402.

FEMALE LABOR.

The number of women and children employed in manufactories at Rotterdam, or even an approximation thereat, cannot be given, for the reason that no such statistics are published by the local authorities.

The three principal branches of industry in which women and girls are employed at Rotterdam are: A large manufactory where the East Indian and Brazilian coffee is hulled and cleaned, and where from 400 to 500 girls and women find employment at wages from 60 cents to \$1.60 per week; further, a tobacco and cigar manufactory, employing about 60 women and girls at wages from 90 cents to \$2.20 per week, and a rope manufactory, where about 150 girls are employed in the fabrication of twine, earning about 60 cents per week on an average. Besides these three there are still several small manufactories at Rotterdam where a limited number of women and girls can find employment, but as these employ only a small number of female adults and children of both sexes, I can only say in connection thereto, that the wages paid to them generally vary from 60 cents to \$2 per week. The working hours for the female laborers are usually ten hours a day.

The number of female teachers at Rotterdam amounted last year to 312, and the number of assistants to 277. The salaries of the female teachers vary from \$200 to \$300 per year; those of the assistants from \$20 to \$60 per year. The railways have in the last years commenced to employ also female clerks, who seem to be well fit for the positions that they fill.

JNO. F. WINTER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Rotterdam, June 3, 1884.

I. GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid per week of sixty-three hours in Rotterdam.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
BUILDING TRADES.			
Bricklayers	\$5 50	\$8 50	\$7 50
Hod-carriers	2 10	3 00	2 40
Masons	4 00	6 60	5 50
Tenders	2 60	3 50	2 60
Plasterers	3 50	4 10	3 60
Tenders	1 50	3 10	2 40
Slaters	5 50	7 50	6 25
Roofers	5 60	8 00	7 10
Tenders	2 10	4 80	3 25
Plumbers	3 50	5 25	4 10
Assistants	1 25	2 50	1 60
Carpenters	3 75	5 20	4 10
Gas-fitters	3 00	4 25	3 60
OTHER TRADES.			
Bakers	3 00	4 00	3 30
Blacksmiths	3 60	4 40	4 20
Strikers	2 50	3 50	3 20
Bookbinders	3 10	3 90	3 50
Brickmakers	2 50	4 50	3 75
Brewers	2 70	3 50	3 25
Butchers	3 20	4 50	4 20
Brass founders	3 85	5 75	4 60
Cabinet-makers	4 00	9 60	6 60
Cigar-makers	3 20	8 80	4 60
Coopers	3 20	4 20	3 60
Distillers	3 50	4 20	3 90
Drivers:			
Draymen and teamsters	3 25	4 00	3 60
Cab and carriage	3 50	4 25	3 90
Street railway	4 00	5 00	4 60

Wages paid per week of sixty-three hours in Rotterdam—Continued.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
OTHER TRADES—Continued.			
Dyers	\$4 10	\$5 60	\$4 50
Engravers	4 80	6 50	5 20
Gardeners	3 20	4 60	4 10
Hatters	3 10	4 70	4 25
Horse-shoers	3 60	4 40	4 20
Laborers, porters, &c	2 40	3 80	3 20
Lithographers	4 80	10 00	6 00
Printers	4 00	7 20	5 60
Teachers, public schools	4 10	20 00	8 60
Saddle and harness makers	3 25	4 10	3 60
Sail-makers	3 50	3 90	3 70
Stevedores	4 10	6 20	5 30
Tanners	3 20	3 00	4 60
Tailors	3 10	4 50	4 25
Telegraph operators	3 20	20 00	10 40
Tinsmiths	4 10	4 50	4 25

II. FACTORIES, MILLS, ETC.

Wages paid per week of sixty-eight hours in factories or mills in Rotterdam.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
CIGAR FACTORY.			
Cigar-makers	\$3 20	\$8 80	\$4 80
Assorters, bundlers, and packers of cigars	4 00	6 00	4 80
Workmen	3 60	4 80	4 40
Overseers	8 00	13 20	10 00
FURNITURE FACTORY.			
Cabinet makers	4 00	9 60	6 80
Carvers in wood	4 00	10 80	6 40
Sawyers	4 00	7 20	5 60
Carpenters	4 00	5 50	4 80
Turners	4 00	5 60	4 80
Upholsterers	3 00	6 40	4 80
Carpet planners	2 60	4 40	3 80
Van drivers	3 60	4 80	4 10
Laborers	3 00	3 80	3 30
Saddlers	4 00	4 40	3 80
Stokersmiths	4 00	5 00	4 80
House painters	3 00	4 00	3 30
Carriage painters	3 50	4 60	3 80

III. FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS, AND IRON WORKS.

Wages paid per week of sixty-three hours in foundries, machine-shops, and iron works in Rotterdam.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Iron turners and fitters	\$3 60	\$5 75	\$4 80
Blacksmiths	3 85	5 50	4 55
Iron and brass founders	3 85	5 75	4 80
Modelers	4 40	5 00	4 80
Coppersmiths	3 85	5 50	4 55
Boiler-makers	3 85	5 25	4 80

IV. GLASS WORKERS.

Wages paid per week of sixty-six hours to glass workers in Rotterdam.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Blowers	\$12 00	\$15 00	\$14 00
Assistants	3 00	5 00	4 00
Boys	1 50	3 00	2 00
Laborers	2 40	4 60	4 00

V. RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid to railway employés (those engaged about stations as well as those engaged on the engines and cars, linemen, railroad laborers, &c.) in Rotterdam.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Stationmasters:			
Large stations	\$800 00	\$960 00	\$860 00
Small stations	320 00	400 00	360 00
Inspectors	160 00	480 00	280 00
Engineers	per week.. 6 60	9 00	8 00
Firemen	do. 4 20	5 40	4 80
Guards	do. 4 00	4 80	4 20
Signalmen	do. 4 00	5 00	4 50
Plate layers	do. 3 00	3 50	3 10
Booking clerks	per year.. 400 00	600 00	520 00
Clerks	do. 180 00	480 00	300 00
Assistant clerks	do. 80 00	160 00	120 00
Drivers	per week.. 3 00	4 00	3 50
Goods deliverer	do. 3 00	4 50	3 75
Foremen of laborers	do. 4 00	5 00	4 25
Laborers	do. 3 00	4 00	3 40
Assistants	do. 2 00	3 40	2 60

VII. SHIP-YARDS AND SHIP-BUILDING.

Wages paid per week of sixty-three hours in ship-yards, distinguishing between iron and wood ship-building, in Rotterdam.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Carpenters	\$4 60	\$5 20	\$5 10
Painters	4 30	4 90	4 85
Ship-builders in iron	4 60	5 50	5 40
Ship-builders in wood	4 80	4 90	4 90

VIII. SEAMEN'S WAGES.

Wages paid per month to seamen (officers and men), distinguishing between ocean, coast, and river navigation, and between sail and steam, in Rotterdam.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
STEAMERS.			
Captain	\$90 00	\$100 00	\$90 00
Chief mate	30 00	40 00	32 00
Second mate	22 00	25 00	22 00
Boatswain	19 00	21 00	20 00
Carpenter	19 00	21 00	20 00
Quartermaster	17 00	18 00	17 00
Able seamen	12 00	14 00	12 00
Chief engineer	85 00	45 00	39 00
Second engineer	20 00	25 00	22 00
Fireman	12 00	14 00	13 00
Boy	6 00	8 00	7 00
SAILING VESSELS, EAST INDIAN TRADE.			
Captain	32 00	48 00	40 00
Chief mate	24 00	36 00	30 00
Second mate	20 00	24 00	22 00
Third mate	12 00	14 00	14 00
Carpenter	16 00	26 00	20 00
Sailmaker	14 00	18 00	16 00
Boatswain	12 00	22 00	18 00
Cook	10 00	20 00	16 00
Able seaman	8 00	12 00	10 00
Ordinary seaman	6 00	10 00	8 00

IX. STORE AND SHOP WAGES.

Annual wages paid in different stores, wholesale or retail, to males and females, in Rotterdam.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Manufactured goods *	\$40 00	\$200 00	\$100 00
Grocery	150 00	250 00	200 00
Tobacco and cigars	140 00	260 00	220 00
Different stores	100 00	300 00	200 00

* Including board, lodging, and medical assistance.

X. HOUSEHOLD WAGES IN TOWNS AND CITIES.

Wages paid per month or year to household servants (towns and cities) in Rotterdam.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Coachmen per week	\$3 50	\$5 00	\$4 25
Male servants do.	3 00	4 50	3 75
FEMALE SERVANTS.*			
Cooks per year	32 00	60 00	40 00
Nurse-maids do.	20 00	40 00	28 00
Other servants do.	30 00	52 00	40 00

* Including board and lodging.

XI. AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Wages paid to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants in South Holland.

[All including board and lodgings.]

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Laborers per day of 11 hours.....	\$0 40	\$0 60	\$0 55
Haymakers do.....	50	80	70
Thrashers do.....	75	1 00	90
Mowers do.....	50	75	60
Sowers do.....	40	75	60
FEMALE LABORERS.			
Cooks per year.....	30 00	50 00	40 00
Servants do.....	25 00	40 00	35 00

XII. CORPORATION EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per week of seventy-seven hours to the corporation employés in Rotterdam.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Carpenters	\$4 00	\$8 00	\$5 50
Assistants	1 00	6 00	3 00
Masons	5 00	8 00	6 00
Assistants	1 50	5 00	4 00
Bricklayers	6 00	10 00	9 00
Assistants	2 00	8 00	5 00
Dustmen	2 00	5 00	3 00
Laborers	4 00	6 00	5 00
GASWORKS.			
Foremen	4 80	7 50	5 75
Stokers	4 20	5 00	4 50
Coal carters	4 50	8 00	6 50
Lamplighters	2 00	3 00	2 50
Turners	3 00	3 50	3 40
Fitters	3 00	4 25	3 75
Meter inspectors	3 10	4 20	3 80
Laborers	2 50	4 00	3 60

XV. PRINTERS AND PRINTING OFFICES.

Statement showing the wages paid per week of sixty hours to printers (compositors, pressmen, proof-readers, &c.) in Rotterdam.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
TYPOGRAPHY.			
Printers	\$4 00	\$7 20	\$4 80
Assistants	2 00	3 20	2 40
Compositors	4 80	8 00	5 20
Assistants	2 00	4 00	2 80
Pressmen	6 00	8 00	7 20
Proof-readers	4 00	4 80	4 40
Boys	60	1 20	80
LITHOGRAPHY.			
Printers	4 80	7 20	5 60
Assistants	2 40	3 60	2 80
Lithographers	4 80	10 00	6 00
Assistants	2 80	4 00	3 20
Boys	60	1 20	80
OTHER BRANCHES.			
Zincographers and stereotypographers	4 80	6 00	5 00

DENMARK.

REPORT BY CONSUL RIDER, OF COPENHAGEN.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the labor circular from the Department under date of 15th February last past, and now beg to transmit a report with categorical replies to the several interrogatories contained therein. Let me premise by stating that Denmark has no mining population whatsoever; that her factories are very limited, both in numbers and size, and that, whilst one-half of the population live exclusively by agriculture, the industries and various branches of general trade and commerce afford occupation to less than one-fourth.

PART I.—MALE LABOR.

RATES OF WAGES.

In reply to this question it has to be observed that the annexed statistical table, No. 1, showing the weekly earnings of the laboring classes in the general trades and fabrics, which have been collected from reliable sources, have all been made on the calculation of six days' actual work, and that the computation of the average is in all cases meant to represent wages paid to the great majority; in other words, the general run of wages, and not on the arithmetical medium of the maximum and minimum rates.

The wages paid the agricultural class of laborers, being of various nature, is not wholly included in these tables. There is, for instance, the constant laborer, living on the farm, who is supplied with board and lodging together with monthly wages. Then there is the day laborer, who receives his daily meals, with small daily wages, providing his own house-room; and then, again, laborers with small daily wages, who are furnished with a cottage and small strip of land sufficient for the keep of a cow or two and some pigs. Taking this class altogether, their annual earnings may be estimated at about \$120 per annum, which can, however, receive some addition through the earnings of wife and children.

In summarizing the earnings of the laboring classes in the towns, it may be said that the ordinary laboring man and operative under the implied condition of constant work may be credited with the annual earnings of \$188 to \$214 per year, whilst those of the lower grades of artisans and handicraftsmen may reach to \$240 to \$268. A correct estimate of the higher skilled mechanics is not so easily to be arrived at, but as these obtain the very maximum rates of wages, and in many cases are employed by piecework, it can be said with all safety that their annual earnings are very considerably more than the foregoing.

HOURS OF LABOR.

The day of labor in the fabrics and work shops as a general rule is of twelve hours duration, including a pause of two hours for meals, whilst in the general trades there is some variation, bakers, for instance, working from fourteen to sixteen hours; masons and carpenters, from seven and one-half to ten actual working hours, according to the season of the year; dyers, tanners, and butchers, eleven hours.

Sunday labor, which by law is only forbidden during the hours of church service, as a rule cannot be said to exist in this country. In the fabrics and work shops (with exception of some of the distilleries, gas-works, and flour mills no work is carried on, and in the general trades it may be said to be confined to a limited amount of indoor work by painters and carpenters, and in busy times of trade in the home work of tailors, shoemakers, and the like.

In the agricultural districts Sunday labor is confined to the necessary dairy and household work, and in unfavorable weather during harvest seasons to the ingathering of the crops.

COST OF LIVING TO THE LABORING CLASSES AND PRICES PAID FOR THE NECESSARIES OF LIFE.

To reply to this question, I shall first present the following list of the retail prices of those articles of food in most general use in the household consumption of the families of the laboring classes:

[The Danish pound weight is equal to 1.023 pound avoirdupois.]

Articles of food.	Cost.	Articles of food.	Cost.
Rye bread.....per pound..	\$0 01. 88	Dried peas.....per pound..	\$0 06. 70
Lard.....do.....	12. 80	Potatoes.....do.....	. 80
Butter.....do.....	\$0 20 to 26	Salted fish.....do.....	8
Milk.....do.....	. 94	Fresh fish.....do.....	6. 70
Cheese.....per pound..	8 to 9	Pork.....do.....	12
Eggs.....per score..	26. 80	Beef.....do.....	
Sugar.....per pound..	8	Roasting pieces.....do.....	13
Rice-meal.....do.....	6. 42	Inferior cuts.....do.....	8. 50
Buckwheat grits.....do.....	7. 50	Ox liver.....do.....	6. 70

And then, taking the following quantities as a basis of the ordinary consumption of the workingman's family, consisting of himself, wife, and two children, for their morning and evening meals, namely, 4 pounds of rye bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of lard, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of cheese, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound of sugar, $\frac{1}{10}$ pound of coffee, the cost of these two meals will be about 19 cents per day, to which being added a further sum of 15 cents for the dinner meal, composed, with daily variations, of milk porridge with fish and potatoes, or pea soup with pork or the cheaper cuts of beef, we shall find the daily cost of food to be 34 cents, or about \$124 yearly for the lower-waged operative, whilst for the artisan it may be placed at about 40 cents, or \$145 per annum.

HOUSE RENTS, FUEL, &C.

In the matter of house-rent great difference will be found to exist in the various parts of the Kingdom. For instance, whilst in the capital the rent of a single room will entail an annual minimum cost of \$27, two rooms from \$43 to \$56, and three rooms from \$57 to \$75, in the provincial towns a two-roomed dwelling may be obtained at an annual rent of \$17, and in the suburbs of those towns small houses with strip of garden spot as low as \$10, and again, in the agricultural districts, at still lower rates, a small cottage of two rooms with small strip of land as a rule not costing more than \$8 yearly. These last-named dwellings are for the most part in bad condition.

Fuel consumed by the artisans in the towns consists of coal, wood, or turf peat, and in the country of turf, heather, faggots, and wood shav-

ings. The cost of these may be estimated as follows: Coal, 85 to 90 cents per tub (4.68 bushels); wood, \$7.50 per fathom; and turf, \$6 to \$7 per 5,000 pieces.

For lighting as well as for heating small stoves arranged for cooking purposes, petroleum is extensively used by the artisan classes, and thus they can obtain light and heat at small cost, its retail price being at present quoted from 4 to 5 cents per pot.

It is a matter of greater difficulty to arrive at the cost of clothing. So far as the agricultural laborers are concerned, the wife plays a very prominent part in this department. The husband's woolen vests and underclothing are knitted by her; the materials for the outer garments for herself and children are also woven by her hands; and these, their Sunday suits, being of becoming and durable materials, have a clean and pleasing appearance, and can do service for some years.

Their working dresses, on the other hand, are very homely and meager, whilst the clothing of the lower-paid artisans in the towns is not unfrequently made up by the thrifty wife from second-hand articles bought from the dealers or from gifts received from the wealthier classes.

PAST AND PRESENT WAGE RATES.

In the wages and condition of the agricultural class of laborers no visible change has taken place in this interval of time; whereas for the handicraft journeyman and artisans it may be estimated that an increase in their wages of 10 to 15 per cent. has been obtained. Although it cannot be said that their condition has been actually improved to this extent, as the prices of many of the necessities of life, such as animal food, butter, fish, &c., as well as house rent, have fully advanced in the same proportion; but when one next turns to the ability or the exertions made by these classes in saving from their earnings against future rainy days, or as a provision for old age, I fear that it cannot be denied that the report will be far from satisfactory.

HABITS OF THE LABORING CLASSES.

Amongst the agricultural laborers and lower-paid artisans of the towns, the condition of their existence is doubtless one of daily struggle for the mere support of their families; but, unfortunately, it must be admitted that in too many cases where extra earnings are made in brisk times of trade, that these are rather spent in the purchase of the luxuries of tobacco and spirits, as well as in taking part with their families in outdoor amusements of tea-gardens, &c.; rather than in the exercise of provident savings. These remarks, it must be understood, have chiefly reference to the general run of the laboring classes, and are not intended to apply to the classes of higher skilled mechanics. These may be said to be in constant employment at the maximum rates of wages, and they are better housed, better fed, and altogether of more provident habits.

LABOR ORGANIZATION.

Whilst all labor organization until the seventh decennium of this century may be said to have been confined to sundry sick and relief clubs, without any special trade significance to the working classes, it was only in 1870 that a commencement was made towards the initiation of actual trade-unions, which movement has since been actively carried

on and more especially subsequently to 1878, so that at the present moment a considerable number of such associations have been founded.

These are so far almost exclusively confined to the capital, which is not only the great center of all the chief industrial establishments, but at the same time exercises a dominating influence in its relations to the whole Kingdom. There are at present in the capital over forty of such trade-unions, the most important of which are the bakers, with 900 members; blacksmiths and machine-makers, with 1,600 members; house-carpenters with 1,100 members; ship carpenters, with 300 members; printers, with 500 members; painters, with 600 members; saddle-makers, with 200 members; tailors, with 400 members; tobacco and cigar makers, with 1,200 members.

The aim of these unions is the protection of the so-called trades interests, as also for ameliorating the pecuniary circumstances of their members; the last by means of loans or through assistance in times of sickness or want of work. The chief aim is, however, directed to the attainment of two main points: 1st, higher rates of wages, and, 2d, shorter duration of working hours, whilst the last object has always more or less been kept in the background; the former has been the cause of creating frequent strikes or disputes between employers and employés, no less than one hundred and ninety different strikes in the various trades having occurred since the year 1870. None of these, however, were of any duration, the accumulated funds of these unions being too limited in amount to permit of their affording aid for any length of time to their members out on a strike; neither have these strikes nor disputes been attended by any violent scenes of threat or disturbance on the part of the laboring classes.

Arbitration courts, consisting of an equal number of employers and employés, have been tried in many cases for settlement of these disputes; but few real results were ever obtained by that means. There would appear, however, to be a greater desire at the present time on the part both of employers and laborers in many branches of industry and trade to arrive at some successful issue in the establishment of some well constituted arbitration court for the amicable settlement of similar trade disputes.

It will be fully admitted that the institution of these unions, with the frequent strikes which they have helped to organize, has naturally tended to uproot the former patriarchal relations which existed between employers and their workmen, but at the same time it must not be denied that their influence has so far been of benefit to the working classes.

By forcing them into these conflicts, these classes, from a previous state of blunted and listless indifference to all public affairs, have by degrees become more self-dependent and more intelligent members of the community.

As many of the leading men who have taken a prominent part in the establishment of these unions hold advanced socialistic opinions, they, as might be expected, have tried to implant in the minds of the working classes some of their visionary and utopian problems; but it cannot, however, be said that any dangerous consequences have as yet been visible, or that these classes have in any way shown signs of being tempted to enter upon any revolutionary experiments. The trades-unions have firmly kept within the frame-work of social polity, seeking to strengthen the feeling of self-dependence in the workman, the development of his intelligent public spirit, and by furnishing him with

ir pecuniary and moral support in the disputes with their employers, they have sought to act as a counterpoise to the power of the employer, and to relieve the employés from that which in their view was a previous condition of servitude.

As regards the influence which the trades unions have exerted on the rates of wages, it may be observed that while under the old patriarchal relations between masters and the journeymen up to the sixth decennium, the rates of wages were steadily on the decline; that from 1870 to 1875 a very sensible rise of one-quarter and even one-third was obtained, due, without doubt, in great measure to the numerous strikes and disputes which occurred in those years.

Later on, in the years 1877-'78, owing to the distress in all branches of trade, the laboring men found themselves to some extent in the power of their employers and had to submit to a reduction of wages, but with an improvement in trade from 1880 to the present day they have again recovered an improvement in their wages from 14 to 15 per cent. compared with 1878. In addition to these trades unions there are several so-called "Industry and Trade Associations," of which both the employers as well as the skilled mechanics are members.

The aim of these associations is to protect and promote the various interests of industry and trade, and they are the medium for the initiation and presenting petitions to the state legislature on all questions of tariff reform, as also to assist or offer resistance, as the case may be, to the passage of all legislative measures effecting their interests; and they have a central committee, composed of twenty-seven members, chosen from the different associations together, now numbering over 1,000 members, this committee acting as facultative advisers to the legislative and municipal powers on all such industrial matters.

Further, there are a small number of clubs, of which the employers are very members. In the commencement of the reign of trade strikes, a bitter and somewhat narrow-minded opposition was organized through these clubs, against the demand of their employés, but this embittered feeling has subsided, and a much better feeling now seems to exist between masters and workmen since their strength has been tested during the course of the strikes, and their relations between the two parties seem now to be based on a mutual respect for each other's self-dependence and its demands.

NECESSARIES OF LIFE.

The working men may purchase all the articles they may require without any restrictions being placed upon them by the employer in this respect, and the wages due to them, as a general rule, are paid at the end of each week, in the current coin of the Kingdom.

With respect, however, to the agricultural laborers, as previously mentioned in this report, the wages are in many instances partly paid kind with free house, grazing ground, or potatoes, milk, &c., but it must be observed that these conditions are always optional with the employer and is rather one that is most valued by them.

Co-operative societies for the supply of the necessaries of life do not exist in this country.

In the beginning of the seventh decennium some attempts were made in this direction, but they were received with so little favor and, in short, met with such indifference from the working classes that they came to a speedy death, and no revival has since been attempted.

MORAL, PHYSICAL, AND PECUNIARY CONDITION OF THE LABORING CLASSES.

As regards the pecuniary position of the working classes, it will be best to present the following imaginary budget of their income and outlays, estimated at the accompanying rates of average wages and the outlays from the previously detailed prices of articles of household requirements, taking the annual earnings of laboring men and operatives at 7,800 kroners (\$188 to \$214), or that of the lower-grade artisan, at 900 to 1,000 kroners (\$240 to \$268).

Yearly budgets of working man and family.

Laboring man and operative.		Lower grade artisan.	
Income	\$188 00 to \$214 00	Income	\$240 00 to \$268 00
House rent, 1 large or 2 small rooms ..	\$30 80 to \$42 90	House rent, 2 rooms	\$49 60 to \$56 30
Food	123 30 to 134 00	Food	134 00 to 144 70
Clothing	10 70 to 13 40	Clothing	16 10 to 21 40
Fuel and light	12 10 to 13 40	Fuel, &c	17 40 to 18 80
Tobacco and spirits	6 70 to 6 70	Tobacco, &c	10 70 to 13 40
Totals	\$183 60 to \$210 40	Totals	\$227 80 to \$254 60

Upon a primary investigation of the foregoing budgets it must be acknowledged that the small balances remaining in the favor of the operative classes will be soon swallowed up by any accidental expenses, such as extra fuel in severe winters, renewal of articles of furniture, and that little opportunity is left for making provision against the future. It is true that extra earnings may frequently be made during prosperous periods of trade; but as before said, when these do occur the improvidence of these classes, due probably in some measure to their daily struggle of hand-to-mouth existence, leads them too often to spend the same on extra luxuries or in taking part in the different public amusements.

Other expenses than those mentioned in the budget need not be entailed upon them. Throughout the Kingdom free schools for the use of their children are maintained at the charge of the municipalities. In times of sickness they can obtain free advice and medicines from the public medical officer.

They are also free from municipal taxes, which are levied upon real property or personal incomes of higher amount than those enjoyed by these classes.

The budget of the lower artisan class shows a somewhat better result; but as these are in many cases members of sick and burial clubs, the balance will have to be reduced by the amount of their annual subscriptions to these clubs, varying from \$2 to \$4. Neither as a rule do they avail themselves of the free schools for their children, sending them in preference to the burgher schools, the fees for which are however small, as these schools likewise receive considerable annual grants from the municipal rates.

When we next investigate the different items composing these budgets, it may first be observed that with respect to the food supply of the working classes, this as a rule may be viewed in a favorable light, as being wholesome in quality, and in no way stinting in the quantity.

It is without question superior to the ordinary diet of the German, Swedish, and Irish laboring classes, although greatly inferior to that of

our own working men or those of England. As regards the dwelling houses or apartments occupied by these classes, it cannot be denied that these, more especially in the capital, are far from being so good as could be desired.

Here in the capital where house room is more confined and house rent much more costly than in the provincial towns, the housing of the greater part of the laboring population is most unsatisfactory.

In the house census of 1880, it is seen that nearly 20 per cent. of the inhabitants of the capital are restricted to the use of one room, in which a family of four and sometimes of five and six members may be frequently found huddled together.

These dwellings are in large buildings, or what might be appropriately styled large barracks, situated in the poorer quarters of the city; deficient in light, air, space, or comfort, and must unquestionably have an injurious influence on the health of the younger members of the family. Bad as these dwellings are, they are incontestably superior to and free from the squalor to be met with in the dwellings of the laboring classes in the great city of London, and in many of the European capitals.

The working man in the provincial towns in respect to his dwelling, is without comparison in vastly better condition than those living in the capital. They are not similarly packed together in flats of large buildings of barrack dimensions, but are located in small detached houses of two or more rooms, frequently with a small garden patch in front, affording at least pure and wholesome air round the dwelling.

These are, however, too generally in want of proper ventilation and light, and the occupants, too, have the bad habit of making one room to do the duty of all household purposes, of cooking, dwelling, and sleeping, keeping the other as an apartment for state occasions, a somewhat silly and costly luxury at the expense of all sound hygienic principles.

The dwellings of the agricultural laborers, which are likewise superior to those of the capital, have also the same sad deficiency of proper ventilation and light, and are too generally in a condition of great dampness; but as the rural population have at least the advantage of passing the greater part of the day in the open air, their health is not so much exposed to the same injurious influence from these baneful defects as is the case with their fellow laborers in the towns.

Fuel is perhaps one of the expenditures on which the Danish workman is most reluctant to make any saving or in any way to pinch himself; it may rather be said that he too greatly values heat in his dwelling at the cost of pure, wholesome air; and whilst this article may be obtained in the provincial towns and country districts, in the shape of peat, heather, brushwood, and fagots with comparative facility and at small cost, this is not the case with the dwellers in the capital who have to procure their supplies in small quantities at a time from dealers at much higher cost. Here, however, petroleum is made to perform an important part, especially for cooking purposes.

Clothing is unquestionably the most elastic of all items in the workman's budget. In bad times, it is always on this item that the first saving is made; and numerous instances could be mentioned when for a whole year not a single cent has been expended by a workman's family in the purchase of any new article of clothing. The best suit is always at hand to make a neat and tidy appearance on Sundays and holidays; but to enable them to drag over these days of scant wages, the wife's industry and time are often put to severe test in attending to the repairs and keeping in order the daily apparel.

Finally, it may be said that it is only very exceptionally that the wife

of the town workman contributes by her labor to the earnings of the family. Her time is fully taken up in the performance of her household duties. With the agricultural population this is otherwise. Here both wife and children contribute in most cases to the family earnings by hoeing and weeding in the fields, as well as with their assistance during the hay and cereal harvest seasons.

"What are the means furnished for the safety of employ  s in factories, &c., and the general relations prevailing between the employer and employed?"

As Denmark has no industries which are considered in the light of presenting special danger to life or health, no special laws, not even for the building or railway interests have been enacted by the executive; neither on the part of employers for the safety of the workmen or for compensation in case of injuries received, with the sole exception of the law of 23d May, 1873, relating to the employment in factories of children and youths under a certain age, wherein it is enacted that all factories, in which young persons under the age of eighteen years are employed, shall be placed under public inspection; and it is further therein strictly forbidden to allow such young persons to take their meals in the factories during work time, whenever, from the nature of the work, the air in the factories may be impregnated with dust or other materials injurious to health. It is also enacted that all parts of the running works as may be set in motion by the machinery shall be securely inclosed and fenced round.

The Danish laboring and artisan classes, as a rule, may be said to have a strong healthy appearance, and more especially those engaged in the building trades and in agricultural pursuits.

With regard to the railways, which are for the most part under State management, it should be observed that ever since their introduction into this Kingdom the accidents in connection with this mode of traveling have been absolutely of infinitesimal nature.

It is true that the speed at which they are driven is very considerably less than on our own roads or the roads of other countries, but, at the same time all credit must be given to the great care and attention which are shown by all branches of the railway employ  s for the safety of passengers and that of their own servants.

RIGHT OF FRANCHISE AND TAXATION AMONG THE LABORING CLASSES.

Theoretically speaking the workingman enjoys the same political rights with all other citizens of the Kingdom.

When he has attained his thirtieth year, and, to use the Danish expression, is able to provide for his own bed and board, and does not fill the position of a domestic servant, he may exercise his franchise right for the election of a member to the Lower Chamber (Folkethings), notwithstanding that his name does not appear on the registered list of taxpayers. He can also, to a certain extent, use his influence in the election of a member to the Upper Chamber (Landstinget) by taking his part in the election of a certain proportion of those delegates who are nominated to make the final election of a member to that Chamber. This franchise right will, however, in either case be lost, whenever the party may have received assistance from the poor rates, and which, has not subsequently been repaid by him; and when it is remembered that every citizen can claim the right of relief from his parochial rates, and that the slightest stretching out of the hand from the municipal authorities in cases of sickness is set down as poor relief, it will be seen that in practice a large num-

jer of the workingmen are debarred of their franchise rights, and this may in great measure account for the fact that no special workingman's representative has ever been elected to the Chambers.

As regards the share of the taxes borne by the workingmen, and taking into consideration that more than three-fourths of the state revenues are collected from the sources of indirect taxation (customs, inland revenue from distilleries, &c.), and that these taxes fall mostly on articles of general use in the families of the workingmen, namely—sugar, coffee, tea, petroleum, salted fish, coals, tobacco, spirits, &c.—it may be admitted without hesitation that these classes fully contribute their fair share of the tax burdens of the state.

On the other hand, it must be allowed that they are free from the burdens of municipal taxation.

These taxes are levied on those inhabitants of the locality who are in the enjoyment of an annual income of 800 kroners (\$214) or more; and as this income, in the majority of cases, is not reached by the laboring man, and as these classes are also treated with great consideration by the municipal authorities, who have the compiling of the tax lists, even those whose incomes may somewhat exceed the above-mentioned amount are seldom included in these tax registers. The agricultural laborers who are without land are also exempted, whilst on those who are in possession of small strips, trifling assessments are levied, varying from 30 cents to about \$2 yearly.

The leaning of the state legislature has always been in favor of measures for ameliorating the condition of the working classes, but the deadlock which has been caused for many years to all business in the chambers, through the bitter party strife of the right and left sections in the lower house, has been the constant means of delaying the realization of any such good intentions.

EMIGRATION AND OCCUPATION OF THE LABORING CLASSES.

Emigration from this country up to 1857, was very inconsiderable, having in no single year attained to the number of 1,000; and it was only in the beginning of the sixth decennium, due, without doubt, in great measure, to the passing of our homestead law of 1862, that this movement received its first impulse. In the prosperous years of the seventh decennium this movement attained still greater dimensions, there being, in 1873, an exodus of 7,200 souls; which, however, met with a retrograde tendency in some of the subsequent years, but again in the latter years meeting with a large and steady progressive advance as follows, viz, in 1879, 3,103 emigrants; in 1880, 5,658; in 1881, 7,985; in 1882, 11,614. The majority of these direct their steps towards the United States of America; as, for example, in 1882, 11,385 emigrants left for the United States, with only 229 to other parts.

The prominent position held in the beginning of the seventh decennium by the leaders of the movement on social questions, and their constant lectures on the necessity of emigration as a relief from the pressure arising from overpopulation, contributed, unquestionably at that period, to this increased movement; the United States, with its high rates of wages being continually held out to the workingman as the land of plenty and freedom. When it is remembered that during the first years of these socialistic views much bitterness of feeling was aroused amongst the different classes of the community, it may be presumed that this had also a tendency to induce the Danish workman to escape from his fancied thralldom to seek a new home in this land of promise.

Dull years of trade, however, intervened, and many unfortunately arrived in our country during a time of commercial crisis, returning again to their native land with gloomy pictures of their trials and disappointments. There is, however, the strange but not the less true phenomenon to be noted in the emigration movement, namely, that in times of great trade prosperity, with its attendant advance in wages, it will be found that with the more ample means at the disposal of the workingman there will also be manifested a stronger desire on his part to emigrate; and whilst it will not be denied that many of the members of the emigrating body may be individuals belonging to the middle classes, who, finding themselves in the position of the "square man in the round hole," and that, spite of a certain amount of industry and intelligence, they still keep entangled in the wrong groove, from which there is no escape in the old home, fix their hopes on a new country and new conditions for the recovery of a brighter future; nevertheless, the largely preponderating number of the emigrants (some 75 per cent. thereof) will be found to be made up of artisans, agricultural laborers, and domestic servants—the artisans and domestic servants attracted by the higher rates of wages in the United States, and the agricultural laborers with the latent desire so strongly existing in the rural population of becoming proprietors of their own land; and it must on no account be omitted to observe that, whereas in older times the emigrant left his native shores with the prospect and in the firm hopes of being able to return at some future day, with his successful savings, to the scenes of his childhood, these feelings seem no longer to exist amongst the emigrating classes of the present day.

They leave with the firm resolution and hope, by industry and intelligence, to create for themselves and families a new home and an independent position.

PART II.—FEMALE LABOR.

In the accompanying statistical table, No. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, will be found a detailed classification of the females engaged in this Kingdom in industrial pursuits, trades, &c., according to the last census taken in 1880, and to this should be added that, according to statistical industrial returns which were made for the districts of Copenhagen in 1882, about 5,000 females above the age of 25 years were employed in this capital in the various industries and trades, the principal industries in which they were employed being of the following nature: Book-binders, 120; book printers, 263; cloth fabrics, 269; chemical works, 125; hat-makers, 192; shoemakers, 26; tobacco and cigar factories, 774; weavers, 273; the remainder being mostly engaged as seamstresses and in laundry work. With respect to children, no general statistics for the entire kingdom are to be found; whilst in the returns of 1882 for the capital and district; the number of children and youths of the male sex between the ages of 10 to 18, employed in the district are placed at 3,620.

The rates of wages for female adults will be found in the accompanying detailed classification of the most important female sources of livelihood: Minimum, 67 cents; maximum, \$3.42; average, \$2 to \$2.40. The hours of labor, as a rule, are of one hour less duration than for male labor.

PHYSICAL AND MORAL CONDITION.

There do not appear to be any grounds for assuming that the health or general physical condition of females is impaired by any of the industrial pursuits in which they are employed; but, on the other hand,

amongst those employed in the larger factories in the neighborhood a relatively greater laxity of morals is unfortunately to be observed, due without doubt to their constant daily close intercourse with members of the other sex.

SANITARY MEASURES, ETC.

No special institutions or measures for ameliorating or protecting the interests and health of these workwomen are in existence; with the exception of a private society, formed with the object of providing seamstresses with temporary residence in the purer air of country localities, and that in connection herewith it should be observed that in the legislative act of May 23, 1873, it is enacted that no children under the age of 10 years shall be employed in fabrics; and that no children of the ages from 10 to 14 shall be employed in these factories for a longer period than $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours per day, from which one-half hour shall be allowed for rest; and on no account are they to be employed before the hour of 6 a. m. or later than 8 p. m.; and, finally, that no young people of either sex between the ages of 14 and 18 shall be allowed to work for a longer duration than 12 hours in the day, and from which 2 hours shall be given as a pause for meals and rest.

WAGES OF FEMALES.

The wages for female labor have been steadily on the advance, and may with all safety be said to have risen during the last five years by fully $\frac{1}{3}$ d.

In those occupations where female labor has been mostly introduced, it has without question been of injury to the male laborers; both by causing a reduction in the rates of his wages, as well as from the diminished demand; and this has specially been felt in the tobacco and cigar industries, and in the tailor and shoemaking trades; whilst, on the other side, it has been of material benefit to the employers, inasmuch as the women are, as a rule, more industrious and sober.

EDUCATION AMONG WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

The great majority of the women taking part in these occupations are employed in those branches which may be classed under those of the simplest and more purely mechanical labor, requiring a greater amount of industry and close attention than of ability and intelligence, and their educational attainments cannot be put at a very high standard. These may be said to be confined to the extent of reading and writing, together with some of the most elementary teachings.

Married women, as previously mentioned, are only exceptionally to be found in these factories. Whenever this does occur, their enforced absence from home must undoubtedly to a certain degree be prejudicial to the children's interests and to home influence, but it may be observed that in this country family life in this respect is far better cared for than in many other lands under similar conditions.

In these large barrack-looking buildings, where so large a proportion of these classes have their dwellings, the one family living side by side with the other, together with that mutual good will and friendly feeling so universally prevailing amongst the poorer orders, one towards the other, it is always certain that during the enforced absence of the mother at the factory her younger children will be carefully looked after by the neighboring families, thus in a measure tending to diminish some of the evils of factory life.

THE DANISH WORKMAN.

In closing my report I would place the Danish workman on a fair footing with his compeers in other lands for general intelligence; and would say, as regards the quality of the work turned out at the hands of the handicraftsmen and mechanics, that it is solidly and well performed, without any attempt at slurring over or of scamping the work.

The reverse of the medal is rather to be seen in their too-apparent lack of energy and in the slowness of their movements. After watching them for a time at their work, one leaves with the impression that they are working with the soothing feeling that the job left unfinished at the close of the day will afford them occupation for the morrow and subsequent days.

EMIGRATION.

These workmen, on emigrating to our country will, however, soon learn that they must either make an alteration in these habits or else go to the wall. And I have reason to believe that with the change in their surroundings and with greater ambition called into life by higher scales of wages and brighter prospects for the future, they soon drop into the ways of our own classes, and that a visible improvement in this respect is not long in showing itself.

HENRY B. RYDER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Copenhagen, August 4, 1884.

I. GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid per week (day of ten hours) in Copenhagen.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
BUILDING TRADES.			
Bricklayers	\$5 36	\$10 72	\$7 00
Hod-carriers	3 22	5 36	4 30
Masons	4 02	8 04	5 36
Tenders	3 22	4 82	4 29
Plasterers	5 36	10 99	6 97
Tenders	3 75	4 02	3 66
Roofers	6 42	10 72	8 00
Plumbers	5 36	9 38	6 70
Assistants	3 75	4 82	4 29
Carpenters	4 82	9 38	7 00
Gas-fitters			5 90
OTHER TRADES.			
Bakers*	1 61	3 70	2 25
Blacksmiths	4 02	6 70	4 82
Strikers	4 02	6 70	4 82
Bookbinders	3 75	6 42	4 82
Brickmakers	4 02	9 38	5 90
Brewers	3 22	3 75	3 75
Butchers	4 13	4 60	4 37
Brass-founders	3 75	6 42	4 82
Cabinet-makers	3 06	7 33	4 68
Confectioners*	1 07	2 68	.....
Cigar-makers	3 22	6 97	5 09
Coopers	2 68	8 04	4 82
Cutlers	4 29	8 84	6 70
Distillers	3 22	4 38	.....

Wages paid per week (day of ten hours) in Copenhagen—Continued.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
OTHER TRADES—Continued.			
Drivers	\$3 22	\$4 82	\$3 22
Draymen and teamsters.....	3 22	4 82	3 22
Cab and carriage.....	3 24	.....	4 80
Street railways.....	.....	.....	4 29
Dyers	4 02	4 82	4 29
Engravers.....	.....	.....	8 00
Furriers	4 29	8 04	5 36
Gardeners	2 68	5 36	4 00
Hatters	2 68	7 24	.....
Horseshoers.....	.....	.....	4 82
Jewelers	3 22	9 65	5 38
Laborers, porters, &c.....	.....	.....	4 29
Lithographers	4 20	6 70	5 50
Millwrights	5 39	6 42	5 87
Nail-makers (hand)	4 02	5 90	4 82
Potters	3 22	4 29	4 02
Printers	3 22	6 70	5 36
Teachers (public schools)†	¥75 00	590 00	500 00
Saddle and harness makers	4 29	8 04	4 82
Sail-makers.....	.....	.....	4 82
Stevedores.....	.....	.....	5 00
Tanners	2 95	7 50	5 09
Tailors†	175 00	350 00	275 00
Telegraph operators†	214 00	429 00	322 00
Tinsmiths	4 82	10 72	6 70
Weavers (outside of mills).....	.....	.....	3 50
House-painters.....	.....	.....	5 60
Glove-makers	3 22	7 50	4 82
Joiners	2 87	6 88	4 30
Shoemakers	2 68	6 00	3 50
Watch-makers	2 68	9 38	5 36

* Including board.

† Per annum.

12. AGRICULTURAL, INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL, &C.

Female labor employed throughout the Kingdom.

Classification.	Number.	Classification.	Number.
State civil service	119	Seamstresses	21,363
PROFESSIONAL.		Weavers	2,710
Teachers	3,859	Tobacco and cigar fabrics	313
Artists, &c	272	Divers others, not specified	819
Midwives	765	COMMERCIAL.	
INDUSTRIAL.		Retail stores, dealers, and assistants.	2,557
Bakers and confectioners	399	Coffee and eating houses	941
Book-binders	26	Fish dealers	180
Book-printers	68	Fruit and game, &c	83
Furriers	36	Hucksters	258
Goldsmiths	39	Furniture dealers	94
Glove-makers	114	Milliners	769
Cloth fabrics	183	Booksellers	33
Flour and grist mills	90	State lottery agents	72
Hairdressers	89	Divers other trades	399
Machinery fabrics	150	Daily employment not included in factories, trades, &c.	8,310
Paper fabrics	68	Messengers	138
Shoemakers	99	Cooks on daily hire as extra help	2,203
Tailors	234	Domestic servants	121,181

II. FACTORIES, MILLS, ETC., IN DENMARK.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in factories or mills in Copenhagen.

Occupations.	Men.			Women.		
	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Cement	\$5 36	\$12 06	\$6 42			
Chocolate	4 82	5 63		\$2 01	\$3 22	
Chicory	3 22	4 56	4 16	1 88	2 81	\$2 14
Cinder	3 78	4 30	4 08			
Crockery, earthenware	3 22	4 29	4 02		3 22	2 10
Dyeing	4 02	4 82	4 50			
Tanneries	3 62	4 29	4 02	1 07	4 29	2 68
Chemical preparations	3 62	4 82	4 02	2 68	4 29	
Cloth			3 75	2 14	2 44	2 28
Conserve			3 22	3 22		
Envelope	2 68	5 36	4 02		3 22	2 14
Cork-ware	2 14	7 24	4 69	1 75	3 36	2 46
Carding (wool)			3 75		2 81	1 68
Machine	3 22	4 29	3 75			
Mineral water	3 22	4 82				
Flour-mills	3 48	4 82	3 75			
Oil	3 78	4 34	4 02			
Piano	4 18	6 59	5 63			
Porcelain	3 22	4 82	3 70	1 61	3 48	1 88
Salt refineries			3 22			
Playing-cards	3 75	5 90		1 07	2 14	
Candle			4 02	1 88	2 14	2 01
Tiling	3 75	4 82	4 02			
Straw-hat	3 75	9 65		1 61	6 16	3 48
Hosiery	2 14	4 82	3 48	1 61	2 44	2 01
Stucco	3 75	4 02	3 86			
Sugar-refinery	4 02	4 56	4 29			
Hog-slaughtering	3 75	4 82	4 29			
Paper-hanging	3 75	7 24	4 32			
Terra-cotta	3 22	6 42	4 62	2 14	3 75	2 95
Wadding				1 88	2 95	2 14
Wagon	4 13	8 84	5 90			
Oil-cloth	3 22	4 29	3 75			
Tool	4 29	8 84	6 70			
Match	3 22	5 63	4 29	1 61	2 88	

III. FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS, AND IRON WORKS IN DENMARK.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in foundries, machine-shops, and iron works in Copenhagen.

Occupations.	Journeyman.			Workmen.		
	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Tinsmiths	\$4 38	\$5 04	\$4 74	\$3 24	\$3 75	\$3 36
Farmers	4 74	6 06	5 58			
Blacksmiths	3 54	5 22	4 20			
Boilersmiths	3 54	4 92	3 90			
Coppersmiths	4 20	5 22	4 74			
Machinists	4 08	6 42	4 56			
Metal-turners	4 08	5 88	4 92			
Joiners	4 20	5 40	4 92			

IV. GLASS-WORKERS IN DENMARK.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours to glass-workers in Copenhagen.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Workmen	\$4 80	\$6 40	\$5 50

VI. RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS IN DENMARK.

Wages paid per year to railway employés (those engaged about stations, as well as those engaged on the engines and cars, linemen, railroad laborers, &c.) in Copenhagen.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
<i>Office department.</i>			
Chiefs of each department	\$364 80	\$1,153 07	\$1,081 00
Chief clerks	536 00	750 40	670 00
Assistant clerks (besides free house)	251 20	428 80	348 40
Apprentices	127 64	235 12	187 60
Chief superintendent	1,500 80	1,822 40	1,608 00
Civil engineers	750 40	864 80	911 20
Draughtsmen and building inspectors	428 80	589 60	536 00
Line inspectors (besides free house)	348 40	455 60	402 00
Assistants (besides free house)	127 64	160 80	160 80
<i>Engine department.</i>			
Superintendent engineer (besides free house and fuel)	1,153 07	1,608 00	1,474 00
Chief engineers	643 20	857 60	804 00
Engineers (besides free house and fuel)	482 40	643 20	536 00
Foreman	482 40	643 20	536 00
Assistants	428 80	589 60	536 00
Watchman (besides free house and fuel)	251 20	375 20	348 40
Locomotive driver*	375 20	536 00	482 40
Firemen	225 12	348 40	289 84
<i>General department.</i>			
Chief superintendent	1,340 00	1,661 60	1,608 00
Superintendent	964 80	1,179 20	1,072 00
Station-master	268 00	1,018 40	670 00
Station-master at Copenhagen	857 60	1,018 40	948 00
Chief conductor*	375 20	482 40	452 40
Assistant conductor*	225 12	289 44	289 44
Railroad laborers	120 00	270 00	240 00

* Locomotive drivers receive, besides wages, \$2.01; firemen, 76.90 cents; chief conductor, \$1.40; and assistant conductor, 33.50 cents, for every 100 Danish miles traveled, as a premium.

VII. SHIP-YARDS AND SHIP-BUILDING IN DENMARK.

Wages paid per day of ten hours in ship-yards—distinguishing between iron and wood ship building—in Copenhagen.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
<i>Iron-ship building yards.</i>			
Ship-smiths	\$0 59	\$0 87	\$0 6
Workmen	54	82	56
Ship-smiths	3 54	5 22	4 12
Workmen	3 24	3 72	3 36
<i>Wooden-ship building yards.</i>			
Ship-carpenters, work in 1 year: 30 weeks, 11 hours daily; 4 weeks, 10 hours daily; 4 weeks, 9 hours daily; 14 weeks, 8 hours daily; and receive wages per day for a working-day of—			
11 hours			1 03
10 hours			99
9 hours			94
8 hours			89

VIII. SEAMEN'S WAGES.

Wages paid per month to seamen (officers and men) distinguishing between ocean, coast, and river navigation, and between sail and steam, in Copenhagen.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
First mates in steamers.....	\$19 46	\$29 19	\$25 00
Second mates in steamers.....	14 59	20 92	20 00
First engineers.....	34 06	53 52	40 00
Second engineers.....	19 46	29 19	25 00
Third engineers.....	14 59	17 00	15 00
Stewards*.....	12 16	14 59	20 00
Cooks in steamers.....	13 62	19 46	18 00
Carpenters.....	12 16	14 60	14 00
Boatswains.....	12 16	14 59	14 00
Sailors.....	10 94	.....	10 00
Ordinary seamen.....	9 73	.....	9 00
Boys.....	7 30	.....	7 00
Donkeymen.....	13 62	.....	15 00
Storekeepers.....	13 62	.....	15 00
Firemen.....	13 38	.....	13 00
Captains in sailing vessels†.....	17 03	.....	45 00
First mates in sailing vessels.....	17 03	19 46	18 00
Second mates in sailing vessels.....	13 38	14 60	14 00
Carpenters.....	14 60	17 03	16 00
Sailmakers.....	13 38	14 60	14 00
Cook and steward in sailing vessels.....	12 16	13 62	13 00
Able-bodied seamen.....	10 94	13 38	11 00
Ordinary seamen.....	8 51	9 73	9 00
Boys.....	4 87	7 30	5 00

* Stewards in steamers are generally paid \$12 to \$14.50, but are allowed to sell refreshments on which a profit is made; otherwise, \$20.

† Five per cent. allowance on gross freight; otherwise, \$45.

IX. STORE AND SHOP WAGES.

Wages paid per month of ten hours in a day in stores, wholesale and retail, to males and females, in Copenhagen.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Clerks in wholesale and retail stores.....	\$25 00	\$30 00	\$50 00
Female clerks.....	8 00	30 00	12 00
Clerks, retail grocery stores*.....	8 00	13 40	10 70
Apprentices, per year†.....	13 00	16 00	14 50

* Including board.

† Including board.

X. HOUSEHOLD WAGES IN TOWNS AND CITIES IN DENMARK.

Wages paid per month to household servants in city of Copenhagen and other towns in Denmark.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
<i>In the city.</i>			
Coachmen.....	\$5 36	\$10 72	\$8 04
Men-servants.....	4 28	8 04	6 70
Men-helpers.....	4 00	6 70	5 36
Female cooks.....	3 75	8 04	5 36
Housemaids.....	1 07	4 28	2 00
Wet-nurses.....	5 36	8 04	6 70
Nurses.....	2 14	3 22	2 70
<i>In the towns.</i>			
Coachmen.....	4 28	6 70	5 36
Men-servants.....	3 75	5 36	4 28
Helpers.....	2 70	4 00	3 22
Female cooks.....	3 22	4 28	3 75
Housemaids.....	1 07	3 22	2 70
Wet-nurses.....	3 22	4 28	3 75
Nurses.....	1 61	2 70	2 14

XI. AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN DENMARK.

Wages paid per half-year, as the case may be, to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants in Denmark, with board and lodging.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Stewards.....	\$26 80	\$53 60	\$48 24
Man servants.....	26 80	40 20	33 50
Helpers.....	13 70	20 10	16 08
Boys.....	6 70	9 65	8 04
Females:			
Housekeepers.....	20 10	26 80	25 73
Butter and cheese makers.....	26 80	40 20	33 50
Ordinary servants.....	13 40	20 10	16 08

XII. CORPORATION EMPLOYÉS IN DENMARK.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours to the corporation employés in the city of Copenhagen, Denmark.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Workmen at gas-houses belonging to the city of Copenhagen.....	\$4 00	\$7 50	\$5 90
Workmen at the water-works belonging to the city of Copenhagen.....	4 00	7 50	5 90

The city of Copenhagen has no other laborers than the above mentioned, but lets out its work to contractors, who employ the workmen at the rates given in this report.

The wages paid to all other officials employed by the corporation of Copenhagen are analogous with those of the Government departments and offices (see Table XIII.)

XIII. GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND OFFICES.

Wages paid per year to employés in Government departments and offices, exclusive of trade men and laborers, in Copenhagen, Denmark.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
CIVIL OFFICERS.		
Chief of department*	\$1,400 00	\$1,825 00
Chief of office*	858 00	1,290 00
Head clerk†	429 00	750 00
Clerks	215 00	325 00
(The salaries of the above-mentioned officials vary for the lower grades of clerks between \$215 to \$485; for the higher grades, such as chief of office, between \$540 to \$1,290 per year. The established rule is that the salary is increased from \$25 to \$125 every five years.)		
ARMY OFFICERS.		
Generals	2,150 00	2,150 00
Colonels	1,180 00	1,608 00
Captains	650 00	970 00
First lieutenants	245 00	405 00
Second lieutenants	193 00	193 00
COURTS.		
Supreme court judges*	1,608 00	2,150 00
Other judges in Copenhagen*	860 00	1,290 00
Judges and justices in other towns and cities in Denmark‡	750 00	1,825 00

* Increase for every five years' service, \$125.

† Increase for every five years' service, \$55.

‡ Increase for every five years' service, \$80 to \$125.

XIV. TRADES AND LABOR—GOVERNMENT EMPLOY.

Wages paid by the day of ten hours to the trades and laborers in Government employ (navy yard) in Copenhagen, Denmark.*

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
Carpenters	\$0 55	\$0 70
Joiners	55	70
Blacksmiths	55	70
Machinists	55	1 00
Locksmiths	55	70
Sail-makers	55	70
Workmen	55	70
Laborers	55	50

* Workmen at the navy-yard have permanent employment and receive, besides the above wages, tool and cheap house-rent, say \$37.50 per annum; also a pension and discharge when sick and too old to work. Their appointment is for life.

XI. PRINTERS AND PRINTING OFFICES.

Statement showing the wages paid per week of sixty hours to printers (compositors, pressmen, proof-readers, &c.) in Copenhagen, Denmark.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Compositors	\$5 30	\$5 40	\$5 40
Pressmen	5 40	6 70	6 00
Printers	4 80	8 00	6 40
Proof-readers	7 00	8 00	7 50
FEMALES.			
Girls	2 14	2 40	2 40

S P A I N.

ALICANTE.

REPORT BY CONSUL GIRO.

I herewith send several of the forms sent by the Department, duly filled up.

The form relative to the wages of railway employes I have not been able to fill up, not having yet succeeded in obtaining the necessary information therefor, but, I doubt not, the same can be more readily obtained at Madrid, where the general administration of this line is established, than here.

As to the other forms regarding wages of ship-building, factories, mills, foundries, iron works, glass works, mines, and mining, as none of these industries exist here, in or about the city, I am not able to give the desired information.

HABITS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

Respecting the habits of the working classes in this district, I may say that as a rule they are steady, laborious, and honest, but not saving.

FEELING BETWEEN EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYÉS.

The feeling between employer and employé is good, the employer being generally kind to his workmen and not too exacting.

STRIKES.

Strikes are almost unknown here. One or two have happened among the coopers, caused by emissaries of the "International," sent from other parts, but were soon settled by mutual concessions between masters and workmen.

COST OF LIVING.

The cost of living to the laboring classes in this district is small compared to that in other countries, chiefly on account of their frugality and sobriety.

FOOD AND CLOTHING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

The workingman here seldom eats butcher's meat; his meals consist principally of rice and vegetables cooked with olive oil, bread and a little fish, fresh at sea-ports, and salted in the country.

Olive oil especially is a great resource to him, as it enters into the preparation of every cooked dish. A meal of this sort, with bread, for a family of four or five persons, costs about 30 to 35 cents, and with this fare they are satisfied.

As to his clothes, they are of the coarsest and cheapest kind, mostly of cotton, the mildness of the climate in this district allowing of great economy in this respect.

In cities the workman lives in the outskirts in very small, poor houses, the rents of which are quite low, and he generally pays from \$1.50 to \$2 per month for rent.

PAST AND PRESENT WAGES.

The rates of wages have considerably increased of late years and are now fully 25 per cent. higher than they were in 1878, owing to the general growing prosperity of this province.

This state of prosperity arises almost entirely from the constantly increasing production of wine, and the continued demand for it from France especially.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

No co-operative societies now exist in this city or district; a few were established several years ago, but turned out failures and were abandoned.

POLITICAL RIGHTS.

The workingmen in this country may be said to enjoy no political rights, as they either pay no direct taxes, or whatever they pay is too small to allow them, according to the law, to enjoy that privilege.

WILLIAM LEACH GIRO,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Alicante, June 7, 1884.

I. GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid per week of seventy-two hours in Alicante.

Occupation.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
BUILDING TRADES.			
Hod-carriers	\$1 80	\$2 70	\$2 25
Masons	4 20	5 40	4 80
Tenders	2 40	3 00	2 70
Plasterers	3 60	4 80	4 20
Tenders	2 40	3 00	2 70
Roofers	3 40	4 80	4 10
Tenders	2 40	3 00	2 70
Plumbers	6 00	9 00	7 50
Assistants	3 00	4 80	3 90
Carpenters	4 20	7 20	5 70
Gas-fitters	4 80	6 00	5 40
OTHER TRADES.			
Bakers	3 60	5 40	4 50
Blacksmiths	6 00	9 00	7 50
Strikers	3 00	4 50	3 75
Bookbinders	4 50	6 00	5 25
Brick-makers	2 40	3 60	3 00
Butchers	4 20	9 00	6 60
Brass founders	4 80	7 20	6 00
Confectioners	4 80	9 00	6 90
Cigar-makers, female	1 40	2 40	1 90
Coopers	5 40	7 20	6 30
Drivers:			
Draymen and teamsters	2 40	3 60	3 00
Cab, carriage, &c.	3 00	3 60	3 30
Gardeners	1 80	2 40	2 10
Hatters	4 80	9 00	6 90
Horseshoers	3 60	6 00	4 80
Jewelers	7 20	12 00	9 10
Laborers, porters, &c.	1 80	2 40	2 10
Lithographers	4 80	7 20	6 00
Millwrights	3 00	4 80	3 90
Nail-makers (hand)	3 60	5 40	4 50
Potters	1 80	3 00	2 40
Printers	2 40	3 60	3 00
Teachers, public schools	4 00	10 00	7 00
Saddle and harness makers	4 80	9 00	6 90
Sail-makers	4 80	6 00	5 40
Stevedores	6 00	9 00	7 50
Tailors	6 00	8 00	7 00
Telegraph operators	3 60	6 00	4 80
Tinsmiths	4 80	6 00	5 40

VIII. SEAMEN'S WAGES.

Wages paid per month to seamen (officers and men) in Alicante.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Coast steamers:			
Masters	\$50 00	\$75 00	\$62 50
First mate	35 00	45 00	40 00
Second mate	25 00	30 00	27 50
Stewards and cooks	25 00	35 00	30 00
Seamen	12 00	15 00	13 50
Sailing-vessels, ocean and coast:			
Sailing-masters	40 00	70 00	55 00
Mates	25 00	35 00	30 00
Seamen	12 00	15 00	13 50

IX. STORE AND SHOP WAGES.

Wages paid per week of eighty-four hours in stores, to males and females, in Alicante.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Male and female assistants	\$1 50	\$6 00	\$3 75

X. HOUSEHOLD WAGES IN TOWNS AND CITIES.

Wages paid per month to household servants (towns and cities) in Alicante.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Cooks	\$2 50	\$4 00	\$3 25
Maids	1 50	3 00	2 25
Man servants	4 00	6 00	5 00
Coachmen	10 00	15 00	12 50

XI. AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Wages paid to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants in province of Alicante.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Farm laborers per day	\$0 30	\$0 60	\$0 45
Household servants (with board and lodging) per month	1 00	4 00	2 50

XII. CORPORATION EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per week of forty-two hours to the corporation employes in the city of Alicante.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Secretaries	\$12 00	\$20 00	\$16 00
Comptrollers	10 00	12 00	11 00
Book-keepers	10 00	12 00	11 00
Cashiers	10 00	12 00	11 00
Clerks	4 00	8 00	6 00
Porters	2 00	3 00	2 50

XIII. GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND OFFICES.

Wages paid per month of one hundred and fifty hours to employes in government departments and offices, exclusive of tradesmen and laborers, in Alicante.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Civil governor.....			\$166 85
Secretary.....			88 66
First clerk.....			50 00
Second clerk.....			40 00
Other clerks.....	\$20 00	\$30 00	25 00
Porters.....	15 00	20 00	18 00
Supervisor of revenues.....			150 00
Collectors of customs, taxes, and contributions.....	83 33	100 00	90 00
Comptrollers.....	50 00	75 00	60 00
Cashiers.....	40 00	80 00	60 00
Surveyors (Ch.).....	50 00	75 00	60 00
Other employes.....	20 00	50 00	35 00
Porters.....	15 00	20 00	18 00

XV. PRINTERS AND PRINTING OFFICES.

Statement showing the wages paid per week of seventy-two hours to printers in Alicante.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Compositors.....	\$3 50	\$4 50	\$3 60
Proof-readers.....	5 40	6 00	5 60
Pressmen.....	3 00	3 60	3 40
Assistants (boys).....	1 20	1 80	1 50

CADIZ.

REPORT BY CONSUL OPPENHEIM.

In deference to instructions contained in the "labor circular" dated Washington, February 15, 1884, I have the honor to forward herewith certain tables showing earnings of the employé and working classes in this consular district. I also inclose a statement showing retail prices of the necessaries of life most in use among these classes, and another showing the prices of dwelling accommodation.

In the collection of the figures and data embodied in these tables I have had the co-operation of many persons, belonging partly to the official and partly to the industrial and business classes; the information was usually obtained at first hand, was closely scrutinized, and doubtful or vague data have been subjected to expert revision wherever such revision was practicable; values are invariably rendered into American money at the standard rate of 19.30 cents per peseta; where the wages mentioned are daily wages, fractions of a cent (in decimals) have been given; a column of remarks has been attached to each table, as being necessary to the proper elucidation of the economical situation of some employes and workingmen; in short, I believe that I may say without presumption that no pains have been spared to insure the accuracy and trustworthiness which are needed to meet the purposes of this inquiry. Thus far my task has been simply that of collating figures and data, chiefly calling for industry and some discrimination as to sources of information. When, however, it comes to speak so to say *ex cathedra* upon such subjects as the workingman's mode of life, his

habits, his feelings towards the directing classes, and his status in the body politic, I may well own up to considerable diffidence. To treat these questions in any other manner than the confident and fatuous assumption, one needs somewhat protracted personal contact with workingmen, as well as the guidance of observing, unbiased persons who have devoted themselves to the study of the labor question. A third resource exists in those countries where the labor question has been to the fore for some time, and where, consequently, the literature of the subject may be drawn upon. As to obtaining knowledge by actual observation or contact, it is not a process which a foreign consul could enter upon either conveniently or with safety in the present state of things; he cannot be an employer of labor in any extended sense, and frequenting workmen socially for the purpose of studying their condition will hardly fall in his way; in any case, as belonging to another class and nationality, he will find it extremely hard to gain their confidence. Should the consul, however, be determined and persistent enough to overcome their mistrust, there is great likelihood that (on the European continent, at least) he would be looked upon by the employing and official classes as a dangerous agitator. After having thus stated my view of the difficulties standing in the way of anything like a thorough performance of the task imposed by the labor circular, I shall proceed to consider some of the more leading questions therein embodied to the best of my ability and within the range of such information as my opportunities have enabled me to gather.

WAGES AND NECESSARIES.

Wages do not appear to have undergone any general change since 1878, nor have the prices of the necessities of life altered sensibly since that period. In 1882 there was a total failure of the wheat crop, and for about six months bread was high, increasing in price in this district probably about 25 per cent.; since then large importations and the fine crop of last year have brought the price down to a normal level. Rent and clothing, I am also informed, are at about the prices of 1878; clothing, if minutely looked into, would probably be found to have somewhat diminished in price in consequence of the greater development of the textile industries in Catalonia, and the more general introduction of the sewing-machine. House-rent is low in Cadiz, and still lower in the adjoining cities of Puerto-Real, Port St. Mary's, and San Fernando, the reason being that the population in these places is either stationary or retrogressing.

HABITS OF THE WORKING CLASSES AND RELATIONS TOWARDS EMPLOYERS.

The working masses in Andalusian cities may be roughly divided into two classes, viz, the native born and the immigrants from the northern provinces. The latter class is chiefly composed of Gallegos, natives of Galicia, and of Montañeses (literally, mountaineers), natives of Santander. The native Andalusian is usually a skilled mechanic or a clerk; the Gallegos do the rougher work, and the Montañeses almost monopolize certain branches of the retail trade, such as the liquor or retail grocery business. The Andalusian is, as a rule, a skillful workman, but steadiness and trustworthiness are not his strong points; he is sober, both in eating and drinking, but fond of dress, of the bull-ring, and of excitement generally, and he does not often lay anything by.

The Gallego works hard, but his work is of the unskilled kind, and therefore not highly paid; he is the "drawer of water and hewer of wood," not often succeeding in changing his condition; drink is his great temptation, yet though a Gallego will almost inevitably take a glass too much occasionally, he hardly ever becomes an habitual drunkard. The Montañés goes to Seville or to Cadiz, as the poor Scotchman goes, or used to go, to London, or the Auvergnat to Paris, in hob-nailed shoes and with his baggage slung at the end of a stick. He pegs away at his business, saves every cent, and frequently succeeds in gaining a competence; his ambition usually is to return to his native heath with enough money to set up there as a small farmer; some, however, settle here permanently, and among the substantial citizens of Cadiz not a few are the descendants of industrious Montañeses.

It appears to me that the feeling between employé and employer in the cities is of a satisfactory nature; there are certainly few strikes, and I am inclined to think that employers as a rule are neither harsh nor exacting. Wages are low, but *per contra* labor is not of the severe, unremitting kind which is exacted at home or in Northern Europe; a generous diet or substantial clothing can in this climate be dispensed with without hardship; very little fuel is needed, and workmen can obtain rooms at reasonable rates. These conditions, coupled with a cheerful temperament, result in making the working classes in the cities fairly contented with their lot.

In the country the working people are generally of unmixed Andalusian blood, though at harvest time Portuguese laborers in considerable numbers come over the border. The feeling prevailing between agricultural laborers and their employers varies greatly in different districts. In the Jerez and some of the adjoining districts it is undoubtedly bad; employers, especially vineyard owners, speak bitterly of their men, and undoubtedly, if the other side could be heard, equal dissatisfaction would probably be revealed. The causes of this are probably incidental partly to the local conditions and partly to the spirit of the time. Small farmers are very few in number, thus leaving a small minority of large land-owners face to face with a numerous proletariat. Now, that such a state of things should work harmoniously presupposes the class feeling and the fealty characteristic of the Middle Ages. In those times privileges of certain classes had certain obligations or correlatives. Nowadays the great possessions are not supposed to be burdened with any such obligation, and the landless laborer, though he has not studied history or political economy, and knows nothing of the Middle Ages, feels that somehow he is not fairly used. Organization amongst these laborers for the purpose of advancing their condition hardly exists, certainly not on an extended scale. The *Mano Negra* Association, which was in everybody's mouth two years ago, and which at present seems as dead as the Pharaohs, may have been an attempt at forming such organization. Opinions on the subject vary, usually according to the political leaning of the expounder. Republicans claim that it was a legitimate mutual help association; monarchists and large land-holders called it a socialistic conspiracy, and by some even it was whispered that the ubiquitous Jesuits were at the bottom of it. The *Mano Negra* had its head-centers, its officers, its passwords, and all the other mysterious adjuncts characteristic of secret societies all over the world; its members were bound to obey blindly the behests of the local headquarters, and numerous deeds of violence, and at least two assassinations, were perpetrated in this district in obedience to such orders; but the victims were of the same social class as the murderers, and personal

malice and revenge seem ample to account for these crimes. During the progress of the different trials nothing went to show conclusively the objects of the association; and whether its aims were socialistic, political, or simply co-operative and charitable, remains an open question.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE WORKING PEOPLE.

The general condition of the Andalusian working people may be summed up as one of light-hearted, cheerful poverty. Few of them save anything for old age or sickness, and of course this improvidence entails occasional suffering; here, as everywhere, energetic, industrious men rise from the ranks and become employers themselves, but these cases are rare. The workmen in Cadiz, as may be seen in Statement No. 15, can obtain rooms at moderate rates; these rooms are generally somewhat bare of furniture, but are usually fairly roomy and well aired. Crowding such as is seen in the poor quarters of the large European and American cities, is unknown. Cheapness of rent and the absence of intemperance, coupled with a genial climate, are the points in favor of the poorer classes here. What tells against them is the dearness of food and of some other household necessities, based chiefly, as I think, upon a faulty system of taxation. Meat, and dairy products especially, are very dear, but neither can be said to enter largely into the consumption of the people. The "dead meat returns" of the city slaughter-house show the quantity of meat supplied to the Cadiz market—private slaughtering not being permitted—and I find that this quantity for the month of May, just ended, was 94,732 kilograms, giving an average of 3,056 kilograms per day. This, in addition to an insignificant quantity of game and poultry, is the entire flesh-food supply for a population of about 68,000 people and for the crews of vessels in the harbor, the latter being notoriously large consumers of meat. Fish and eggs though are largely consumed, and with olive oil, really take the place of meat in the fare of the people. Wheat bread, of a very fair quality, is in general use, neither rye nor maize flour finding any sale. Coffee without milk is the usual drink at the morning meal; very fair wine, both red and white, can be bought at from 10 to 12 cents a bottle, and probably only the very poorest do not use it, at least occasionally. The official dietaries are generally a pretty safe guide as to the food needed by an adult in each locality, and usually also indicates the kinds most affected. Leaving out minor articles, such as spices, salt, &c., the Spanish soldier's ration consists of potatoes, 1,200 grams; bread, 700 grams; fresh meat, 224 grams; salt pork, 56 grams; chickpeas, 112 grams; vermicelli or macaroni, 28 grams, and some white wine, quantity not exactly determined. The cost of this ration is computed at 0.63 peseta, the bread being worth 0.24 peseta. The Spanish sailor on board of a man-of-war receives the following: 460 grams of sea-biscuit, or 690 grams of bread; salt pork, 115 grams; pulse and chickpeas, 215 grams; wine, 428 of a liter, and an allowance of .08½ peseta per day for purchasing vegetables, potatoes, or rice. The ration given the prisoners in the Cadiz prison shows probably the low-water mark of an adult's proper daily food in this climate. It consists of: Rice or beans, 72 grams; vermicelli or chickpeas, 72 grams; salt pork, 58 grams; potatoes, 232 grams; bread, 580 grams; and of olive oil, 29 grams. Given the habits of the people, the cost of an adult laborer's food, including such necessary adjuncts as fuel, soap,

&c., can hardly be less than 19.30 cents per day. This will buy either of the following dietaries:

Articles.	Cost.	Articles.	Cost.	Articles.	Cost.
	<i>Pesetas.</i>		<i>Pesetas.</i>		<i>Pesetas.</i>
Bread 1½ lbs.	.25	Bread 1½ lbs.	.25	Bread 1½ lbs.	.25
Potatoes 1 lb.	.07	Potatoes 1 lb.	.07	Potatoes 1 lb.	.07
Beans 2 ozs.	.04	Chickpeas 2 ozs.	.04	Rice 2 ozs.	.04
Salt pork ¼ lb.	.28	Fresh fish 1 lb.	.25	Salt cod ¼ lb.	.30
Eggs 2	.16	Eggs 2	.16	Eggs 2	.16
Coffee 1 oz.	.11	Coffee 1 oz.	.11	Coffee 1 oz.	.11
Fuel and sundries.....	.09	Fuel and sundries.....	.08	Fuel and sundries.....	.07
	1.00	Olive oil 1 oz.	.04		1.00
			1.00		

Either of the above is ample for sustenance in this climate, but there is no allowance either for wine or for fresh meat. A married couple may, probably, by devoting 2 pesetas to their daily food, include therein .25 peseta worth of wine. If they can afford to spend 2.50 pesetas per day, soup and a modicum of meat may be indulged in. The commutation for food allowed to servants and laborers who find themselves, varies from 1 to 1.50 pesetas, substantially agreeing with the above estimates. The cost of a laborer's clothing is, of course, most difficult to determine, and the following figures are given only as an approximation of what a man earning wages of from 3 to 5 pesetas per day would be likely to spend for wearing apparel:

	<i>Pesetas.</i>
Working suit	17
Better suit	35
Three pairs of shoes.....	36
Shirts, underwear, &c.....	28
Hats.....	14
Total	130

In the case of a married couple, there would likely be some economy on this head, and 200 or 225 pesetas would cover the cost of clothing for both.

From the above considerations we may now proceed to set forth the budget of a married couple, earning what may be termed medium wages:

YEARLY INCOME.	
Husband's wages	\$223 88
Wife's wages.....	111 94
	335 82
YEARLY EXPENDITURE.	
Rent of two rooms and kitchen	34 74
Food and fuel.....	179 21
Clothing.....	43 42
Personal tax.....	39
Tobacco	17 61
For incidentals or savings.....	63 45
	335 82

Such a couple would get along comfortably enough as long as there were no children to provide for. The first child would probably put any saving out of the question; the second would bring them the pinch of poverty, and three or more would speedily transform the pinch into a twinge. For laborers with numerous families the outlook is altogether

gloomy—at least whilst the children are yet too young to earn anything—but numerous families are uncommon here, and, I am inclined to believe, especially uncommon amongst the poor.

SAVINGS BANKS AND CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

There are but very few savings institutions in this consular district, being the correlative to the fact already stated that the bent of the masses is not towards economy. A savings bank existed in Cadiz up to about ten years ago, when it closed its doors for want of support. Seville possesses an institution of this kind, said to have been established in 1842. It takes on deposit all sums from 1 peseta to 250 pesetas, the latter being the highest any one may deposit each week. Deposits and withdrawals for the three years 1878–1880 were as follows:

Year.	Number of depositors.	Deposits.	Withdrawals.
		<i>Pesetas.</i>	<i>Pesetas.</i>
1878	11, 219	1, 755, 378. 50	1, 193, 699. 50
1879	9, 410	1, 997, 015. 00	1, 560, 084. 50
1880	11, 302	2, 833, 000. 50	1, 659, 073. 00

It is not believed that this establishment is much patronized by the laboring poor; the fact that small deposits (less than 5 pesetas) are very few in number—they averaged only 280 per annum for the five years 1876–'80—strengthens the impression that the depositors are chiefly the more highly-paid artisans, shopkeepers, and small capitalists, the latter class being attracted by the interest of 4 per cent. per annum, which is probably fully equal to the average net income yielded by real estate.

There is only one co-operative society in this district sufficiently important to have attracted public notice. This is the “Sociedad Co-operativa del Ejército y Armada” (Army and Navy Co-operative Society), at San Fernando, which commenced operations on the 1st of January, 1883. As the name indicates, it was started by and for the benefit of the land and sea forces. The workmen employed at the Arsenal de la Carraca, near San Fernando, can, however, become purchasing members (*asociados por consumo*) and obtain goods at the society's stores. To the general public nothing can be sold. The society has hardly been established long enough to allow of a trustworthy estimate of its usefulness, but I understand that it counts already many members and that its stores are well patronized.

PROVISIONS IN CASE OF ACCIDENT OR SICKNESS.

There appears to be no legislation looking specially to the safety of the work people employed in factories, mines, or railroads, though undoubtedly the provincial administrations have the power to interfere in any case where the nature of the employment or the machinery used is such as to endanger the safety of employes. Railway companies are directed by law to keep on hand at each important station a coach containing surgical appliances; but the impression prevails that this is a dead letter. Provisions against accident and sickness among the work people themselves hardly exist in this district. Here and there large establishments have a system of relief, but I believe in every case the relief machinery is controlled by the employers. An example of that kind is found at the Rio Tinto mines, where a reg-

ular sick fund is kept up by retaining a small sum from the workmen's wages. These deductions are as follows: 1 per cent. from all salaries over 125 pesetas per month; 1 peseta per month from all men earning from 60 pesetas to 125 per month, and 0.50 peseta from all who earn less than 2 pesetas per day. This entitles the men to medical attendance for themselves and families, and medicines free; there is a large hospital at the mines, said to be thoroughly equipped in every way; the medical staff consists of two English and six Spanish doctors, English head nurse, and Spanish assistants. The Rio Tinto Company is essentially an English concern, as are also the other two large mining companies in the province of Huelva, namely, the "Tharsis" and the "Buitron," both of which have a somewhat similar system in operation.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

There are free public schools in all the cities and villages of any importance, besides which in most cities the religious orders have in operation some night-schools for children who are at work during the day. It may, therefore, fairly be said that no one here must of necessity go without at least primary instruction; there is, however, no obligation on the part of parents to send their children to school, though, in the opinion of many, laws creating such obligation would be generally popular. The result is that the educational opportunities are not taken advantage of as fully as is desirable; the brightest children—who are frequently those most averse to effort and yet having a strong will of their own—will occasionally refuse to go to school and remain ignorant, whilst others, perhaps less intelligent but more submissive, will enjoy the benefits of education. It is not at all infrequent to find this state of things in one and the same household, and as long as the Andalusian nature remains what it is, it appears that nothing short of an obligatory instruction law can remedy this. The following tables, based on figures from the last Spanish census, give a glimpse of the state of education in the three provinces of this consular district:

Provinces and cities.	Amongst 100 males.				Amongst 100 females.			
	Under 7 years.	Able to read only.	Able to read and write.	Illiterate.	Under 7 years.	Able to read only.	Able to read and write.	Illiterate.
Province of Cadiz	15. 89	1. 84	31. 21	50. 92	16. 24	2. 73	23. 64	57. 30
Province of Huelva	18. 40	2. 70	28. 25	50. 65	17. 92	3. 58	16. 43	62. 07
Province of Seville	15. 74	1. 68	29. 67	52. 91	15. 62	2. 56	19. 88	61. 94
Average of the three provinces ..	16. 68	2. 07	29. 71	51. 49	16. 59	2. 96	19. 98	60. 44
City of Cadiz	12. 65	1. 95	56. 57	28. 26	11. 71	3. 20	43. 37	41. 53
City of Huelva	18. 25	2. 88	37. 74	41. 13	16. 85	3. 44	28. 86	50. 85
City of Seville	12. 82	1. 55	51. 29	34. 34	12. 10	3. 25	35. 09	49. 56
Average of the three cities	14. 57	2. 13	48. 53	34. 58	13. 55	3. 30	35. 77	47. 51
Averages for the whole country ..	17. 36	2. 59	34. 72	45. 30	16. 18	4. 33	14. 68	64. 78

The above figures are supposed to show the educational status of the country as it existed on the 31st of December, 1877. As compared with the last official figures, namely, those of 1860, they show improvement as follows:

In number of females over 7 knowing how to read and write, of 2.93

per cent.; in number of males over 7 knowing how to read and write, of 1.58 per cent., the percentage being in both cases applied to the totality of either sex. It appears that the percentage of illiteracy in the three provinces of Cadiz, Huelva, and Seville is somewhat above that of the entire country; that it is also much greater in the country than in the provincial capitals, and that women make a worse educational showing than the men. Since 1877 education amongst the masses has undoubtedly made some progress, especially in the cities; what this progress amounts to numerically it is of course impossible to say, but the impression prevails that the improvement is considerable.

THE SPANISH WORKINGMAN IN POLITICS.

To be an elector in Spain one must—aside from the usual conditions of nationality, sex, age, &c.—either pay taxes amounting to 50 pesetas per annum upon real estate or income, or belong to certain professions to whom the franchise is conceded *de plein droit*. How this condition of things affects the proportion of voters to population is best shown by the figures. Cadiz is, I am told, a fairly normal constituency, and with a population of about 65,000 people has 1,289 registered electors, of whom 1,133 vote as tax-payers (*electores contribuyentes*) and 156 as members of privileged classes (*electores por capacidades*). Very few workingmen possess the franchise, but those who have it as a rule go to the polls. During republican times, in 1873-'74, universal suffrage was in operation, and the vote cast in Cadiz, at some of the elections, is said to have been very large. It appears, therefore, that the working masses are willing to exercise the franchise, but are either unwilling or unable to pay the impost required for its exercise under the present régime. The direct influence of the workingmen upon legislation is probably most insignificant, and the political complexion of the deputies for the last seven or eight years strengthens that impression.

TENDENCY OF LEGISLATION IN REGARD TO LABOR.

The tendency of Spanish legislation towards labor, as evidenced by constitutional provision and statutory enactments, is fairly liberal, but as long as both legislature and judiciary remain substantially the tools of the administration in power, it is not of the tendency of legislation, but of the attitude of Government, one has to speak. That this attitude at present is not a friendly one will probably be conceded by all who are not in the Government themselves; but whether this has its cause in the supposed republican sentiments of the masses or simply in the alarm of the property-holding classes, brought about by the socialistic agitation in other countries, is difficult to say. Be this as it may, repression seems to be the order of the day in regard to anything looking in the least dangerous or suspicious. Article 13 of the constitution grants Spanish subjects certain rights, amongst which is the one to "hold peaceful meetings" (*de reunirse pacíficamente*), and also to "associate themselves for all moral purposes" (*de asociarse para los fines de la vida humana*). It seems most difficult to reconcile these texts with some recent verdicts of the Spanish courts, notably one given by the supreme tribunal on the 28th of January last, whereby several persons belonging to a workingmen's society, against which nothing immoral or dangerous was proved, were condemned to severe penalties. This case has attracted especial attention from the fact that exculpatory verdicts had been rendered not long ago by the same tribunal in cases not intrinsically different from the

one in question, a fact to which one of the "considerants" of the tribunal's decision makes pretty plain allusion. As to what concerns legislative measures of economical bearing upon the welfare of the working classes Spain may be said to have entered upon the stage of inquiry. Fiscal revision of some kind is felt to be a necessity by all, and as the present arrangements, as will be shown further on, press especially hard upon the working classes, it looks as if a change of system must almost inevitably be of benefit to them. A commission, created by the royal ordinance of the 15th of December, 1883, for the purpose of inquiring into all subjects connected with the interests of the working class, has recently (June 2) appointed its provincial and municipal subcommissions, and from the tenor of the instructions given, as well as from the framework laid down, it appears as if an honest effort was about to be made to ascertain the economical condition and the legislative needs of the classes in question.

TAXATION OF WORKING CLASSES.

Even the strongest Spanish Chauvinist must admit that the fiscal system at present in force bears most unjustly upon the toilers, probably more so than does that of any other nation. The most cursory glance at the tariff reveals that articles of prime necessity are most heavily taxed; and on further inspection it is shown that the customs receipts are in a great part derived from such articles. It is true that in that respect we may be accused of tariff taxes, but as a matter of fact articles of general consumption, such as cereals, provisions, and the like, are with us all produced at home, making import duties upon them practically a dead letter. Our tax of 20 cents per bushel upon wheat has in reality no influence whatever in raising the price of bread, whilst the Spanish taxes of 5.82 pesetas per 100 kilograms on wheat and of 8.73 pesetas per 100 kilograms on flour certainly have that effect. It would unduly swell this communication to mention all instances of similar unfairness; a few typical ones are the tax on codfish of 20.50 pesetas; that on hulled rice, 8 pesetas; on butter, 56 pesetas; on lard and bacon, 15 pesetas; on refined petroleum, 26.50 pesetas; all per 100 kilograms. But these by no means represent the total imposts on these articles; the consumption dues are still to be considered, such dues being levied only upon articles of food, fuel, and light (*comer, beber, y arder*). In the provincial capitals and the three cities of Carthagena, Vigo, and Gijon, these consumption dues may be raised up to 100 per cent. of the customs dues; in all other places up to 70 per cent. of such dues. When the above figures are considered it appears monstrous that articles of luxury should be as lightly taxed as they are. The convention with France, whence of course the most of these luxuries come, appears to be the chief cause of this light taxation; under its provisions silk stuffs pay 10 pesetas per kilogram (the kilogram probably representing the quantity needed for a dress of heavy material), and champagne pays 5 pesetas per hectoliter, equivalent to about 4 centimes per bottle.

FEMALE LABOR.

The field of labor open to female competition appears to be singularly restricted in this district, and large numbers of female operatives under one roof are only found in the Government tobacco factories. Besides household service, the chief female employments appear to be dress-

making in all its branches, millinery, and general sewing. Shop attendants in Andalusia are almost invariably males; the only exceptions to this rule I have met with were small places where little outside help is needed, and where the proprietor's wife or daughters occasionally attend to customers. The natural result of this state of things is that such avenues as are open to women are crowded, and that wages are very much depressed, as appears from the figures given in the accompanying tables. It has undoubtedly another effect, which is, however, more susceptible of treatment by the moralist than by the mere recorder of economical facts, namely, a lowering of the standard of female morality amongst the poor of the cities. That "the wages of sin is death" is true everywhere, but it taxes human nature severely to heed the warning where honest work cannot always be got, and when obtained brings wages but just sufficient to keep off starvation.

EMIGRATION.

This consular district furnishes but a very small quota to emigration; some few young men leave the country each year to escape conscription, and the lowest class of the seaboard cities probably swells the number of emigrants to about an equal extent. The whole movement, however, is extremely insignificant, probably not amounting to 500 persons annually from the three provinces, whose destination in most cases is Latin America.

ERNEST L. OPPENHEIM,

Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Cadiz, June 4, 1884.

I. GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid per week in the cities of Western Andalusia.

Occupations.	Time of work per week.		Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
	Number, of days.	Hours per day.			
Building trades:					
Bricklayers	6	9	\$4 34	\$4 92	\$4 63
Masons	6	9	4 34	4 92	4 63
Tenders	6	9	2 90	4 05	3 47
Plasterers	6	9			4 05
Plumbers	6	10	2 90	5 21	3 86
Gas-fitters	6	10	2 90	5 21	3 86
Gasfitters' assistants	6	10			2 90
Carpenters	6	9	4 34	4 92	4 63
Bakers:	7	12	1 35	5 40	3 38
Blacksmiths	6	10	4 34	7 24	5 79
Blacksmith strikers	6	10	2 90	3 77	3 47
Bookbinders	6	12	2 32	5 79	4 05
Brewers ²	7	14			1 12
Brickmakers	7	10			3 81
Butchers:					
In shops	7	8	3 38	4 73	4 05
In abattoirs	7	6	4 05	6 08	4 73
Brass founders	6	9½	5 21	6 95	5 79

¹ Besides this pay, journeymen bakers are lodged and boarded by their employers.

² These men are boarded and lodged by their employers; they are really common laborers, the breweries being small, and the skilled work is done by the owner or owners.

Wages paid per week in the cities of Western Andalusia—Continued.

Occupations.	Time of work per week.		Lowest.	Highest.	Average
	Number of days.	Hours per day.			
Cabinet-makers	6	9	\$4 05	\$6 95	\$5 21
Confectionery and candy making:					
Apprentices ¹	7	12	34	97	53
Second class workmen ¹	7	12	1 16	1 69	1 45
First class workmen ¹	7	12	3 38	6 76	4 73
Decorators (women) ²	7	11			1 35
Cellar men ²	6	11	2 90	5 50	4 05
Coopers: ²			4 05	5 50	4 63
On wages ²	6	10	4 63	11 58	
By piece work ²	6	10			
Distillers ²	6	13			8 69
Distillers' assistants ²	6	13			4 05
Draymen and teamsters	6	12	3 47	4 34	4 05
Cab and carriage drivers ³	7	15	3 03	2 90	
Omnibuses and street railways:					
Drivers in Cadiz ⁴	7	12			5 40
Conductors ⁴	7	12			5 40
Drivers in Seville ⁴	7	9			4 73
Conductors ⁴	7	9			4 05
Drivers in Jerez ⁴	7	15			3 38
Conductors ⁴	7	15			6 75
Dyers	6	10	2 32	4 63	3 47
Engravers, on metal	6	9	5 79	8 69	6 76
Lithographers	6	9	5 79	15 44	8 11
Gardeners	6	(⁵)	2 90	3 47	2 99
Glaziers	6	10	1 16	4 05	
Hatters	7	10	3 38	6 75	5 21
Horseshoers	7	10	3 38	5 60	4 73
Jewelers	6½	10	2 51	7 53	4 44
Laborers and porters	7	10	2 70	5 40	3 86
Potters	7	10	3 05	4 05	3 38
Printers	6	10	3 47	5 79	4 63
Saddle and harness makers	6	10	3 38	5 40	4 73
Sail-makers	6	10	2 90	4 63	3 86
Shoemakers	6	10	2 70	9 26	3 47
Silversmiths	6½	8	2 41	6 76	4 83
Stevedores:					
Masters	6	(⁶)	8 69	14 48	
Laborers	6	(⁶)	7 24	8 69	7 97
Tanners	6½	7½	2 51	4 08	3 76
Leather grainers and dyers	6½	7½	3 54	7 53	5 33
Tailors ⁷	6	11	2 32	5 79	3 86
Tailors' seamstresses	6	11	58	2 41	1 74
TEACHING—PUBLIC SCHOOLS.					
Highest school:					
Professor	6	2	9 28	27 84	11 13
Assistant professor	6	3	3 71	5 57	4 64
Primary school:					
Male teacher	5½	5	7 42	11 13	8 35
Assistant male teacher	5½	5	3 71	5 57	4 64
Female teacher	5½	5	7 42	9 28	8 35
Assistant female teacher	5½	5			3 71
Tinsmiths	6	9	2 32	4 63	3 48
Watchmakers	6	10	4 63	6 95	5 79

¹ Besides their pay these men are boarded and lodged by their employers, and clothing of a simple kind is also furnished them free.

² These artisans are all employed in the wine vaults of Jerez, Port St. Mary's and Cadiz; independent coopering establishments do not exist.

³ Persons using cabs generally fee the drivers; these perquisites generally add about 50 per cent. to the regular pay.

⁴ One peseta per day may be docked from this pay for irregularity in starting, undue delay, or other neglect of duty.

⁵ Sunrise to sunset. During the summer two hours are allowed for meals; during winter one hour.

⁶ Sunrise to sunset. The master stevedore contracts at so much per ton or per package, and pays his laborers by the day; night and holiday work is paid at double rate.

⁷ The piece-work system is very usual in this trade.

NOTE.—The data embodied in this table were obtained in the cities of Cadiz, Seville, Port St. Mary's, Jerez de la Frontera, and Huelva. Where only one rate of pay obtains, such rate is put in the column of "average wages." Where only minimum and maximum wages are given, the average wages could not be ascertained, even approximately.

II. FACTORIES, MILLS, ETC.

WAGES PAID PER WEEK OR DAY IN INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN
WESTERN ANDALUSIA.*Government tobacco manufactory in Cadiz Spain (employs 1,746 women and 90 men).*

Occupations.	Time of work per week.		Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
	No. of days.	Hours per day.			
Cigar-makers:					
Making large Havanas	6	12	\$0 56	\$1 39	\$1 00
Making small Havanas	6	12	37	1 48	94
Making Virginia cigars (all sizes)	6	12	33	1 85	1 21
Cigarette-makers:					
Making finer kinds	6	12	1 45	3 48	2 90
Making common kinds	6	12	87	2 09	1 07
Pickers of fine tobacco	6	12			1 45
Pickers of common tobacco	6	12			1 76
Envelope-makers	6	12	1 90	5 70	5 21
Packers	6	12	1 02	3 06	2 78
Tobacco-cutters	6	13	2 40	7 13	5 26
Cutters' assistants	6	13	1 20	3 56	2 63

NOTE.—The operators are all women except the cutters and the cutters' assistants; the piece-work system is applied throughout. The earnings in the picking-room vary but very little, hence only one rate of pay is given. The "envelope-makers" make the paper bags or wrappers within which cigarettes are packed.

Manufactory of playing-cards of Mr. Segundo de Olea, Cadiz (about 200 operatives employed).

Occupations.	Time of work per week.		Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
	No. of days.	Hours per day.			
Stampers, men	6	11	\$4 34	\$10 42	\$6 08
Colorers, men	6	11	1 74	6 95	5 21
Colorers, women	6	11	1 74	6 95	5 21
Cutters, women	6	11	1 45	4 34	2 32
Assorters, women	6	11	87	5 21	2 90
Polishers, men	6	11	1 74	5 21	3 47
Enamellers, boys	6	11	29	1 74	87

Manufactory of vermicelli and similar preparations of Mr. Charles F. Rudolph, Cadiz (employ 20 operatives).

Occupations.	Time of work per week.		Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
	No. of days.	Hours per day.			
Kneaders and bakers, men	8	9	\$3 47	\$4 63	\$4 05
Packers, women	8	9	3 47	4 63	4 05

Gas-works of the city of Cadiz. (Men employed during the winter, 150; in summer, 90.)

Occupations.	Time of work per week.		Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
	No. of days.	Hours per day.			
Firemen	7	12	\$5 40	\$6 76	\$6 08
Engineers	7	12	5 40	8 11	6 76
Blacksmiths	7	10	4 05	8 11	5 40
Gas-fitters	7	10	4 05	8 51	6 08
Carpenters	7	10	2 70	5 40	4 73
Laborers	7	10	3 04	3 38	3 20

NOTE.—The "average wages" here given are not the result of actual computation; the figures are fair approximations only.

Porcelain factory of Messrs. Pickman & Co., at Seville, Spain (employing 400 men, 250 women, and 150 minors of both sexes).

Operatives.	Hours per day.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Men.....per day..	10	\$0.3378	\$0.7720	\$0.4325
Women.....do.....	10	.1448	.3880	.2413
Children.....do.....	10	.0965	.2413	.1448

NOTE.—The following particulars were given by the proprietors of the above factory: From 1870 to 1884 wages have risen 20 per cent., and the day's work (la tarea del día) has risen 10 per cent.; during these fourteen years work has been interrupted as follows: One month by a strike, 6 months by inundation, three months by riots, and one month in consequence of a fire. Amongst the operatives 20 per cent. are able to read only, 40 per cent. are able to read and write, and 40 per cent. are illiterate.

Operatives working on the piece-work system earn about the same wages as those mentioned here, but average less time per day.

Petroleum refinery of Messrs. Deutsch & Co., near Seville (employing about 50 men and 15 women and minors).

Occupations.	Hours per day.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Engineer.....per day..	9	.....	.....	\$0.9650
Firemen.....do.....	9	.....	.....	.7720
Blacksmith.....do.....	9	.....	.....	.8685
Carpenter.....do.....	9	.....	.....	.6755
Mason.....do.....	9	.....	.....	.6755
Laborers, men.....do.....	9	\$0.4343	\$0.4825	.4581
Female help.....do.....	9	.....	.....	.2413
Children.....do.....	9	.....	.....	.2413

NOTE.—The day's work is only of nine hours, but the operatives all live in the city and need two hours to go to and from the factory, thus making the time fully eleven hours per day.

Candle manufactory of Mr. José Carreño, at Seville (employing 28 men).

Occupations.	Hours per day.	Wages.
Printer (of wrappers, &c.).....	10	\$0.9650
Foreman candle-shop.....	10	.7720
Smith.....	10	.5790
Smith's assistant.....	10	.2895
Candle-molder.....	10	.5790
Laborers.....	10	.3880

NOTE.—Only one rate of pay to each class in this establishment.

Metal bedstead and lamp factory of Messrs. Urquiza Hermanos, at Seville (employing 210 men and 37 women).

Occupations.	Hours per day.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Founders	per day.. 11	\$0.9650	\$2.4125	.....
Smiths, on ornamental wrought-iron work	do.... 11	.9650	1.4475	.....
Brass finishers	do.... 11	.9650	1.4475	.....
Decorators	do.... 11	.9650	2.4125	.....
Smiths, on ordinary work	do.... 11	.7720	1.4475	.....
Foreman painting shop*	do.... 11	.....	3.7775	.....
Women in lacquering shop	do.... 11	.3860	.5790	\$0.4825
Women in packing shop	do.... 11	.3860	.5790	.4825

* This pay is stated to be earned occasionally; no other rate furnished.

Corkwood and cork industry of Seville (employing 920 men, of which 300 are unpaid apprentices).

Occupations.	Hours per day.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Cork-makers	per day.. 10	\$0.4825	\$0.9650	\$0.7288
Squarers (madradores)	do.... 10	.6755	.7720	.7288
Corkwood trimmers	do.... 10	.....	.....	.6755
Assorters	do.... 10	.3860	.6755	.4825
Laborers	do.... 8 to 10	.....	.....	.4343

III. FOUNDRIES AND MACHINE-SHOPS.

Weekly wages in foundry, machine-shop, and iron-ship yard of Messrs. Sons of Thomas Haynes, at Cadiz, Spain (employing from 120 to 140 men).

Occupations.	Time of work per week.		Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
	No. of days.	Hours per day.			
FOUNDRY.					
Foreman molder	6	10	\$8 69	\$14 48	\$11 58
Journeyman molders:					
First class	6	10	4 34	7 24	5 79
Second class	6	10	2 87	4 34	3 47
Molders' laborers	6	10	2 32	2 87	2 60
Furnace-men	6	10	2 87	3 76	3 19
PATTERN-SHOP.					
Foreman pattern-maker	6	10	8 68	11 58	9 34
Journeyman pattern-maker	6	10	4 06	7 24	5 50
Ordinary pattern-maker	6	10	3 47	5 79	4 64
MACHINE-SHOP.					
Foreman fitter and turner	6	10	8 69	14 48	11 58
First-class fitters	6	10	4 64	7 24	5 79
Ordinary fitters	6	10	3 76	5 50	4 06
First-class fitters (general work)	6	10	5 79	8 69	7 24
Fitters' laborers	6	10	2 90	4 06	3 59
First-class coppersmiths	6	10	8 69	13 03	10 42
Ordinary coppersmiths	6	10	24		
Plumbers	6	10	7		
BOILER SHOP.					
Foreman boiler-maker	6	10	10 13	14 47	11 58
Boiler-maker's smith	6	10	8 68	10 13	9 27
Boiler-makers	6	10	8 68	10 13	9 27

Weekly wages in foundry, machine-shop, and iron-ship yard, &c.—Continued.

Occupations.	Time of work per week.		Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
	No. of days.	Hours per day.			
BOILER SHOP—continued.					
Riveters and calkers	6	10	\$4 34	\$6 67	\$5 21
General laborers and holders-up	6	10	2 90	4 34	3 48
Ordinary laborer	6	10	2 32	3 48	2 90
Rivet boys	6	10	87	1 46	1 16
FORMING SHOP.					
Foreman blacksmith	6	10	8 68	11 58	9 41
Journeyman blacksmith	6	10	4 34	7 24	5 79
Ordinary blacksmith	6	10	2 90	4 34	3 48
First striker	6	10	2 90	3 76	3 18
Second striker	6	10	2 03	2 61	2 32
Foreman, steam-hammer	6	10	11 58	20 31	17 37
Smith, steam-hammer	6	10	8 68	14 47	13 03
Furnace-men	6	10	8 68	14 47	13 03
General helper	6	10	3 48	4 63	4 06
Ordinary helper	6	10	2 32	3 48	2 90
SHIP-YARD.					
Foreman shipwright	6	10	8 68	11 58	10 71
Ordinary shipwright	6	10	5 79	8 68	7 24
Ship-joiners	6	10	4 63	8 68	6 95
Foreman calker	6	10	8 68	13 03	10 71
Journeyman calker	6	10	5 79	8 68	7 24
SALVAGE AND WRECKING.					
Divers*	7	10	10 13	16 89	11 82
Assistants	7	10	5 06	10 13	6 75

* Whilst diving these men get an extra allowance of about \$0.50 per hour; all wrecking hands, while actually engaged in salvage operation, are boarded at the expense of employer.

Wages paid per week in foundry and machine-shop of the Transatlantic Company (Havana line of mail steamers) at Cadiz, Spain, (employing about 100 men).

Occupations.	Time of work per week.		Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
	No. of days.	Hours per day.			
General mechanics in fitting-shop	6	9½			\$10 13
Ordinary fitters	6	9½	\$5 79	\$7 53	
Turners (lathe hands)	6	9½	4 63	6 95	
Blacksmiths	6	9½	5 21	7 53	
Helpers	6	9½			4 05
Coppersmiths	6	9½	4 63	8 68	
Helpers	6	9½			4 63
Founders, iron and brass	6	9½	5 21	6 95	
Foundry laborers	6	9½			4 05
Boiler-makers	6	9½			11 58
Riveters	6	9½	5 79	7 53	
Holders-up	6	9½	4 63	5 21	
Rivet-heaters (boys)	6	9½	2 03	2 90	
Boiler-makers' laborers	6	9½			4 68
Foremen:					
Engine-shop	6	9½			14 48
Boiler-shop	6	9½			17 37
Coppersmith	6	9½			11 58
Blacksmith	6	9½			8 68
Pattern-maker	6	9½			9 84
Ordinary pattern-maker	6	9½			7 24
First-class mechanics when employed in repairing engines on board steamships	6	9½			11 58

NOTE.—Where only one rate of pay obtains, the rate was put in the column of "average wages." Where only maximum and minimum wages are given, averages could not be arrived at even approximately.

IV. GLASS-WORKERS.

Wages paid per week in the glass-works styled "La Vinatera," of Port St. Mary's, Spain (employing 64 persons, and manufacturing bottles and lamp-chimneys chiefly).

Occupations.	Time of work per week.		Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
	No. of days.	Hours per day.			
Superintendent ¹					\$12 25
Superintendent's assistant.....					4 73
Chief of gang ²	7	9	\$13 36	\$14 48	13 58
Blowers ²	7	9	11 13	12 25	11 58
Glass-puddlers ²	7	9	6 68	7 79	7 13
Substitutes (able to do the work of either of the above men) ²	7	9	11 13	12 25	11 58
Crucible-makers ¹	6	9	6 68	11 13	8 91
Attendant to tempering furnace ³	7	9			5 40
Firemen (between charges) ³	7	9			4 05
Tenders to blowers (boys) ³	7	9	1 35	2 70	2 03
Smelters ⁴	7	10 to 15	4 73	5 40	5 07
Crucible chargers ⁴	7	10 to 15			4 73
Firemen (during founding) ⁴	7	10 to 15			4 05
Firemen's assistant ⁴	7	10 to 15			3 38
Frit grinder ⁴	7	10			3 38

¹ Also rent, light, and fuel.

² These four classes are allowed two Sundays per month free; \$1.45 per month is given each man as a rent allowance. These journeymen earn in this section of Spain higher wages than are current for the same work in the center or north; they are mostly Frenchmen and Catalans.

³ Two Sundays per month free.

⁴ These five classes have only occasional rest, when one or more of the furnaces are blown out.

V. MINES AND MINING.

Wages paid by the Rio Tinto Company, at their mines, shops, and on their railways, situated in the province of Huelva, Spain (average number of persons employed in 1883, 9,816).

Occupations.	Hours per day.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
MINES.				
Miners:				
Above ground.....per day..	(¹)	\$0. 6755	\$1. 2545	\$0. 9650
Under ground.....do.....	8	. 6755	1. 2545	. 9650
Laborers:				
Above ground.....do.....	(¹)	. 3860	. 5790	. 4825
Under ground.....do.....	8	. 3860	. 5790	. 4825
MACHINE-SHOP.				
Turners.....do.....	10	. 4825	1. 2545	1. 1580
Fitters.....do.....	10	. 5790	1. 4475	1. 2063
Lathemen.....do.....	10	. 4825	. 8685	. 7238
Attendants, boring-machine.....do.....	10	. 4825	. 6755	. 6273
Laborers.....do.....	10	. 4825	. 5790	. 5790
Apprentices.....do.....	10	. 1930	. 4343	. 3860
FOUNDRY.				
Foreman.....do.....	10			1. 6888
Molders.....do.....	10	. 7720	1. 1580	. 9650
Assistants.....do.....	10	. 4343	. 6755	. 5790
Boys.....do.....	10	. 1930	. 2895	. 2895
RAILWAYS.				
Station-masters.....per month..	10	\$24. 13	\$57. 90	\$26. 54
Engine-drivers.....do.....	10			\$38. 60
Conductors.....do.....	10	\$14. 48	\$21. 71	\$19. 30

¹ From sunrise to sunset.

Wages paid by the Rio Tinto Company, at their mines, shops, &c.—Continued.

Occupations.	Hours per day.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
RAILWAYS—continued.				
Firemen.....per day..	10	\$0. 6755	\$0. 7720	\$0. 7237
Brakemen.....do.....	10	. 4825	. 6273	. 5790
Switchmen.....do.....	10	. 3860	. 4825	. 4343
Level crossing guards.....do.....	10	. 3378	. 4343	. 3860
Mechanics:				
Repairing wagons.....do.....	10	. 4825	. 7238	. 5790
Repairing locomotives.....do.....	10	. 4343	1. 3993	1. 1580
Plate layers.....do.....	10	. 2895	1. 4475	. 4343

NOTE.—Most of these men work on the following plan: A fair day's work is estimated at so many wagon-loads, and the day's wages fixed accordingly; when that task is done the men may either go home or earn overtime.

A large part of all mining work is done by contract; a stipulated price is paid per ton of mineral extracted and placed on the wagons, or, in the case of driving galleries, so much is paid per lineal meter. The men organize in groups of from 6 to 100 men; one of them takes the contract, lodging a deposit at the company's office, which is returned upon the satisfactory completion of the contract. Should the men throw up the contract the deposit is forfeited, but this happens most rarely. It will readily appear that wages earned under such a system must be subject to extreme fluctuations; with a good contract the men may make very high wages, and again they may encounter such adverse conditions as actually to lose money; explosives and keeping the tools in order are at the miners' charge, and in very disastrous ventures these items may swallow up the wages earned. The superintendent gives it as his opinion that the average earnings of men doing such contract work is probably about 30 reales (\$1.4475) per day. He adds that the men work very hard, usually not stopping for regular meals, but taking their food as they can.

The English staff of this company consists of mining engineers, metallurgists, chemists, chiefs of departments, and others, including in, fact, all positions of trust and responsibility. Salaries paid to members of this staff could not be obtained.

VI. RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per week to railway employés in Western Andalusia.

Occupations.	Time of work per week.		Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
	No. of days.	Hours per day.			
AT STATIONS.					
Chiefs of stations*.....			\$4 64	\$12 99	\$7 42
Clerks *.....	7	10	2 78	6 50	3 71
Carriage-cleaners.....	7	10	3 38	4 06	3 55
General station hands.....	7	10	3 38	4 06	3 55
Switchmen.....	7	16	2 70	3 38	3 04
LOADING AND DISCHARGING.					
Foremen*.....	7	11			3 71
Ordinary hands.....	7	12			3 38
ON TRAINS.					
Conductors*.....	7	10 to 12	5 57	8 35	6 50
Engineers *.....	7	10 to 12	9 28	13 45	11 13
Firemen *.....	7	10 to 12			6 50
Brakemen.....	7	10 to 12			3 38
ROAD-BED.					
Foremen (of repair gang)*.....	7	10			3 71
Ordinary linemen.....	7	10	2 70	3 04	2 87

NOTE.—Where only one rate of pay obtains, such rate is put in the column of average wages. For all employés marked by an asterisk (*) the original figures obtained were "annual pay," which has been here reduced to weekly. For all employés not thus marked the original figures given were "daily pay," which has been here raised to weekly.

VII. SEAMEN'S WAGES.

Wages paid per month to seamen (officers and men) in Spanish vessels sailing to and from the port of Cadiz, Spain.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
OCEAN-GOING STEAM VESSELS.			
Captains	\$87 55	\$115 80	\$96 5 0
First mates	38 60	48 25	43 4 2
Second mates	24 12	48 25	28 8 5
Third mates		38 60	
Doctors and pursers		48 25	
Chaplains		38 60	
First stewards	19 30	48 25	29 0 5
Second stewards		24 13	
Quartermasters and boatswains	24 12	33 77	29 0 5
Carpenters	17 37	24 13	20 2 6
Steersmen	13 51	19 30	15 4 4
Ordinary seamen	11 58	17 37	13 5 1
Chief engineers	67 55	120 62	77 20
Second engineers	48 25	82 02	57 90
Third engineers	38 60	62 72	43 4 2
Fourth engineers		53 07	
Assistants	19 30	24 12	23 1 6
Oilers and leading firemen		24 12	
Ordinary firemen	15 46	19 30	17 3 7
Coal-passers	11 58	15 44	13 5 1
Cooks:			
First class	17 37	43 42	24 1 2
Second class		24 12	
Third class		19 30	
Cabin boys	6 75	13 51	9 6 5
Stewards	13 51		15 4 4
COASTING STEAMERS.			
Captains	28 95	28 95	43 4 3
First mates	19 30	38 60	28 8 5
Second mates		28 95	
Boatswains	15 44	26 05	19 30
Carpenters	15 44	24 12	19 30
Engineers:			
First	48 25	67 55	62 7 3
Second	28 95	48 25	38 60
Steersmen	14 48	22 20	17 3 7
Ordinary seamen	11 58	19 33	13 5 1
Boys	5 79	9 65	7 7 2
Firemen	19 30	22 68	21 2 3
Coal passers		19 76	
SAILING VESSELS, OCEAN NAVIGATION.			
Captains	57 90	96 50	72 3 7
Mates	28 95	38 60	33 7 7
Boatswains	17 37	21 23	19 30
Carpenters	17 37	24 13	19 30
Steersmen	13 51	17 37	15 4 4
Ordinary seamen	9 65	13 51	11 5 8
Cooks and stewards	17 37	24 12	19 30
SAILING VESSELS, COASTING TRADE.			
Captains	28 95	48 25	38 60
Mates	19 30	24 12	21 2 3
Steersmen	9 65	15 44	11 5 8
Ordinary seamen	7 72	11 58	9 6 5

OCEAN STEAMERS.—The figures given here as the highest wages are those paid by the "Compañía Transatlántica" (line of Havana, mail steamers), a company which is credited with giving its officers and men the highest pay current in Spain. In the cheaply-run ships (the pay of which is found in the first column) there are usually no third mates, doctors, chaplains, second stewards, &c., hence the corresponding spaces are left in blank.

COASTING STEAMERS.—The figures here given as highest wages are those paid by the "Vinesa" line of coasting steamers; the captains on that line receive, besides their wages, 1 per cent. of the gross receipts of their respective craft. Without this percentage the highest captain's pay is estimated at \$57.90 per month. Captains, officers, petty officers, and engineers are found at ship's expense; all others find themselves. Cooks and stewards receive no pay; they get an allowance for feeding the officers, and all profit arising from feeding the remainder of the crew or from passengers, including the bar, is for themselves.

VIII. STORE AND SHOP WAGES.

Monthly salaries paid to employes in banking or commercial offices, and to shop attendants, in Cadiz, Spain.

Occupations.	Time of work per week.		Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
	No. of days.	Hours per day.			
Banking or commercial offices:					
Cashiers.....	6	10	\$24 13	\$77 20	\$38 00
Bookkeepers.....	6	10	24 13	96 50	38 00
Corresponding clerks.....	6	10	23 95	57 90	38 60
General clerks.....	6	10	19 30	48 25	28 95
Wholesale dry-goods stores:					
Salesmen and general clerks.....	6	10	4 02	48 25	28 85
Attendants in retail establishments:					
In dry-goods stores*.....	6	14	4 02	31 04	19 30
In fancy stores*.....			4 02	48 25	25 73
In hardware stores*.....			4 02	31 04	19 30
In grocery stores*.....			8 04	20 10	12 87
In liquor stores*.....	7	14	8 04	20 10	14 48

* With board.

† And 4 hours on Sundays.

IX. HOUSEHOLD WAGES IN TOWNS AND CITIES.

Wages paid per month to household servants in the cities of Cadiz, Seville, and Jerez de la Frontera.

Occupations.	With or without board.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
CADIZ.				
Coachmen.....	Without..	\$14 48	\$28 95	\$21 23
Coachmen.....	With.....	7 72	19 30	11 58
Male cooks.....	do.....	7 72	19 30	9 65
Female cooks.....	do.....	3 86	9 65	5 79
Male waiters.....	do.....	4 83	9 65	6 75
General male servants.....	do.....	2 90	5 79	4 83
General female servants.....	do.....	2 90	4 83	3 86
House seamstresses.....	do.....	3 86	5 79	4 83
Laundresses.....	do.....	4 83	6 75	5 79
SEVILLE.				
Coachmen.....	Without..	14 48	23 16	17 37
Coachmen.....	With.....	8 69	15 44	9 65
Male cooks.....	do.....	9 65	15 44	11 58
Female cooks.....	do.....	2 90	7 72	4 83
Male waiters.....	do.....	3 86	5 79	4 83
General male servants.....	do.....	2 32	3 86	2 90
General female servants.....	do.....	2 32	3 86	2 90
House seamstresses.....	do.....	4 35	5 40	4 83
Laundresses.....	do.....	4 83	6 18	5 21
JEREZ.				
Coachmen.....	Without..	14 48	23 16	19 30
Coachmen.....	With.....	11 58	14 48	12 55
Male cooks.....	do.....	9 65	19 30	14 48
Female cooks.....	do.....	3 86	11 58	4 83
Male waiters.....	do.....	4 83	11 58	5 79
General male servants.....	do.....	2 90	4 83	3 09
General female servants.....	do.....	2 12	4 83	2 90
House seamstresses.....	do.....	2 90	5 79	3 86
Laundresses.....	do.....	4 83	5 79	5 21

NOTE.—It is not unusual for servants in Cadiz, especially those having families, to sleep in their own homes; this is, however, looked upon rather in the light of a privilege, and does not affect wages in any way.

X. AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Wages paid per day to agricultural laborers in Western Andalusia.

Occupations.	Hours per day.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
General farm hands*	10			\$0 19.30
Harvest hands†	10	\$0 77.20	\$0 86.85	82.02
Vineyard laborers‡	8	57.90	96.50	67.55
Grape-pickers§	10			62.75
Wine-pressers§	10	96.50	1 44.75	1 20.62

* These men are lodged by the employer, and they receive a sufficiency of bread, invariably the best of wheat bread; also, olive oil and vinegar.

† Oil and vinegar supplied by the employer. The harvest is generally effected by contract at so much per acre. The pay results more or less as here given.

‡ Oil, vinegar, and lodging supplied by employer. These men are engaged for short periods, varying from a week to a fortnight, and although receiving pay for the full number of days, only work from two to four hours on the day of engagement and on the day of dismissal.

§ Oil and vinegar supplied. The wine-pressers are paid at the rate of 5 reales per butt of must, and the pay results as here given.

*Wages paid per day of ten hours to employes on the farm of Mr. J. T. Powell, on the river Guadalete, near Port St. Mary's.**

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Engine drivers	\$0 68.85	\$0 96.50	\$0 91.67
Stokers	77.20	86.85	82.02
Smiths	86.85	96.50	91.67
Ordinary field laborers			48.25
Muleteers			53.07
Plowmen			53.07
Cowmen			57.90
Shepherd			57.90
Swine-herd			57.90

* This is a large farm owned by Englishmen, and run on the most improved English methods, plowing, harvesting, thrashing, &c., being all done by steam. The chief crops are grain and early potatoes for the London market. Men on this farm, contrary to the Spanish custom, have to find themselves.

NOTE.—Wages earned by country household servants are not given for the reason that such servants as a class do not exist in this part of Spain. As a rule, only laborers and the poorer small farmers live in the open country, and these two classes here, as everywhere else, mainly wait upon themselves. The well-to-do farmers and proprietors live in the towns. Servants' wages in the small interior towns are extremely low, being estimated at from one-fourth to one-half the rates paid in Jerez.

XI. CORPORATION EMPLOYÉES.

Wages and annual salaries paid to the corporation employes in the city of Cadiz, Spain.

Occupations.	Time of work per week.		Average wages.
	No. of days.	Hours per day.	
MAYOR'S OFFICE.			
Secretary.....per year..	7	6	\$1,158 00
Clerks:			
First class.....do.....	7	6	482 50
Second class.....do.....	7	6	193 00
POLICE.			
Chief of police.....per year..	7	12	579 00
Sergeants.....do.....	7	12	269 24
Policemen.....per week..	7	12	3 38
NIGHT WATCHMEN.			
Chief.....per year..	7	8½	386 00
Assistant chief.....do.....	7	8½	289 50
Sergeants.....per week..	7	8½	4 05
Watchmen.....do.....	7	8½	3 38
PUBLIC WORKS.			
Superintendent.....per year..	7	10	482 50
Laborers:			
First class.....per day..	7	10	0.58
Second class.....do.....	7	10	0.38½

NOTE.—The police and watchmen have their uniforms supplied by the municipality.

XII. GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND OFFICES.

Wages paid per month to employes in Government departments and offices in the province of Cadiz, Spain.

CADIZ POST-OFFICE.

Occupations.	Time of work per week.		Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
	No. of days.	Hours per day.			
Postmaster					\$80 42
Assistant postmaster	7	12			56 29
Clerks:					
First class	7	12	\$24 13	\$40 21	
Second class	7	12	16 08	20 10	
Messengers	7	12			12 06
Letter-carriers	7	12			24 13
Second-class carriers	7	12			16 08

CADIZ TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

Occupations.	Time of work per week.		Average wages.
	No. of days.	Hours per day.	
Director			\$96 50
First assistant director			56 29
Second assistant director	7	7	48 25
Chief of station	7	8	40 21
Operators:			
First class	7	8	32 17
Second class	7	8	24 13
Third class	7	8	20 10
Fourth class	7	8	16 08
Janitor			18 98
Messengers	7	14	11 66
Line inspector			16 08
Repair-men	7	10	12 06

NOTE.—The director here has supervision of the telegraphic district of Cadiz, comprising the province of same name. Only one rate of pay obtains in each class of employes. Cadiz is a first-class station, meaning thereby one where the office is open at all times. Operators work by day or by night indifferently, eight hours work per diem being required in either case; besides their pay, they are allowed 0.01 peso (1 centime) for each telegram transmitted. Messengers receive 0.05 peso (5 centimes) for each telegram delivered by them. All telegraph employes are allowed double pay when sent to other stations on special service.

PORT ST. MARY'S TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

Occupations.	Time of work per week.		Average wages.
	No. of days.	Hours per day.	
Chief of station ¹			\$40 21
Operators:			
First class	7	7	32 17
Second class	7	7	16 08
Messengers	7	7	11 66

¹ This official also acts as postmaster.

Port St. Mary's is a second-class station, open during the summer from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m., and during the winter from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m.

MEDINA-SIDONIA TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

Occupations.	Average wages.
Operator, first class ²	\$32 17
Messengers.....	9 65

² Acts as postmaster also.

Medina-Sidonia is a third-class station, open on week days from 9 a. m. to 12 p. m., and from 2 a. m. to 7 p. m.; on Sundays, from 9 a. m. to 12 m.

Annual salaries paid to employés in the Spanish custom-houses.

Occupations.	Time of work per week.		Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
	No. of days.	Hours per day.			
Officers subject to examination before appointment, and entitled to promotion by seniority; this class includes collectors, comptrollers, and inspectors	6	7	\$241 25	\$1, 447 50	\$772 00
Officers appointed without examination, but also entitled to promotion by seniority; this class includes chiefs of subordinate divisions and the higher class of clerks	6	7	241 25	772 00	482 50
Subaltern employés, not entitled to promotion; this class includes subordinate cashiers, gangers, store-keepers, &c	6	7	241 25	579 00	-----
Ordinary clerks	6	7	96 50	193 00	144 75
Usbers	6	7	144 75	386 00	193 00
Sealers	6	7	144 75	386 00	193 00
Porters	6	7	-----	-----	144 75

NOTE.—The figures here given apply to the whole of Spain. In addition to the seven hours per day during which the custom-houses are open to the public for business, the officers and clerks have usually from one to two hours per day extra work after the official closing hour.

XIII. TRADES AND LABOR—GOVERNMENT EMPLOY.

Wages paid per day to the trades and laborers in Government employ at the Arsenal de la Carraca, near San Fernando, Spain. (Number of men employed, 2,823.)

Occupations.	No. of men employed.	Wages to foremen.	Lowest wages to workmen.	Highest wages to workmen.
Ship carpenters	520	\$0. 8492	\$0. 1158	\$0. 7334
Calkers	100	.8492	.1158	.7334
Iron shipwrights	462	1. 0808	.1930	.9650
Spar-makers	45	.8492	.1158	.7334
In boat shop	125	.8492	.1158	.7334
In sawing shop	50	.8492	.1158	.7720
Painters	2	.8106	.1158	.6948
Masons	170	.8492	.1930	.7334
Blacksmiths and steam-hammer men	220	1. 1580	.1930	1. 0422
In iron boiler shop	390	1. 1580	.1930	1. 0422
Coppersmiths	50	1. 0808	.1930	.9650
Pattern-makers	25	.9650	.1930	.8492
In foundry	70	1. 0808	.1930	.9650
In machine shops	300	1. 1580	.1930	1. 0422
In pumping station (at dry-dock)	16	1. 0422	.1930	.7720
Firemen	60	1. 580	.1930	.6562
In gun-carriage shop	45	.8492	.1930	.7334
Gun-carriage smiths and fitters	100	1. 0808	.2702	.9640
In artillery park	14	1. 0808	.2702	.4825
Sail-makers	27	.7720	.1158	.6562
In nautical-instrument shop	7	.7720	.1930	.9650
Riggers	17	.8106	.0772	.7334
Repair-men, in batteries	8	.7334	.3860	.6176

NOTE.—Average wages for each class could not be obtained; the average for the entire personnel of the arsenal is 43.69 cents per day.

During the winter eight hours constitute a day's work; during the summer ten and one-half hours.

XIV.

Retail prices of necessities in use amongst the working classes in the city of Cadiz.

Articles.	Price of lowest quality.	Price of better quality.
	<i>Pesetas.</i>	<i>Pesetas.</i>
Wheat bread.....for 3 pounds..	0.47	0.75
Wheat flour.....per pound..	0.36	0.42
Vermicelli, &c.....do.....	0.36	.....
Rice.....do.....	0.30	0.36
Potatoes.....do.....	0.07	0.09
Beans.....do.....	0.30	0.36
Chickpeas.....do.....	0.30	0.71
Salt pork.....do.....	1.13	.....
Lard.....do.....	1.06	1.19
Butter.....do.....	1.50	3.00
Olive oil.....do.....	0.60	0.66
Coffee, roasted but unground.....do.....	1.75	2.00
Sugar.....do.....	0.47	0.77
Salt cod.....do.....	0.59	.....
French fish.....do.....	0.25	0.50
Eggs.....for 25..	2.00	2.25
Beef, boiling pieces.....per pound..	0.50	1.00
Wine, red and white.....per half liter..	0.42	0.75
Soap.....per pound..	0.42	0.59
Petroleum.....per half liter..	0.35	.....

NOTE.—The pound here used is the Spanish pound, equal to 460 grams, therefore somewhat heavier than the avoirdupois pound, which is equal to 453.56 grams.

In order to avoid troublesome fractions, prices are given in pesetas and centimes.

XV.

Prices paid for dwelling accommodations by the working and employé classes in Cadiz.

Description of premises.	Lowest rent per month.	Highest rent per month.
	<i>Pesetas.</i>	<i>Pesetas.</i>
IN SUBURBS AND POOREST QUARTERS ¹ .		
Single room, suitable for a single man or woman.....	5.00	7.50
Tenement, consisting of kitchen and two rooms.....	10.00	12.50
Tenement, consisting of kitchen and from three to four rooms.....	15.00	20.00
IN BETTER QUARTERS ² .		
Single room.....	10.00	12.50
Tenement, consisting of kitchen, dining-room, sitting-room, and bed-room (usually the one entire floor).....	15.00	25.00
Tenement, consisting of kitchen, dining-room, sitting-room, and from three to five bed-rooms.....	25.00	45.00

¹ The laborers and the vast majority of the artisan class live in such premises as here described.

² The premises here described are inhabited by clerks, small tradesmen, Government employes, and the middle classes generally.

CATALONIA.

REPORT BY CONSUL SCHEUCH, OF BARCELONA.

The former principedom of Catalonia is situated at the northeastern extremity of the Spanish peninsula between 40° 40' and 42° 45' latitude north, and 4° and 7° longitude east of the meridian of Madrid; is confined north by the Pyrenees, at the east by the Mediterranean, at the south by the former kingdoms of Valencia and Aragon. The Catalonian ter-

ritory measures 32,328.30 square kilometers, contains 1,088 privileged cities, and is inhabited by 1,749,710 people.*

The principedom, which formerly formed but one territory, is now divided into four provinces, viz, Barcelona, Tarragona, Gerona, and Lerida, the former three "littoral," the last one "interior."

PROVINCE OF BARCELONA.

The province of Barcelona is situated in the center of the mentioned "littoral," and is the most populated province of Spain. It measures 7,731.40 square kilometers, and has 327 privileged cities, and a population of 835,306 persons. To the activity of its inhabitants it is in agriculture, industry, manufactures, and maritime the wealthiest of the Spanish provinces. It is traversed by the rivers Llobregat and Cardener. The port of Barcelona is the foremost of Spain, and one of the most important in the whole Mediterranean. Only by noticing the character, one by one, of the 17 judicial districts forming the province, the variety of its industry and agriculture can be judged.

City and port of Barcelona (five judicial parts).—Inhabitants, 350,000, with several other cities neighboring from 10,000 inhabitants and over. This district is principally mercantile and industrial; has large and valuable manufactories of cotton, woolen, silk, hemp, flax, and jute goods; also, chemical products, hats, glassware, liquors, tallow, flour, and leather; and several very extensive machine-shops and foundries, employing several thousand hands, besides large printing and lithographing establishments and sundry others too numerous to mention. Most of its products of all kinds are sold to and used by the other provinces of Spain, and exported to its colonies and the South American States.

Mataro.—Agricultural, industrial, and maritime. Most important city Mataro, 17,405 inhabitants; Masnou, 4,228; San Giness de Vilasar, 3,104. Agricultural products wine, oranges, rye, corn, and garden stuff; on the coast abundant fish. Industries: White goods, embroidering and making the celebrated Catalonia (Spanish) laces, white and black, of silk or linen. Three-fourths of all the women and girls are employed in the latter industry; all laces made by hand.

Arenys de Mar.—Agricultural, industrial, and maritime. Most important towns, Arenys, 5,000 inhabitants; Callela, 3,500; Malgrat, 3,490; Canet, 3,297. Besides the same industries and agricultural products mentioned in the former district of Mataro, this district produces a good quantity of cork wood.

Granollers.—Agricultural and industrial. Principal cities: Granollers, 5,740 inhabitants; Caldas, 3,692; San Felin, 2,840. Products: Wine, rye, flax, potatoes, and vegetables. Industries: Cotton and woolen underwear and stockings of ordinary and coarse quality, for home consumption.

Sabadell.—Agricultural and industrial. Cities: Sabadell, 18,121 inhabitants; Castellar, 2,975. Products: Wine in abundance, grain, and garden stuff. Industries: Principally woolen cloth of fine quality and calico (printed).

Tarrasa.—Agricultural and industrial. Cities: Tarrasa, 11,190 inhabitants; Rubi, 3,836; San Pedro, 3,014; Olessa, 2,757. Agricultural products: Olive oil and wine in great quantities, grain, and garden stuff; pine forests. Industries: the foremost manufacturing place in

*The dates of these memorandums relating to the population are taken from the last official census, 1877.

Spain of fine woolen goods of all descriptions, besides large cotton and silk factories.

San Feliu de Llobregat.—Agricultural and industrial. Martorell, 4,331 inhabitants; Hospitalet, 3,644; Esparaguera, 3,395; Molins, 2,905. Agricultural products: Olive oil and wine in good quantity, rich fruits and vegetables. Industries: Cotton and hemp goods.

Villanueva y Geltru.—Agricultural, industrial, and maritime. Cities: Sitjes, 3,491 inhabitants; Villaneuva, 13,631. Agricultural products: Wine, amongst others the celebrated "Malvasia." Industries: Hemp and cotton goods on a large scale, barrel making for the exportation of wine. (All staves come from Italy and the United States.)

Villafranca.—Exclusively agricultural. Cities: Villafranca, 6,900 inhabitants; San Saturnino, 2,700. The entire district forms one immense vineyard.

Iqualada.—Agricultural and industrial. Cities: Iqualada, 11,882 inhabitants; Piera, 3,233. Agricultural products: Wine in large quantity. Industries: Paper and parchment making, and some leather tanneries, and ordinary cotton goods, as underwear and socks, made by hand looms.

Manresa.—Agricultural and industrial. Cities: Manresa, 16,525 inhabitants; Sallent, 4,545; Moya, 2,787. Agricultural: Wine, abundantly; rye, wheat, vegetables, and olive oil. Industries: Hemp and cotton goods in quantities; also powder factories.

Berga.—Agricultural and industrial. Cities: Berga, 4,900 inhabitants; Cardona, 4,360. Products: Vegetables, olives; sheep and horse raising. Industry: Hemp and cotton goods of low class.

Vich.—Agricultural and industrial. Cities: Vich, 12,478; Manlen, 5,306; Torrello, 2,883. Agricultural: Pastures and potatoes, oak lumber, hog and mule raising. Industries: Cotton goods, hemp goods (especially canvas), and leather.

The principal production of the province of Barcelona is wine, while in industry the cotton manufacture, in all its branches, is the foremost, followed by woolen and silk manufactures. Most factories in the districts of Llobregat, Iqualada, and Manresa are run by water power; all others by steam.

PROVINCE OF TARRAGONA.

It is situated in the littoral; measures 6,348 square kilometers; and has 186 privileged cities, and a population of 330,115 inhabitants. In industry less than Barcelona, it is much richer in agriculture. The rivers Ebro, Francoli, Cemá, Gaya, and others, water its lands.

Tarragona.—Agricultural and maritime. Cities: Tarragona, 22,189 inhabitants; Vilaseca, 3,249. The city of Tarragona has quite commercial importance, and its harbor is frequented by some two hundred vessels a year. Agricultural products: Wine, olives, olive oil, almonds, hazel-nuts. Industries: Alcohol distilleries and barrel manufacturing.

Reus.—Agricultural, industrial, and maritime. Cities: Reus, 27,595 inhabitants; Laselva, 3,414; Montroig, 2,556. Agricultural products same as Tarragona. Industries: Hemp, cotton, and some silk goods, soap and leather.

Tortosa.—Agriculture and maritime. Cities: Tortosa, 24,057; Ulldescona, 6,000; Roquetas, 4,900; Alcanar, 4,100; Amposta, 3,669. Natural products: Coal, iron, and lead. Agricultural: Oil (olive), wine, oats, corn, rice, and garden products. Stock-raising: Sheep, goats, and pigs. Industries: Leather and soap.

Gandesa.—Agricultural. Cities: Mora, 3,817 inhabitants; Gandesa, 2,783; Batea, 2,450. Products: Fine olive oil, grain, flax. Fine pastures, with sheep and goat raising. Industries: Distilleries, potteries, palmetto works, as baskets, brooms, &c.

Falset.—Agricultural. Cities: Tivisa, 4,113 inhabitants; Falset, 3,641; Corundella, 2,542. Natural products, salt and lead. Agricultural: Wine, olive oil, hazel-nuts, almonds, and figs, and fruits of all kinds. Live stock: Sheep and goats.

Montblanche.—Agricultural. Cities: Montblanche, 4,775 inhabitants; Espuga, 3,650. Products: Wine, olive oil; large forests of pine trees and oaks. Live stock: Sheep and goats. Industries: None.

Valls.—Agricultural and industrial. Cities: Valls, 13,250 inhabitants; Alcover, 3,026. Products: Wine in abundance, olive oil, hazel-nuts, vegetables, flax. Industries: Cotton and woolen goods, and paper (ordinary, for wrapping).

Vendrell.—Agricultural. Cities: Vandrell, 5,291 inhabitants. Products: Wine abundantly, olive oil. Large pine forests, also oak. Industries: None.

The foremost products in the province of Tarragona are wine, olives, olive oil, almonds, and hazel-nuts, while the industry is concentrated in Reus and Valls.

PROVINCE OF GERONA

is situated in the littoral; measures 5,883 square kilometers, and has 250 privileged cities, and a population of 299,002 inhabitants. The province is washed by the rivers Ter, Freser, Fluvià, and others. On the coast of this province are the ports of Rosas and San Felin de Quixols.

Gerona.—Agricultural and industrial. Cities: Gerona, 15,015 inhabitants; Banolas, 4,668. Products: Wine, olive oil, and cork wood. Industries: Cotton, hemp, and paper manufacturing, machine-shops, iron-foundries, and flour mills; also cork-cutting.

Figueras.—Agriculture and maritime. Cities: Figueras, 11,739 inhabitants; Rosas, 3,220. Products: Wine, olives, oil, grain; live stock, sheep and cows. Industries: Leather, cork, and fish preserving.

La Bisbal.—Agricultural and industrial. Cities: San Feliu, 7,773 inhabitants; Palafrugell, 6,270; Bisbal, 4,551. Products: Wine, olives, oil, and fruits; cork wood in abundance. Industries: Cork-wood factories, potteries, and fish-preserving.

Santa Coloma.—Agricultural, industrial, and maritime. Cities: Blanes, 5,299 inhabitants; Sta. Coloma, 5,190; Tossa, 2,105. Products: Light wines, hazelnuts, vegetables, abundantly, chestnuts, rice, inferior oil, and first-class cork wood. Industries: Worked cork, pottery, and fish-preserving.

Clot.—Agricultural and industrial. Cities: Clot, 6,890 inhabitants; Santa Pau, 2,500. Products: Wine, grain, oak wood; live stock, sheep, cattle, and pigs. Industries: Hemp, woolen and cotton goods, and paper.

Puigcerda.—Agricultural and industrial. Cities: Ripoll, 3,000 inhabitants; Puigcerda, 2,400; Abadesas, 2,300. Products: Rye, corn, vegetables, and fruits; good pastures; live-stock raising, horses, cows, sheep, goats, and pigs. Industries: Hemp, woolen and cotton goods.

PROVINCE OF LERIDA,

situated in the interior, is the largest one of the four of Catalonia, measuring 12,365.90 square kilometers, has 325 privileged cities, and a population of 285,297 inhabitants.

Lerida.—Agricultural and industrial, on a small scale. Cities: Lerida, 19,500 inhabitants; Borgas, 3,866; Soros, 2,791. Products: Wine, olives, oil, wheat, fruits, and vegetables; live-stock in abundance—cattle, horses, pigs, goats, and sheep. Natural products: Lime and coal. Industries: Distilling spirits, soap, paper, and leather.

Cervera.—Agricultural only. Cities: Tarreja, 3,890 inhabitants; Cervera, 3,790; Verdu, 2,170. Products: Dark wine of superior quality, olives, olive oil, rye, oats, and vegetables, oak and pine lumber; sheep-raising.

Balaguer.—Agricultural only. Cities: Balaguer, 4,750 inhabitants; Ayer, 2,567. Products: Wine, oil, grain, vegetables, and fruits; fine grazing; sheep, cows, goats, and pigs. Industries: Spanish sandals (made of hemp and jute), potteries and stoneware.

Tremp.—Agricultural and stock-raising. Cities: Tremp, 2,300 inhabitants. Products: Wine only; fine pastures; cows, sheep, goats, and mules.

Salsona.—Only agricultural. City: Salsona, 2,500 inhabitants. Products: Grain, rye, wheat, wine, and fruits; great bee-culture, and some live-stock raising.

Sort.—Agricultural. City: Sort, 1,200 inhabitants. Products: Grain, vegetables, and fruits; fine pastures, raising horses, mules, sheep, and pigs. Natural products: Lime, marble, jasper, iron, and coal. Industries, none.

Villa.—Agricultural. City, Villa, 750 inhabitants. Products: Grain; fine pastures, raising horses and sheep. Plenty ash and oak lumber.

The province of Lerida is essentially agricultural in the central part, while stock-raising in the northern. For want of good roads and communication, the wealth of the pine forests lies unemployed.

THE CATALONIANS.

The inhabitants of Catalonia are justly renowned as being the most active and laborious people of the Spanish Peninsula. They are enterprising and indefatigable; they love work, and are remarkably temperate. They are generally fond of the good things of life, which they strive to obtain, sparing no efforts to possess themselves of the means necessary to satisfy their desires. Nevertheless, among the population of the poorer and less advanced districts, whose sole support is agriculture, more sobriety may be observed than in the more favored inhabitants of the industrial provinces. Family feelings amongst either class are general. Drunkenness is hardly known amongst the Catalan people, who have an extraordinary aversion for this vice.

A very ancient civil legislation, differing in several points from the ruling laws in the remainder of the nation, imparts a feature to the organization of family and property very characteristic and adequate to the ideas of the Catalanian people. Property is very much distributed, and this circumstance, considering the great attachment they feel towards it, though in one way it renders difficult the realization of large undertakings of cultivation and utilization of land, on the other hand it contributes towards the existence of a much larger proportion of more or less well-to-do families, thus helping the cause of morality, the perpetual ally of individual welfare. Besides, the nature of the soil, which is mostly dry, discouraging, and hilly, is very little adapted to being worked on a large scale and by mechanical means.

The vinous riches of the principality of Catalonia are chiefly owing to a contract called *Rabassa marta*, very much generalized in the differ-

ent districts. By this contract the cultivator plants a vineyard which he works during the existence of the stock, paying the owner of the land half, a third, or a quarter of the produce, according to the conditions of superiority of the land ceded him. By means of this contract thousands of acres of weedy soil have been converted into excellent vineyards, and many thousands of poor laborers now enjoy the considerations due to semi-proprietors and a relatively comfortable position, which stimulates them to work more earnestly. It is also owing to this that pauperism, so general in other parts, is hardly known in Catalonia.

Industry struggles against many difficulties, springing principally from a certain apprehension which prevails in a large portion of the nation, exclusively agricultural, and therefore inclined to free trade, because it does not affect in the very least their own interests. Catalonia, on the contrary, earnestly defends the protectionist rule, and in spite, nevertheless, of the continued reductions in the tariff of import duties, their industry is daily increasing in prosperity. There is one thing which wonderfully contributes to this, and that is the enterprising character of the manufacturers and the well-known aptitude which the Catalans possess to learn and profitably exercise all kinds of works, as they are gifted with quick imaginations and a sagacious penetration, combined with a great persistence in their undertakings.

The agricultural laborer is generally more systematic than the industrial; he observes more respectfully the traditions of his ancestors, he exercises with more precision their religious practices, and in his customs and expansions, in his feasts and mirth, he appears very ingenuous and simple. The industrial laborer is more fond of innovations, and comes more easily in contact with any new idea, and he may be easily adapted to the cosmopolitan practices of modern life. He is moderate in his expansions, and prefers the coffee-house to the tavern, and he is deliriously fond of the theater and ball; so much is it so, that there is hardly a village in Catalonia in which there are a thousand inhabitants where there is not a theater, a ball-room, casino, or club, or other similar institution.

Primary instruction, though not obligatory, is very much extended. There are besides in Catalonia several establishments for professional education in trades, arts, and industries, which have produced many excelling pupils amongst the working classes.

Instruction is admitted as forming the basis of the social and moral state and welfare of a people, and in this sense Catalonians are, without doubt, worthy of encomium.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

Previous to the revolution of 1868 the Spanish laborer was a sort of slave. The constitution of the state granted him no rights, political or social. Associations were continually persecuted, and therefore could only exist in a clandestine manner. In any difference which took place between capital and labor, the authorities used to interfere in a very impartial manner in behalf of the former, and the transportation of rebellious laborers was a daily occurrence. Such was the apprehensive spirit of the Government that a productive co-operative society entitled "*La Obrera Mataronense*," of which I shall treat more extensively further on, on being constituted in 1864 could not meet in Mataro with any notary who would dare to authorize the society's contract; they were obliged to recur to a Barcelona notary. But when the contract

was passed over to the representative of the Government for registration as required by law, he refused point blank to accept it.

The revolution proved very beneficial to the working classes. The constitution of 1869 established perfect equality of rights between all Spaniards; with universal suffrage the working class were enabled to enter into the enjoyment of public life, and with the right of association they acquired perfect liberty of organization. Shortly after the revolution it was not rare to see certain manufacturing districts of Catalonia sending simple workmen to the Congress and Senate, with the peculiarity that these representatives, belonging to a class until then completely excluded from public life, on more than one occasion distinguished themselves by their knowledge, judgment, and practical sense.

During the same period much preponderance was gained by the International Association of Laborers. The numerous societies of laborers which then existed joined that association, accepting, though without understanding them, the anarchical and collectivist principles proclaimed in the assembly of Geneva. Those few associations which went against the general movement, devoting themselves to the development of the means of co-operation and production, and consumption, were vituperated by those who proclaimed as an incontrovertible principle the distribution of the land and instruments of labor and the collective organization of property.

With these disorders, which produced no little confusion in the progress of work, coincided the proclamation of the republic, and, in honor of the Catalan workman it may be said that the excesses which stained the streets of Alcoy, Malaga, and Cartagena, did not have an echo in Catalonia, where the proverbial good sense of the Catalan working class overpowered the excitement produced by the fantastical and agitative ideas.

Later, the restoration of the monarchy and coinciding derogation of the democratic constitution of 1869 came to limit the political and social rights of the working class. Universal suffrage was then abolished, and liberty of association was then left to the discretion of the authorities representing in each province the central power. For the election of deputies to the Cortes (Parliament), and provincial deputies and members of the municipal council, a census was established embracing only the class of contributors, or tax-payers, either territorial or subsidy, and intellectual capacities. Lately a special law has extended the right of suffrage to all those who can read or write, or have served in the army with good character, but this law only refers to the election of provincial deputies.

The provincial authorities delegated by the central power generally make a very moderate use of the rights imparted them by the law to prevent or authorize the founding of societies of laborers. As a rule they approve all statutes which are presented to them as long as they tend to a moral and useful end, nevertheless reserving the right of censuring the operations of the society, and interceding in the infringements of the rules, at the request of any member. On account of this system a well based spirit of tolerance exists, and though the ruling law does not acknowledge the rights of the laborer, still he practices them with much amplitude.

STRIKES.

The law contains no stipulations with regard to strikes and other difficulties which may arise between capital and labor. It is but rarely

that mixed juries are established, owing to the difficulty experienced in adopting a decisive vote which may adjust the differences between two interests so much opposed to each other. The authorities only interfere in strikes at the request of either of the parties, even then always contriving to reconcile them amicably by their remarks and advices, and it is only in case of disturbance of public peace, or when coaction against the liberty of proceeding is shown, that the authorities appeal to the use of coercive means.

The three most recent strikes which have taken place in Catalonia were that of the cotton weavers and spinners of Mataro, the wool weavers of Labadell, and the printers of Barcelona. The first lasted fourteen weeks, and it caused great suffering to about 3,000 laborers, occasioning a loss to them of 400,000 pesetas in wages alone. The second lasted about the same time, and kept idle about 7,000 laborers, occasioning a loss in wages of 1,500,000 pesetas. Both were sustained by the resources voluntarily furnished by the federate societies. In these cases the authorities found the necessity of interfering to suppress some slight excesses, and both of them ended in concessions, because, as it generally happens, also in these instances the cause of the strike was more for the point of honor than material interest. The strike of the Barcelona printers only lasted five or six weeks, and it terminated so soon because the masters opposed to the societies of laborers a much stronger society formed among themselves.

DIVISIONS OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

The societies of laborers are now divided in four groups.

First, the anarchists and collectivists, pretty numerous but badly organized; gifted with little unity and affection towards the "International."

The second are the autonomists, a small disjunction of the anarchists, which, besides being less numerous than these, participate in their defects.

Third, the politicians, who, differing from the others in the sense that they don't have any political principles, accept the democratic ideas and propagate and sustain the practical and harmonious solutions between capital and work.

And next and last are the co-operatives, resolute advocates of co-operation, as well in production as in consumption.

The laborers attached to the first three groups, confederated respectively by trades and localities, pay a small weekly tax to sustain the assistance fund of each association. In case of strike they usually render mutual help, the contribution which each society forwards for the assistance of the hands on strike being voluntary. The inequality of sacrifice often gives room to recrimination and causes differences to arise between the societies. For this reason the strikes have very little solidity.

The members of the third group do not accept strikes but under the title of a necessary ill, and they appear more careful in provoking them; on the other hand, the difference of opinion between them is the cause that the strikes which take place among them are rarely complete (among them) in one branch of production, because those who belong to a distinct group from that which brought on the strike do not consider themselves bound to sustain it.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

The system of co-operation in consumption and production has obtained most honor and benefit as being that which demands more perfect laboriousness and intelligence.

The co-operative societies of consumption are numerous, especially in the industrial localities. Those in which knowledge and honesty have prevailed in the direction have produced most excellent results. With the suppression of the intermediary merchant the associated laborer obtains at a lower cost, and sometimes of a better quality, articles of consumption. All these societies, some of which are open to public service, yearly obtain small profits, which are either distributed among the members or applied to some useful undertaking, such as the sustenance of a school, &c.

The co-operative societies of production are much less numerous than those of consumption, owing to the necessity of more ability in the directors, and a special spirit of laboriousness and discipline in the members. Nevertheless, some have prospered, while others lead a pretty easy existence.

At present the following more or less important ones exist: In Barcelona, mechanical cotton weavers, carpenters, cabinet-makers, and masons; in Gracia, boiler-makers; in Badalona, rope-makers and hand cotton weavers; in Roda, mechanical cotton weavers; in Teya, mechanical cotton weavers; in Villanueva y Geltru, coopers; in Canet, hand cotton weavers; in Palafurgell, cork-makers; in Mataro, masons and mechanical cotton weavers.

The mechanical weavers of Mataro, 142 in number, form the most prosperous, the most ancient, and in every respect the most worthy of study of all the co-operative societies in Spain. It is called the "Obrera Mataronense." It was established on July 1, 1864, and, notwithstanding its having originally been composed of 247 members, so languid was its existence that at the end of the first year the number of members dropped to eighty, and in the middle of 1868 there were only seven members who continued paying a tax of 25 centimes per week.

With the revolution, which took place that year, disappeared the obstacles created by the authorities; and this circumstance reanimated the spirits of the members, the number of which had increased to 105 at the commencement of 1869, holding a capital of 5,000 pesetas, which was invested in five mechanical looms. The following year the society had gained possession of ten looms.

In 1870 the yellow fever paralyzed the works for some time; the number of members was then reduced to eighty, and the weekly tax raised to 50 centimes. In 1871, protected by the Franco-Prussian war, cotton manufacturing in Catalonia attained an elevated point, of which the Obrera Mataronense profited to such an extent that, without increasing the number of members, they raised their capital to 11,000 pesetas, and the weekly tax of each member to 1 peseta.

At the end of 1872 the society possessed forty-five looms, a preparation machine, two warping frames, and two bobbins, with eighty spindles each, an active capital of 63,278 pesetas and a passive of 31,194.94, with eighty-three members in all.

In 1874 the weekly tax was raised to 2 pesetas, and the foundation stone was laid for the factory which the society now possess.

On the 15th June, 1875, the inauguration of the first section of the building took place, and since that date the progress achieved by this society has been wonderful. On an area of 20,534 square meters is con-

structed the fine building constituting the factory of textures and the dyeing works, and they are now about to establish in the same building a section for spun goods. They also possess two model-houses for laborers, and shortly they will have added one for each member; attached are also a fine club-house, two schools for children and adults of either sex. They have also established a co-operative society of consumers, the products of which are invested in the support of the schools. At present they manufacture goods to the respectable amount 1,500,000 pesetas, they enjoy extensive credit in the market, and their name is as much honored by the capitalist as by the laborer.

The number of members is now 142, and the paid laborers who work with them in the same factory is 37, and they receive wages varying between 22 and 26 pesetas, which is somewhat higher than what is paid at other factories. Each member receives besides his regular wages a share of the profits, which share is accumulated in the capital of the society until its complete development may be achieved. No member may negotiate his credit with a third party without the consent of the society, and if any one chooses to retire, his accounts are balanced and any balance due handed him. If a member dies, the others are all bound to render assistance to his heirs by contributing 12.50 pesetas to form the sum of 2,500 pesetas assigned to each member as life insurance. If this sum cannot be completed by the subscription in the form mentioned above, then the deficit is covered out of the capital. This, notwithstanding the deceased member's heirs receive his integral share of the profits declared up to the time of his death.

The co-operative Mataronense was the only factory that worked during the strikes which afflicted that town. They have succeeded in doing away with the antagonism between capital and labor by converting the working members into modest capitalists.

Identical results have been obtained by the laborers of the factory of India rubber textures, owned by Messrs. Matas & Co., established in Gracia, the proprietors having made an allowance to the laborers of a share of the profits besides their regular wages. This is the only factory in Catalonia organized on the participation principle.

I must also mention the societies of mutual help in case of illness. Besides those which exist in factories like that of Messrs. Sert Hermanos, of Barcelona, organized under the auspices of the proprietors, there are so many under the title of *Hermandades* and *Monte Pios* that it would be difficult to give even an approximate idea of them; they are formed under divers footings, and generally the members pay an insignificant monthly tax; in case of illness they receive daily assistance in cash besides that of the medical attendant of the society. The progress of these societies is patriarchal, their origin descending from the ancient organization of the trade corporations, so much so, that in some of them all the members are of the same trade.

I have made no special mention of the women in our description of the Catalanian working class. I shall be brief in saying that in the rural towns women do not work the soil like they do in other provinces in Spain. They are limited to the domestic duties or to small household industries; they assist at the factories the same as men, but their work is not regulated the same as that of the boys.

The following is a statement of the wages paid to laborers of both sexes in Catalonia.

FRED. H. SCHEUCH,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, *Barcelona*, 1884.

I. GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in Barcelona.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
BUILDING TRADES.			
Bricklayers	\$4 80	\$8 00	\$5 40
Hod-carriers	2 80	3 50	3 15
Masons	5 00	8 40	6 70
Tenders	2 80	3 50	3 15
Plasterers	4 60	5 10	4 85
Tenders	2 80	3 50	3 15
Roofers	5 50	6 00	5 75
Tenders	2 80	3 50	3 15
Plumbers	3 75	5 00	4 37½
Assistants (apprentices)†	75	1 25	1 00
Carpenters	4 00	6 00	5 00
Gas-fitters	3 80	6 00	4 90
OTHER TRADES.			
Bakers	4 00	4 80	4 40
Blacksmiths	4 00	5 00	4 50
Strikers	4 50	6 00	5 25
Bookbinders	3 30	8 20	5 85
Brickmakers*	2 50	5 00	3 75
Brewers	4 00	5 50	4 75
Butchers	3 00	7 00	5 00
Brass-founders	6 00	9 00	7 50
Cabinet-makers	4 80	6 00	5 25
Confectioners :			
First class	6 00	12 00	9 00
Second class	4 00	6 50	5 00
Cigar-makers †			
Coopers	5 00	6 00	5 50
Cutlers	3 00	6 00	4 50
Distillers			4 25
Drivers :			
Draymen and teamsters	no fixed hours.	4 00	4 00
Cab, carriage, &c	do.	4 00	4 50
Street railways and omnibuses	7 days.	4 50	4 50
Dyers	4 00	5 50	4 75
Engravers (according to the different style of engraving) ‡	5 00	20 00	12 50
Furriers	3 00	4 50	3 75
Gardeners	4 00	5 00	4 50
Hatters	5 00	9 00	7 00
Horseshoers	4 00	5 00	4 50
Jewelers	5 00	9 00	7 00
Laborers, porters, &c]	3 50	5 00	4 25
Lithographers	10 00	25 00	-----
Millwrights	4 00	6 50	-----
Nail-makers (hand)	4 00	6 00	5 00
Potters	4 50	5 50	-----
Printers	5 00	12 00	-----
Saddle and harness makers	3 50	5 00	-----
Sailmakers	6 00	9 00	7 50
Stevedores	6 00	9 00	-----
Tanners	3 00	5 50	4 50
Tailors	3 50	9 00	6 25
Telegraph operators	5 00	12 00	-----
Tinsmiths	4 50	6 00	-----
Weavers (outside of mills)	3 50	6 00	-----

* Highest in summer, lowest in winter.

† This industry is monopolized by the Government, and no factory is in Catalonia.

‡ All work done by the piece.

II. FACTORIES, MILLS, ETC.

Wages paid per week of sixty-six hours in factories or mills in Barcelona, Catalonia.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
COTTON MILLS.			
Carders		\$6 80	\$6 80
Assistants		4 00	4 00
Boys			2 60
Foremen			9 00
Weavers (fine cloth):			
One loom		4 50	4 50
Two looms		5 00	5 00
Tacklers			9 00
Bleachers and finishers	\$3 00	4 00	3 50
Bleachers' foreman			6 00
Doublers (women)		3 20	3 20
Foremen			6 00
WOOLEN SPINNING AND WEAVING.			
Dyers and washers	4 00	4 50	4 25
Carding engines:			
Boys			1 50
Assistants			4 00
Carder:			
One set			10 00
Four sets			15 00
Spinning machines and self-actors, mule-jenny:			
Boys			2 00
Spinners		6 00	6 00
Winders:			
Girls			2 50
Foremen			6 00
Minder			6 00
Weavers			5 50
Tacklers			10 00
Spool-winders (boys and girls)			2 00
Wool-washers	3 00	5 00	4 00
Foremen			8 00
Opener-minder			4 00
Shearer-minder	1 00	2 50	1 75
Foreman of opener and shearer			10 00
Menders (women)	2 25	4 00	2 50
Cleaners			1 40
SILK SPINNERS AND TWISTERS.*			
Cleaners	80	1 50	1 15
Winders	1 50	2 00	1 75
Twisters	1 50	2 00	1 75
Weavers	2 75	4 00	3 00
Assistants	1 50	2 00	1 75
HEMP SPINNING AND DOUBLING.			
Skutchers	5 00	7 00	6 00
Peiners (women)	2 50	4 00	3 25
Preparers	2 00	3 00	2 50
Spinners	3 50	4 50	4 00
Reelers and ballers	2 50	5 00	3 75
Laborers	3 50	4 50	4 00
JUTE SPINNING.†			
Laborers	1 50	2 80	2 50
Spinner	2 50	3 50	3 00
Weavers	3 00	5 00	4 00

* All persons engaged are women and girls.

† All women.

III. FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS, AND IRON WORKS.

Wages paid per day in foundries, machine-shops, and iron works in Barcelona.

[Sixty hours per week.]

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Fitters	\$0 70	\$2 00	{ *\$1 60 1 20
Turners	80	3 00	1 10
Planers	80	3 00	1 20
Forgers	1 00	3 00	1 20
Founders	70	2 00	1 00
Boiler-makers	80	1 60	1 10
Helpers	60	70	65

* First class.

† Second class.

NOTE.—The men with \$3 are the section foremen. When workmen work outside the establishment they are paid from 20 to 30 cents extra, and when they work on board of vessels they only work eight hours a day and receive 20 cents in addition to their regular pay. Working *extra* time, say at night or Sundays and holidays, they are paid double wages, and when working on board of vessels they receive \$1.50 per day and 20 cents extra.

IV. GLASS-WORKERS.

Wages paid per month of sixty hours per week to glass-workers in Barcelona.*

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Glass-blowers	\$30 00	\$40 00	\$35 00
Glass-cutters	27 50	35 00	30 00
Apprentices	5 00	8 00	7 00
Helpers	20 00	25 00	23 00

* All persons employed in glass works are engaged and paid by the month.

VI. RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS.*

Wages paid per month to railway employes (those engaged about stations, as well as those engaged on the engines and cars, linemen, railroad laborers, &c.), in Barcelona.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
Station masters, according to the importance and size of city and town	\$30 00	\$80 00
Railroad first-class telegraph operators	30 00	60 00
Conductors:		
Passenger trains	35 00	60 00
Freight trains	16 00	35 00
Locomotive engineers:		
First class	50 00	65 00
Second class	35 00	50 00
Firemen:		
First class	25 00	35 00
Second class	15 00	25 00
Linemen		25 00
Railroad laborers	per day 60	80

* Hours per day—to suit the different companies and occasions—from 10 to 14.

NOTE (by the Consul-General at Madrid).—These wages appear to me as being very high in comparison with other sections.—D. T. R.

VIII. SEAMEN'S WAGES.

Wages paid per month to seamen (officers and men)—distinguishing between ocean, coast, and river navigation, and between sail and steam—in Barcelona.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
FOREIGN VESSELS.		
Able seamen	\$12	\$15 00
SPANISH SAILING VESSELS.		
Long voyage:		
Captains	*60 00	*80 00
First mates	30 00	45 00
Second mates	25 00	30 00
Carpenters	18 00	25 00
Cooks and stewards	20 00	25 00
Able seamen	13 00	15 00
Ordinary seamen	11 00	12 00
SPANISH STREAMERS.		
Long voyage:		
Captains	*80 00	*100 00
First mates	50 00	80 00
Second mates	40 00	60 00
Third mates	30 00	45 00
Cooks	40 00	50 00
Seamen	15 00	18 00
First engineers	75 00	100 00
Second engineers	45 00	80 00
Coast and Europe:		
Captains	70 00	100 00
First mates	40 00	50 00
Second mates	30 00	*35 00
Cooks	25 00	25 00
Able seamen	12 00	15 00
First engineers	65 00	80 00
Second engineers	50 00	75 00

* And gratification.

IX. STORE AND SHOP WAGES.

Wages paid per month of fourteen hours per day in stores, wholesale or retail, to males and females in Barcelona.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Fancy goods, notions, and like stores wholesale and retail:			
Salesmen	\$20 00	\$30 00	\$25 00
Saleswomen	12 00	25 00	18 00
Boys	2 50	5 00	4 00
Dry goods, tailoring, and like:			
Salesmen	25 00	40 00	30 00
Boys, according to size, &c	2 50	10 00	-----
Bookkeepers:			
First class*	35 00	60 00	-----
Second class	25 00	40 00	-----
Cashiers in factories, banks, and other large establishments	30 00	75 00	-----

* In banks and large establishments.

Apprentices receive no pay, but often pay the employers for the privilege of working for a term of years.

X. HOUSEHOLD WAGES IN TOWNS AND CITIES.

Wages paid per month to household servants (towns and cities) in Barcelona, Spain.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Chambermaids:			
Under sixteen years.....	\$2 00	\$3 00	\$3 00
Over sixteen years.....	3 30	5 50	4 50
Cooks:			
Female.....	4 00	8 00	6 00
Male.....	7 00	12 00	9 50
Wet-nurses.....	7 00	12 00	9 50
Coachmen:			
With board.....	12 00	20 00	16 00
Without board.....	25 00	40 00	
Footmen (lackey) with board and clothing.....	2 50	12 00	
Stablemen, with board.....		15 00	15 00

XI. AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Wages paid to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants in Catalonia, Spain with or without board and lodging.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Remarks.
<i>In Valles and Vich (district of Barcelona).</i>			
Ordinary laborers..... per week.....	\$3 00	\$4 00	75 cents per day.
Extraordinary laborers..... do.....		6 00	Do.
Plowing, man and mule..... do.....	9 00	10 00	\$1.58 per day.
Horse, cart, and driver..... do.....	13 00	14 00	To gather grapes, \$2.33, per day.
Household servants..... per month.....	1 00	1 40	With board and washing, 5 cents per day.
<i>Levante Coast Pinedes (district of Barcelona).</i>			
Ordinary laborers..... per week.....	3 30	4 00	81 cents per day.
Extraordinary laborers..... do.....	4 20	6 50	Do.
Plowing, man and mule..... do.....	7 50	9 00	\$1.37½ per day.
Horse, cart, and driver..... do.....	10 50	12 00	\$1.91½ per day.
Servants, house..... per month.....	1 20	1 80	With board and washing 4 cents per day.
<i>Urgel (district of Lerida).</i>			
Ordinary laborers..... per week.....		2 40	45 cents per day.
Extraordinary laborers..... do.....	\$2 50	3 00	Do.
Extraordinary laborers during harvest..... do.....		5 40	90 cents per day.
Extra man and mule..... do.....		6 00	\$1 per day.
Extra man and cart and horse or mule..... do.....		9 00	\$1.50 per day.
House servants..... per month.....		1 80	With board and lodging, 7 cents per day.
<i>Districts of Tarragona and Gerona.</i>			
Ordinary laborers..... per week.....	\$3 00	\$4 20	60 cents per day and wine.
Extraordinary laborers..... do.....	3 50	4 00	Do.
Plowing, man and mule..... do.....	8 50	9 00	\$1.46 per day.
House servants..... per month.....	1 50	1 80	With board and lodging 6½ cents per day.

NOTE.—In table of rates of wages throughout Spain these weekly wages are converted into daily wages at the rate of six days per week.—REED.

NOTE.—A day's work is from sunrise to sunset.

XII. CORPORATION EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per year to the corporation employés in the city of Barcelona, Spain.

COUNTY OFFICES.

Occupations.	Number.	Actual wages.
CLERK'S OFFICE.		
Clerk.....	1	\$1, 150
Chief section clerk.....	1	768
Section clerks.....	3	672
Officers.....	11	480
Keeper of archives.....	1	480
Assistant keeper of archives.....	1	384
Register.....	1	384
Assistant register.....	8	384
Clerks.....	25	288
TREASURER'S OFFICE.		
Treasurer.....	1	768
First assistant treasurer.....	1	576
Second assistant treasurer.....	1	480
Clerks.....	4	384
RECORDER'S OFFICE.		
Recorder.....	1	768
Assistant recorder.....	1	480
Chief clerk.....	1	384
Assistant clerk.....	1	288
ARCHITECT'S OFFICE.		
Architect.....	1	672
Assistant architect.....	1	480
Draftsman.....	1	384
Clerk.....	1	288
ENGINEER'S OFFICE.		
Chief engineer.....	1	960
First assistant engineers.....	2	576
Second assistant engineers.....	2	480
Assistants.....	8	384
Draftsmen and clerks.....	5	288
PUBLIC ROADS.		
Director.....	1	872
Assistant director.....	1	576
Second assistant directors.....	2	480
Assistants.....	5	384
Clerk.....	1	288
PORTERS.		
Chief porter.....	1	240
Assistants.....	12	220

NOTE.—Office hours are six hours per day, but during the time of special sessions, especially during the military draft months, all employés remain until the daily business is completed.

Statement showing the different dependencies of the city (municipal) government, with their respective salaries, as they appear in the estimates for the economical year 1883-'84

Occupations.	Number employed.	Daily wages.	Yearly wages.
<i>Trade of the consumption of provisions.</i>			
General inspector.....	1	.....	864 00
Chief accountant.....	1	.....	528 00
Officer of accountant.....	1	.....	432 00
Adjutant of the inspector.....	2	.....	432 00
Tax gatherers.....	7	.....	432 00
Assistants.....	20	.....	336 00
Clerks.....	36	.....	268 40
Factory inspector.....	1	.....	322 56
Appraiser:			
First-class.....	6	.....	322 56
Second-class.....	11	.....	268 40

Statement showing the different dependencies of the city (municipal) government, &c.—Cont'd.

Occupations.	Number employed.	Daily wages.	Yearly wages.
<i>Guard of the consumption of provisions.</i>			
Commander, with additional pay	1	.....	\$384 80
Sergeants	28	.....	274 58
Ordinary man of the inspector	1	.....	240 00
Individuals	350	.....	224 64
Honest servants	6	.....	224 64
Matrons	7	.....	115 20
<i>Municipal guard.</i>			
One chief commander for representation expenses	1	.....	336 00
Second chief	1	.....	480 00
Sergeants	14	.....	288 00
Subsergeants	25	.....	240 00
Individuals	451	.....	191 81
Do	10	.....	191 29
Sergeant of the mounted section	1	.....	323 04
Subsergeant of the mounted section	2	.....	274 54
Individuals of the same	17	.....	209 38
Watchmen of the marine ward of the city	2	.....	98 50
<i>Fire companies.</i>			
Individuals	158	\$0 05	.....
Warehouse watchman	1	.....	240 00
Warehouse subwatchman	1	.....	192 00
Warehouse watchmen of the districts	4	.....	144 00
<i>Universal urban police expense.</i>			
Honest guard of misled children	1	.....	80 64
<i>Cleaness and irrigations.</i>			
Brigade/superintendent	1	87	.....
One who has charge of the list	1	72	.....
Warehouse watchmen	2	48	.....
Carpenters	6	63	.....
Day laborers	140	43	.....
Masons	4	67	.....
Day laborers for machine sweepers	6	58	.....
Day laborers for carts and water-casks	30	58	.....
<i>Walks and gardens.</i>			
Garden director	1	.....	384 00
Sergeant for guarding walks	1	77	.....
Watchman for distinguished walks	1	63	.....
Walk keeper	10	58	.....
Brigade superintendent	1	96	.....
One who has charge of the list	1	77	.....
Warehouse keeper	2	77	.....
Bricklayers	4	67	.....
Gardeners	4	72	.....
Pruner of trees	1	87	.....
Carpenter	1	67	.....
Day laborers	11	58	.....
Do	36	48	.....
<i>Parks and gardens of the fort.</i>			
Director of the works of the park	1	.....	960 00
Preserver of the Martorell Museum	1	.....	172 80
Charge of the affairs of keeping and cleaning	1	.....	240 00
<i>Superintendent of the park.</i>			
Clerk	1	87	.....
Watchmen	8	53	.....
Watchman of the cavern	1	53	.....
Watchman of the depository	1	53	.....
Gardener (chief)	1	96	.....
Gardener	1	77	.....
Do	1	58	.....
Do	8	53	.....
Servants who drive the muck-cart	2	53	.....
Lice cleaner	1	58	.....
Bird catcher	1	48	.....
One in charge of the fountain	1	62	.....

Statement showing the different dependencies of the city (municipal) government, &c.—Cont'd.

Occupations.	Number employed.	Daily wages.	Yearly wages.
<i>Superintendent of the park—Continued.</i>			
Machinist (engineer).....	1	\$1 06	.....
Fireman.....	1	58	.....
Sprinklers.....	4	58	.....
Winter quarters.....	1	48	.....
Assistants of irrigation.....	4	29	.....
Water-closet service.....	2	29	.....
<i>Markets.</i>			
Director.....	1	.....	\$672 00
Do.....	3	.....	480 00
Do.....	1	.....	384 00
Fish revisers (inspector).....	2	.....	278 60
Tax gatherer.....	1	67	.....
Servants (laborers).....	55	58	.....
Veterinary surgeon.....	1	.....	480 00
Do.....	1	.....	288 00
<i>Slaughter-house.</i>			
Administrator.....	1	.....	864 00
Weigher and tax-gatherer.....	1	.....	460 80
Assistant.....	1	.....	345 60
Superintendent of servants.....	1	.....	293 76
Subsuperintendent.....	1	.....	276 48
Veterinary surgeon.....	1	.....	480 00
Practical revisers (inspectors).....	3	.....	322 56
Porter.....	1	.....	282 24
Do.....	1	.....	276 48
Laborers:			
Servant for cleaning.....	1	.....	244 80
Do.....	4	58	.....
Call servant.....	6	.....	175 68
Servant for cleaning.....			210 82
<i>Pig-market Place.</i>			
Tax-gatherer.....	1	.....	460 80
Assistant.....	1	.....	345 60
Weigher.....	2	.....	345 60
Receivers.....	2	.....	345 60
Servants for cleaning (laborers).....	4	48	.....
Porter.....	1	48	.....
<i>Public instruction.</i>			
Regent of the superior normal school.....	1	.....	480 00
Assistant professor.....	1	.....	384 00
Adjutant.....	1	.....	280 80
Teacher (female).....	1	.....	304 03
Adjutant.....	1	.....	196 80
Teacher (female) of the normal elemental.....	1	.....	256 00
Adjutant of the normal elemental.....	1	.....	172 80
<i>Elemental schools.</i>			
Teacher of the amplified school.....	1	.....	480 00
Teacher of the hostafranchs.....	1	.....	480 00
Teachers.....	16	.....	384 00
Adjutants.....	26	.....	244 80
Teachers (female).....	16	.....	256 00
Adjutants.....	28	.....	172 80
Watchman.....	1	58	.....
Do.....	5	48	.....
Day laborers.....	60	58	.....
<i>Brigade of roads, streets, and drains.</i>			
Superintendent.....	1	1 44	.....
Have charge of the lists (roll-keeper).....	3	77	.....
Subsuperintendent.....	1	72	.....
Storekeeper.....	2	67	.....
Carpenters.....	3	77	.....
Stone-cutters.....	2	77	.....
Coopers.....	1	67	.....
Painters.....	2	62	.....
Masons.....	9	77	.....
Pavers.....	6	72	.....
Pounders.....	6	77	.....
Day laborers.....	170	48	.....
Day laborers, with carts.....	40	58	.....
Dog-catchers.....	2	58	.....
Dog watchman.....	1	58	.....

Statement showing the different dependencies of the city (municipal) government, &c.—Cont'd.

Occupations.	Number employed.	Daily wages.	Yearly wages.
<i>Superintendent of water pipes, &c.</i>			
Machinists	2	\$1 15	.....
Sketchers	2	77	.....
Bricklayers	2	77	.....
Lamp-trimmers	2	77	.....
Charge of the affairs of the mountain mines	1	77	.....
Charge of the affairs of the fountains	1	67	.....
Firemen	1	67	.....
Day laborers	7	58	.....
<i>Superintendent of the conservation of sewers.</i>			
Watchmen	2	58	.....
Subsuperintendent	1	72	.....
Masons	7	67	.....
Pavers	4	53	.....
Teacher (female) of the infant orphans	1	.....	\$384 00
Adjutant of the infant orphans	1	.....	144 00
<i>Children's school.</i>			
Teacher of the model school	1	.....	600 00
Do	2	.....	496 42
Do	5	.....	400 42
Adjudants	10	.....	244 80
Teachers (female)	2	.....	256 00
Adjudants	5	.....	172 80
<i>Adult school.</i>			
Teachers	19	.....	96 00
Adjudants	29	.....	46 08
Teachers (female)	4	.....	96 00
Adjudants	8	.....	46 08
<i>School for the blind, deaf, and dumb.</i>			
Teacher director	1	.....	528 00
Teacher for the blind	1	.....	480 00
Adjudants	2	.....	316 80
Music teacher	1	.....	384 00
Adjutant	1	.....	316 80
Violion teacher	1	.....	384 00
Adjutant	1	.....	220 80
Teacher (female) for girls	1	.....	336 00
Adjutant	1	.....	172 80
Adjutant for the deaf and dumb	1	.....	316 80
Drawing teacher	1	.....	288 00
Porter	1	58	.....
Charge of the affairs of curiosity and cleaning	1	.....	70 08
<i>Beneficence.</i>			
Widow of a night-watchman	1	.....	34 56
<i>Public works.</i>			
Superintendent	1	1 34	.....
Subsuperintendent	2	67	.....
Day laborers	22	48	.....
Day laborers, with carts	4	58	.....
Watchman of the conduit for dirty water	1	67	.....
<i>Brigade for the conservation and repairs of pavements.</i>			
Superintendent	1	96	.....
Have charge of the lists	1	77	.....
Warehouse keeper	1	67	.....
Carpenter	1	58	.....
Watchmen	2	62	.....
Stone-cutters	14	82	.....
Pavers	20	67	.....
Day laborers	20	48	.....
Day laborers, for carts	7	58	.....
<i>Public repression.</i>			
Governor's porter	1	.....	288 00

Statement showing the different dependencies of the city (municipal) government, &c.—Cont'd.

Occupations.	Number employed.	Daily wages.	Yearly wages.
<i>Municipal house of repression.</i>			
Director	1	.....	\$528 00
Literary amender	1	.....	69 12
Chaplain	1	.....	184 32
Adjutant clerk of literary and amender	1	.....	384 00
Amenders	2	.....	207 36
Nurse and keeper of wardrobe	1	.....	192 00
Messenger and night-watchman	1	.....	153 60
Porter	1	.....	172 80
<i>Pensioning off a placeman.</i>			
Governor's clerk	1	.....	144 00
Administrator of the board of commerce	1	.....	102 77
Director of the public slaughter-house	1	.....	384 00
Mace-bearer	1	.....	177 23
Porter, with emblem of the authority	1	.....	144 00
Porter, with club	1	.....	177 60
Inspector of the curators of the illumination	1	.....	180 00
<i>Pensions.</i>			
Military invalid	1	.....	42 96
Porter of the board of commerce	1	.....	32 00
Widow of a porter with club	1	.....	109 84
Widow of a porter with emblem of the authority	1	.....	80 02
Widow of a municipal guard	1	.....	58 40
Widow of an officer of record and examining	1	.....	160 00
Daughters of a veterinary surgeon	1	.....	255 94
<i>Widowhood.</i>			
Widow of a doctor	1	.....	192 00
Orphan of a watchman	1	.....	96 00
<i>Unexpected.</i>			
Provisional adjutant of children's school	1	.....	144 00
Provisional servants for cleaning purposes	2	.....	196 80
Charge of the affairs of various works of contribution of the delegation estate	1	.....	384 00
Widow of a secretary of the governor's tenancy	1	.....	192 00
Doctor of a secretary of the governor's tenancy	1	.....	240 00
Market director	1	.....	384 00
Provisional market servants	3	\$0 58	.....
Do	4	58	.....

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

Annual salaries paid to the different employes of the city government of Barcelona.

	Salaries.	Total.
<i>Secretary's office of the excellent union.</i>		
1 secretary, chief of the offices and dependency	\$1, 201 92	\$1, 489 92
1 clerk	288 00	
<i>Special section.</i>		
1 second officer	480 00	1, 416 00
1 assistant for the register	360 00	
2 clerks, at \$288 each	576 00	
<i>Negotiable of estate.</i>		
1 first officer, chief of negotiable	672 00	2, 088 00
1 second officer	480 00	
1 assistant	360 00	
2 clerks, at \$288 each	576 00	

Annual salaries paid to the different employes of the city government of Barcelona—Cont'd.

	Salaries.	Total.
<i>Special section of expedients.</i>		
1 second officer	\$480 00	
1 inspector of expedients	384 00	
1 assistant	360 00	
3 clerks, at \$288 each	864 00	\$2,088 00
<i>Government's negotiable, public, and indeterminate instructions.</i>		
1 first officer, chief of the negotiable	672 00	
2 second officers, at \$480 each	960 00	
4 clerks, at \$288 each	1,152 00	2,784 00
<i>Protection of negotiable.</i>		
1 first officer, chief of negotiable	672 00	
second officers, at \$480 each	960 00	
assistants, at \$360 each	720 00	
clerks, at \$288 each	1,440 00	3,792 00
<i>Special negotiable of the dilatation.</i>		
1 first officer, chief of negotiable	672 00	
1 second officer	488 00	
2 clerks, at \$288 each	576 00	1,728 00
<i>Accountant's office.</i>		
1 accountant comptroller	864 00	
1 first officer, subchief	672 00	
1 book-keeper, with category of first officer	672 00	
1 second officer	480 00	
2 assistants, at \$360 each	720 00	
4 clerks, at \$288 each	1,152 00	
1 having charge of the seal	288 00	
1 assistant clerk	210 24	5,058 24
<i>Depository.</i>		
1 trustee, including the assignation of damaged money	1,080 00	
1 subtrustee	576 00	
1 assistant	360 00	
1 clerk	288 00	2,304 00
<i>Archives.</i>		
1 recorder, with category of first officer	672 00	
1 under-recorder, with category of second officer	480 00	1,152 00
<i>Wardenship tenancy of the ten districts.</i>		
10 second officers, at \$480 each	4,800 00	
11 assistants, at \$360 each	3,960 00	
12 clerks, at \$288 each	3,456 00	
4 doctors, at \$240 each	960 00	
7 servants, jailers, and for cleaning purposes, 6 at \$196.80, and one with his previous income of \$230.40	1,411 20	14,587 20
<i>Granting power of the tenancy.</i>		
1 surgeon, and besides charge of the house of correction	288 00	
3 surgeons, at \$240 each	720 00	1,008 00
<i>Carriage inspection.</i>		
1 inspector, with the category of second officer	480 00	
1 clerk	288 00	768 00
<i>Porters and servants.</i>		
4 porters with clubs, 1 at \$384, being the eldest, and 3 at \$360	1,449 60	
14 porters with emblem of the authority for our excellent Mr. Governor of the castle: Lieutenant Mr. Governor of the castle; secretaryship of the governor's office and municipal architect, at \$288 each	4,032 00	
2 charge of the affairs of the force for account of the State and municipal, with the category of porter, with emblem of the authority, at \$288 each	576 00	
6 servants for cleaning, 5 at \$196.80 each, and 1 at \$231.84, as substitute for illuminating	1,215 84	7,273 44

Annual salaries paid to the different employes of the city government of Barcelona—Cont'd.

	Salaries.	Total.
<i>Stewardship.</i>		
1 steward, with category of first officer.....	\$672 00	
1 clerk.....	288 00	\$960 00
<i>Edification and ornament section.</i>		
1 chief architect.....	1,152 00	
4 adjudants, at \$480 each.....	1,920 00	
3 sketchers, at \$336 each.....	1,008 00	
3 clerks, at \$240 each.....	720 00	4,800 00
<i>Movements on the roads and conduction.</i>		
1 chief engineer.....	1,152 00	
6 adjudants, at \$480 each.....	2,880 00	
5 sketchers, at \$336 each.....	1,680 00	
4 clerks, at \$240 each.....	960 00	
2 adjudants for extraordinary work.....	960 00	
1 porter.....	230 40	7,862 40
<i>Industrial inspection.</i>		
1 chief engineer.....	1,152 00	
1 second engineer.....	480 00	
1 practical assistant.....	360 00	
1 clerk.....	288 00	
1 servant for illumination.....	275 04	2,555 04
<i>Secretaryship of the constitutional wardenship.</i>		
1 secretary.....	864 00	
2 second officers, at \$480 each.....	960 00	
2 assistants, at \$360 each.....	720 00	
4 clerks at \$288 each.....	1,152 00	
1 assistant clerk.....	210 24	3,906 24
2 servants to make the beds, at \$240.....	480 00	
2 servants (substitute) to make the beds, at \$211.20.....	422 40	
15 compensations of rent to the mace-bearers, porters, those in charge of the force, those who illuminate, which have no lodging in these consistorial houses, at \$48.18 each, annually.....	692 70	1,595 10
<i>Isolated dependents.</i>		
1 clock-maker.....	302 40	
1 business agent in the court.....	960 00	1,262 40
<i>Increased salaries.</i>		
For the employes which fulfill five years of good services, with the same duty, without obtaining promotion.....	8,211 52	8,211 52
<i>Pensioning off placemen.</i>		
1 clerk of the governor's office.....	144 00	
1 administrator of the board of commerce.....	102 77	
1 director of the public slaughter-house.....	384 00	
1 mace-bearer.....	177 23	
1 porter, with emblem of the authority.....	144 00	
1 porter, with club.....	177 60	
1 inspector of curators of the public illumination.....	179 90	1,309 50
<i>Pensions.</i>		
1 militiaman, invalid.....	52 56	
1 porter of the board of commerce.....	32 00	
1 widow of a porter, with emblem of authority.....	109 83	
1 widow of a porter with club.....	80 02	
1 widow of a police guard.....	61 30	
Do.....	58 40	
Do.....	58 40	
1 orphan of a police guard.....	58 40	
1 orphan of an officer of records and councils.....	160 00	
Daughters of a veterinary surgeon of the public slaughter-house.....	256 00	
1 widow of a statistical second officer.....	192 00	1,118 91
<i>Widowhood.</i>		
Widow of a secretary.....	288 00	
Widow of a chief statistical.....	159 94	
Widow of a statistical second officer.....	149 76	
Widow and sons of a sergeant of the municipal mounted guard.....	175 20	
Widow of a keeper of walks.....	70 08	842 98

Annual salaries paid to the different employés of the city government of Barcelona—Cont'd.

	Salaries.	Total.
<i>Pensions for acting power of the cholera-morbus of 1854.</i>		
Widow of a doctor.....	\$192 00	
Orphan of a market watchman.....	96 00	\$288 00
For monthly pay as gift in favor of the widows or successors of the municipal employés who die while on duty.....		288 00
For extraordinary personal for the works, of soldiers, styles, &c.....		5,760 00
Total.....		88,296 89

NOTE.—Hours for working are from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., and from 3 p. m. to 7 p. m., with the exception of the months of July, August, and September; the afternoon hours are from 5 to 7 p. m.

XIV. TRADES AND LABOR—GOVERNMENT EMPLOY.

Wages paid by the day of ten hours to the trades and laborers in city government employ in Barcelona.

Occupations.	Average wages.
Street-sweeps:	
Winter.....	\$0 40
Summer.....	45
Drivers of municipal sweeping-machines.....	45

XV. PRINTERS AND PRINTING OFFICES.

Statement showing the wages paid to printers (compositors, pressmen, proof-readers, &c.) in Barcelona.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
Type-setters (daily and weekly papers).....per week..	\$10 00	\$35 00
Type-setters.....do.....	10 00	35 00
Type-setters, boys, apprentices.....do.....	50	80
Type-setters on periodicals.....for 2,000 letters.....		20
Proof-readers.....per week..		6 50
TYPOGRAPHIC MACHINES.		
Managers in large establishments.....per annum.....		1,000 00
Assistant managers in large establishments.....do.....		580 00
Second assistant managers in large establishments.....do.....		400 00
Machinists.....per week..	4 20	10 00
Pressmen.....do.....	4 00	7 00
Apprentices.....do.....	1 00	4 00
LITHOGRAPHING.		
Foremen, first class establishments.....per annum.....	800 00	1,000 00
Assistant foremen, first-class establishments.....do.....	500 00	600 00
Machinists.....per week..	4 00	6 50
Markers.....do.....	3 00	4 00
Pressmen.....do.....	4 00	6 00
ENGRAVERS.		
Foremen, first-class establishments.....per annum.....	800 00	1,000 00
Lithographic engravers, according to work.....per week..	5 00	20 00

CORUNNA.

REPORT BY CONSUL DE CARRIOARTE.

Maximum amount of wages paid to laborers of every class in the province of Corunna, Spain.

Occupations.	Wages.	Occupations.	Wages.
Bricklayers per day..	\$0 50	Bookbinders per day..	\$0 40
Carpenters do.....	60	Founders do.....	70
Stone-masons do.....	55	Cabinet-makers do.....	60
Blacksmiths do.....	1 20	Coopers do.....	40
Laborers do.....	35	Plasterers do.....	50
Painters do.....	60	Butchers do.....	50
Bakers do.....	80	Tinmen do.....	50

COST OF LIVING, ETC.

In general, the workmen can obtain board and lodging for 30 cents per day, but the usual custom is to pay \$2 per month for bed, liquid breakfast, and a basin of broth twice a day; the remaining food taken consists of about a kilogram of good bread, purchased at the cost of the workman. On Sundays and feast-days the larger portion of the working class partake of veal and salt pork.

A large number of these workmen, or those who are employed building houses or in outdoor work, are accustomed to breakfast and sup on bread only, drinking at each meal a quarter of a pint of raw rum, which can be purchased here for 10 cents the pint. Blacksmiths and others who receive higher wages than 50 cents per day generally prefer wine to spirits.

Tailors and shoemakers nearly invariably are employed at piece-work, and can scarcely earn 40 cents per day, as they often have to be without work owing to the competition existing in ready-made shoe and clothes bazaars. In fact, owing to this cause, the working tailor is fast disappearing, and is being replaced by women who are content with less wages, and, by the assistance of sewing-machines, fill his position with advantage. The married working people can obtain habitations at the average rate of \$2.50 per month.

A full suit of men's clothes, which generally lasts twelve months, can be purchased for \$15, and as the climate is never very rigorous, this suit serves for the winter and is exchanged for the blouse in the summer by the larger portion of the working classes. The poorer class of workmen wear wooden shoes. Some use leather uppers with wood soles. Those who gain the highest wages wear, when they are young or are natives of a town where they are employed, boots which cost from \$2 to \$3 the pair.

There is only one building in this city (Corunna) that has been erected expressly for the convenience of the working classes and their families, and although it has given the best results to the proprietor, no other is in course of construction. In this building, rooms with all the necessary conveniences can be obtained for \$3 per month, sufficient to accommodate a family of from four to six persons.

COMPARISON OF WAGES.

At the present time there is a general increase of 10 per cent. on the wages which prevailed in the year 1878.

HABITS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

In general their customs and behavior are very good, and, taking into consideration the wages obtained, it is almost impossible to save anything. Nevertheless nearly the whole of the laboring classes are members of benefit societies, which, during the illness of themselves, wives, children give from 30 to 40 cents per day in money and medical advice, with medicine gratis, and should the workman become incapacitated by any accident while at his employment he receives from 10 to 15 cents daily, and in the event of death the amount of \$20 is paid to the family to defray funeral expenses, &c.

In this locality exist no less than twelve benefit societies, one of which dates from the year 1845. All are so well administered that rarely is the case that a workman has to enter a hospital either for a long or short period, and generally it is found that hundreds of workmen are members of two benefit societies, the fees payable being from 30 to 50 cents per month to each society. The twelve societies referred to have at least 4,000 members enrolled.

FEELING BETWEEN EMPLOYÉ AND EMPLOYER.

The feeling which prevailed until the last two years was very good and friendly, but since that time to the present it has ceased to be cordial, owing to foolish predictions which have disturbed the harmoniously existing.

THE PREVALENCY OF STRIKES.

Two years since nearly the whole of the blacksmiths, carpenters, iron-masons, bricklayers, painters, and laborers of all classes went on strike, asking that the working hours should not exceed nine hours daily, or a reduction of two hours each day from the accustomed time. This was the cause of a great paralyzation in trade, and the contractors and masters uniting, conceded one hour in benefit of the workman in the morning. Thus, instead of commencing work at 5 o'clock, as was the custom, they should not commence before 6. This benefit was accepted by nearly the whole of the men on strike, and without arbitration or commissions.

The Spanish Government has issued orders for the formation of provincial congresses, to be formed by the employers and workmen, for the discussion and satisfactory arrangement of any question which may arise between the two classes concerned.

At the present time strikes produce the worst possible results both to the employer and workman, on account of capital that is withdrawn in fear of the exaggerated demands which may be made by the latter, and neither of the parties concerned are willing to concede anything on what they consider to be their rights.

The generality of the workmen of this city are honest and industrious, especially the stone-masons, the greater portion of whom belong to the neighboring province of Pontevedra, and during the eight months of work obtainable in this city, at wages ranging from 50 to 60 cents daily, they punctually discharge their duties. In the months of November and December they return to their homes with their savings, which amount to from \$60 to \$80 per workman. These savings are generally applied in the purchase of small plots of land.

Ninety per cent. of this class of workmen know how to read, write, and understand something of arithmetic and drawing, which is taught during the winter months in the Fine Art Academy of Corunna.

This class of workmen, the same as the carpenters, receive but small remuneration, taking into account that they are the only class of workmen who have to purchase on their own account the tools required in their business.

The future of the working-classes of this country is indeed very poor, as but little capital is invested in industry, and every year the quantity of workmen that are emigrating to La Plata and Cuba and other foreign ports is increasing.

Foreign industry fills the stores and bazaars in all branches of trade, and in the present state of business renders home competition almost impossible.

FEMALE LABOR.

In the Government cigar manufactory there nearly four thousand girls and women employed, cigarettes being made by the former and cigars by the latter. The doors of the manufactory are thrown open to the laborers at 8 o'clock a. m. and work ceases at sunset; entrance is permitted until half-past 9 o'clock; after this hour admittance is refused to all not having a special license, the holders of which have permission to enter until 12 o'clock; these licenses are granted to those having a young family, when sickness is in the house, and in some cases to those who live a long distance from the manufactory, as many reside in villages from 2 to 8 miles distant.

It is very difficult to ascertain the approximate amount of wages earned by these women, as they are paid according to the amount of tobacco which they manufacture, and it very frequently happens that many of them have not any work to do for days, and this occurs several times in the year owing to want of tobacco or to the supply of manufactured goods exceeding the demand.

The labor mistresses have a fixed salary of 35 cents per day, while the wages earned by the cigarette-makers average from 5 to 20 cents and those of the cigar-makers from 10 to 30 cents per day, according to the ability of the laborer; the wages are paid monthly.

Dressmakers receive wages of from 20 to 30 cents with board per day, hours of labor from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m., while seamstresses are paid from 10 to 15 cents with board for the same hours of work.

In the cotton factory beginners are paid 10 cents and the experienced hands from 30 to 35 cents per day of 10 working-hours.

There are many women employed in various shops at chair-bottoming in cane or rushes; they receive wages of 30 cents daily.

Wax-match makers earn 25 cents daily, and generally have employment all the year round.

The education of the majority of the working-women of all classes is sadly neglected, but few of them being able to read or write.

J. DE CARRICARTE,

Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,

Corunna, June 25, 1884.

DENIA.

REPORT BY CONSUL ARGUIMBAU.

In answer to the "labor circular" dated 15th February, 1884, I beg to state that this district is most entirely dedicated to agriculture, and the wages paid are at the rate of 40 to 50 cents per day for men, and 20 to 25 cents for women, whose services are largely required during the raisin season.

The cost of living will, in most cases, consume the earnings, and in rare cases from \$10 to \$20 is saved per year. The prices of the necessities of life are as follows, per pound: Bread is 4½ cents; rice, 5 cents; beans, 5½ cents; olive oil, 2 cents; and salted fish, 6 cents. These comprise the working people's meal. Wages have increased about 20 per cent. since 1878.

The habits of the working classes are good and trustworthy; good feeling prevails between the employer and employé.

No strikes have taken place. The working classes are free to purchase the necessities of living, &c., as they choose.

They are paid generally daily, but in some cases weekly, and in currency of silver and copper. No co-operative societies exist here.

The general condition of the working classes is poor. They live in small stone houses, and their furniture consists of bed, table, a few chairs, and cooking utensils of clay. Their food is bread, rice, beans, and salted fish. Their clothes are generally of cotton goods and sandals in place of shoes. The chances for bettering their condition is poor. Their moral and physical condition is good, and the influence for good is the church and respect they have for the clergy.

HOW FARM LABORERS LIVE.

The following are answers from a farm laborer:

I am thirty years old; I am a farm laborer; have a wife and child; I earn 50 cents per day; labor from sunrise to sunset, half an hour at 9 a. m., one hour from 12 to 1, and half an hour about 4 p. m., for food. Occasionally my wife earns 25 cents a day. It is a good year when we can save \$10 to \$20; jointly we earn about \$190 a year. I pay per annum: For rent of rooms, \$13; clothes, self, wife, and child, \$25; tobacco, \$6; food, \$127.75; leaving for doctor, &c., \$18.25; total, \$190. My meals consist of the following: For breakfast, bread and raw onions; dinner, bread, rice, and beans; supper, bread and salted or dried fish.

No means are provided for safety, nor are any provisions made by employers in case of accidents, nor have they political rights.

No emigration takes place from this district.

PART 2.—FEMALE LABOR.

About 4,000 women are employed in this district for the work of packing raisins, and 700 children from eight to twelve years, from the month of August to December. The former are paid about 25 cents per day, and the children 15 cents. Their labor hours are from sunrise to sunset. Out of the season a portion of them dedicate their time to making and repairing fishing-nets and the larger portion to agriculture. Their moral and physical condition is good. When sick they take care of themselves, or their families do so.

Necessities of living have increased about 20 per cent. during the past five years; wages have increased proportionately.

About 70 per cent. do not know how to read or write, and the children are allowed to take the same course.

The industrial branch of this district consists of three saw-mills, employing about thirty men each, receiving from 50 to 75 cents a day. Stevedores are paid at the rate of \$1.50 per day, and wharf-laborers, \$1; four or five months of the year they are employed in the shipment of raisins, after which they follow the life of fishermen.

JOHN D. ARGUMBAU,

Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Denia, June 27, 1884.

I. GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid per week of twelve hours per day in Denia.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
BUILDING TRADES.		
Bricklayers	\$3 00	\$3 60
Hod-carriers	2 40	3 00
Masons	3 00	3 60
Tenders	1 50	1 80
Plasterers	3 00	3 60
Tenders	1 50	1 80
Roofers	3 00	3 60
Tenders	1 50	1 80
Plumbers	3 00	3 60
Assistants	1 50	1 80
Carpenters	3 00	4 50
OTHER TRADES.		
Bakers	3 00	3 25
Blacksmiths	3 00	3 25
Brickmakers	3 00	3 25
Butchers	3 00	3 50
Confectioners	3 60	---
Coopers	6 00	7 20
Drivers	---	3 00
Carriage and cab-drivers	---	3 00
Horse-shoers	3 00	3 50
Laborers, porters, &c.	3 00	3 25
Printers	3 00	3 50
Teachers, public schools	7 00	9 00
Saddle and harness makers	3 00	3 50
Sail makers	3 00	3 50
Stevedores, per day	---	1 50
Tailors	3 00	3 50
Telegraph operators	9 80	---

II. FACTORIES, MILLS, ETC.

Wages paid per week of seventy-two hours in factories or mills in Denia, Spain.

Occupations:	Lowest.	Highest.
Saw-mills:		
Engineers	\$7 00	---
Drivers	3 00	\$3 50
Laborers	3 00	3 50
Boys	2 00	---

VI. RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per month to railway employes (those engaged about stations, as well as those engaged on the engines and cars, linemen, railroad laborers, &c.) in Denia.

Occupations.	Average.	Occupations.	Average.
Station-master.....	\$25 00	Telegraph-man.....	\$15 00
Ticket-man.....	18 00	Laborers.....	2 50

VIII. SEAMEN'S WAGES.

Wages paid per month to seamen (officers and men) coast navigation, in Denia.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
Seaman.....	\$15 00	\$20 00

IX. STORE AND SHOP WAGES.

Wages paid per week of seventy-two hours in stores, wholesale or retail, to males and females, in Denia.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
Retail:		
Male.....	\$3 80	\$4 00
Female.....	1 80	2 00

X. HOUSEHOLD WAGES IN TOWNS AND CITIES.

Wages paid per month to household servants (towns and cities) in Denia.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
Men servants.....	\$5 00	\$6 00
Women servants.....	2 50	3 00
Women cooks.....	3 50	4 00

XI. AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Wages paid per day to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants in Denia, without board and lodging.

Occupations.	Average.
Men servants.....	Cents 50
Women servants.....	25

XII. CORPORATION EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per year to the corporation employés in the city of Denia.

Occupations.	Average.	Occupations.	Average.
Secretary	\$750 00	Cashier	\$400 00
First officer	300 00	Policeman	150 00
Second officer	200 00	Doctor	450 00

XIII. GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND OFFICES.

Wages paid per year to employés in Government departments and offices—exclusive of tradesmen and laborers—in Denia.

Occupations.	Average.	Occupations.	Average.
Judge	\$900	Appraisers, custom-house	\$250
Recorder	2,000	Deputy collector, custom-house	250
Petty officers	175	Commander of the port	700
Health doctor	400		

MADRID.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL REED.

I had the honor to receive on the 17th April last the "labor circular," dated the 15th February.

Not having received the reports of our several consuls on the subject, I addressed each one of them on the 4th June, asking if they had received the said circular, and if so, to be good enough to send me their reports as soon as possible, in order that I might make my general report upon the subject.

The consuls at Carthagena and Denia replied that they had not received the circular, and I at once made copies of the one in my possession and of its accompaniments, and forwarded the same to them.

The commercial agent at Garrucha did not answer my letter, and although I have twice written to him and to the consul at Carthagena. I have received no reply, or no report of any from them, and the last of the reports of the other consuls was only received by me on the 19th July last.

In the mean time I had obtained the necessary data for Madrid, and on the receipt of the report last above mentioned, I began to make my general report, and was engaged upon it when I was informed that the consulate-general had been abolished.

Notwithstanding this, I deemed it my duty to furnish the report, and I therefore continued working upon it at such times as my duties as secretary of legation would permit. Mr. Foster, in the mean time, objected to my finishing the report on the ground that it interfered with the work of the legation, and I could only reply that if he would take upon himself the responsibility I would forward the reports received from the consuls and the partial report made by me.

Hence, I inclose herewith the reports of the consuls at Alicante, Barcelona, Cadiz, Corunna, Denia, Malaga, and Santander, and my partial report above referred to.

In this connection, I beg to state that at no time while I was consul-general did I allow the duties of the office to interfere with the current work of the legation, and after I ceased to be consul-general I only worked upon the labor report at such times as my duties as secretary of legation would permit.

DWIGHT T. REED,
Late Consul-General.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Madrid, September 9, 1884.

I. GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid per week of sixty-three hours in Madrid.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
BUILDING TRADES.			
Blocklayers	\$5 40	\$7 20	\$6 30
Hod-carriers	2 70	3 00	2 85
Masons	5 40	7 20	6 30
Tenders	2 70	3 00	2 85
Plasterers	5 40	7 20	6 30
Tenders	2 70	3 00	2 85
Painters	5 40	7 20	6 30
Coopers	5 40	7 20	6 30
Tenders	2 70	3 00	2 85
Wagoners	5 40	7 20	6 30
Assistants	2 70	3 00	2 85
Carpenters			
Building	5 40	7 20	6 30
Shops	3 60	4 80	4 20
Millwrights	3 20	7 20	5 20
OTHER TRADES.			
Barbers	2 28	2 82	2 55
Blacksmiths	4 80	9 00	6 90
Strikers	2 34	2 64	2 49
Bookbinders	4 62	5 76	5 19
Bookmakers	1 74	3 48	2 61
Clothes	2 82	3 42	3 12
Cutlers*	3 48	3 48	3 48
Cassfounders	3 78	4 62	4 20
Cabinet makers	4 02	4 02	4 32
Confectioners	2 28	4 56	3 42
Cigar makers	1 20	6 00	3 60
Coppers	3 15	5 79	4 52
Cutlers	2 88	4 56	3 72
Stillers	2 88	3 42	3 15
Drivers:			
Draymen and teamsters	2 88	3 42	3 15
Cab and carriage	2 88	2 88	2 88
Private carriage†	3 42	7 50	5 46
Street railways‡	3 79	3 79	3 79
Inductors	4 69	4 69	4 69
Painters	3 42	4 02	3 72
Gravers	2 88	8 70	5 79
Artists	2 15	4 25	3 20
Ordnance	2 34	2 82	2 58
Attendants	4 62	6 90	5 96
Shoe-makers	4 02	4 62	4 32
Woolers	5 73	23 04	14 38
Shoers, porters, &c	2 34	2 64	2 49
Photographers	4 02	4 62	4 32
Printers	2 34	2 64	2 49
Antlers	3 42	5 73	4 57

* Butchers are also allowed two pounds of meat each day.

† They also have clothing and food.

‡ Work from 7 a. m. to 12 o'clock night, and some until 1 a. m.

Wages paid per week of sixty-three hours in Madrid—Continued.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
OTHER TRADES—Continued.			
Teachers public schools, per annum	\$48 25	\$579 00	(*)
Saddle and harness makers	4 62	5 73	\$5 17
Tanners	3 42	4 62	4 02
Tailors	2 40	5 40	3 90
Telegraph operators, per annum	193 00	482 50	
Ensmiths	3 78	4 62	4 20
Glaziers	4 80	5 40	5 10
Painters (house)	4 80	6 00	5 40
Paperhangers	4 80	7 20	6 00
Boot and shoe makers (piece work)	5 40	10 80	8 10
Barbers (work twelve hours per day)	3 99	6 72	5 45
Varnishers	4 80	6 00	5 40

*An average cannot well be made, as but very few teachers receive \$579 per annum. See report under "Public Schools," corporation employés.

II. FACTORIES, MILLS, ETC.

Wages paid per week of sixty-three hours in factories or mills in Madrid, Spain.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
CARRIAGE FACTORIES.			
Smiths	\$5 76	\$10 46	\$8 11
Wheelwrights	3 42	6 42	4 92
Painters	2 94	5 76	4 35
Body makers	3 42	5 76	4 59
Trimmers	4 02	5 76	4 89
PIANO FACTORIES.			
Cabinet workers	4 02	5 22	4 62
Carpenters	2 28	4 62	3 95
Mechanics	5 76	8 04	6 90
Tuners	5 22	6 42	5 82
MATCH FACTORIES.			
Foremen	3 42	4 62	4 02
Laborers (women and boys)	1 14	2 04	1 50

III. FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS, AND IRON WORKS.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in foundries, machine-shops, and iron works in Madrid, Spain.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
IRON FOUNDRY.			
Superintendent			\$14 52
Foremen			11 58
Master foundries			17 58
Assistants	\$2 04	\$2 35	2 19
Molders	4 02	8 36	6 19
Turners	4 62	11 52	8 07
Master forgers	6 36	11 52	8 94
Engineer drivers	5 75	8 45	7 10
Firemen	4 85	7 37	6 11

VI. RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS.

ages paid per annum to railway employés (those engaged about stations, as well as those engaged on the engines and cars, linemen, railroad laborers, &c.) in Madrid,* Spain.

Occupations.	Average wages.	Occupations.	Average wages.
Director of the company	\$7,720 00	Subchief engineer of exploitation	\$1,437 50
Chief engineers of road and works	4,825 00	Architect	1,437 50
Chief of telegraph service	3,860 00	Chief of accounts of traction	1,437 50
Chief engineer of mines, &c.	3,783 50	Inspector (principal)	1,437 50
Chief of general accounts, &c.	3,377 50	Engineer (principal)	1,437 50
General secretary of company at Paris	3,281 00	Administrative agent	1,351 00
Chief of central section, administration, &c.	2,416 00	Chief of section agents	1,351 00
Chief of warehouse, &c., financial agency	2,412 50	Principal inspector of central service	1,351 00
Chief of litigation	1,930 00	Principal inspector of telegraphs	1,351 00
Chief engineer of construction	1,930 00	Commercial agent of commutation at Paris	1,283 45
Chief engineer of traction	1,930 00	Chief of section at Paris	1,207 25
Second chief of movement	1,930 00	Chief of secretary's office	1,191 77
Chief of service	1,833 50	Secretary of direction	1,158 00
Chief bookkeeper	1,737 00	Secretary of litigation division	1,158 00
Second chief of general accounts	1,737 00	Chief of deposit at Seville	1,158 00
Chief cashier	1,737 00	Inspector of movement	1,153 00
Chief of claims	1,737 00	Chief of section of council	1,061 50
Engineer and chief of factory	1,737 00	Administrative inspector	1,061 50
Chief of offices of intervention	1,640 50	Chief of accounts of warehouses	1,061 50
Chief engineer of exploitation	1,640 50	Chief of section of warehouses	1,061 50
Chief of division of traction	1,640 50	Overseers of repair shops	774 89
Chief medical officer	1,437 50	Chief machinist	772 00
Chief of traffic	1,437 50	Chief of guards	679 00
		Overseer of machine-shop	528 84

* There are two railroad companies at Madrid, and the salaries and wages paid are about the same. The salaries and wages here given are those paid by the Southern Railroad Company.

NOTE.—Other employés, too numerous to mention, with salaries per annum of from \$144.75 to \$113.25.

Daily and weekly wages paid to railway employés.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Machinist and locomotive engineers	per day.. \$1 10	\$1 25	\$1 17
Accountants in large repair shops	do.....	96	96
Men, shops and locomotives	do.....	92	87
Chief of stations	do.....	57	76
Men in machine-shops	do.....	53	67
Chief of stations	do.....	49	49
Station watchmen	do.....	49	49
Men at depots	do.....	49	49
Men classes of workmen, guards, switchmen, &c.	do.....	19	44
Producers of trains	per week.. 6 67	8 45	7 58
Ticket agents	do.....	4 25	8 25
Telegraph operators	do.....	4 75	5 86
Men	do.....	3 55	3 65

IX. STORE AND SHOP WAGES.

ages paid per week of sixty and eighty-four hours in stores, wholesale or retail, to males in Madrid.

Occupations.	Hours.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Men or commercial offices:				
Cashiers	60	\$23 36	\$37 56	\$30 46
Bookkeepers	60	24 25	99 50	61 87
Corresponding clerks	60	27 15	67 83	45 74
General clerks	60	21 35	52 83	36 99

Wages paid per week of sixty to eighty-four hours in stores in Madrid—Continued.

Occupations.	Hours.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average
Wholesale dry-goods stores:				
Salesmen	84	\$5 79	\$51 53	\$28 6
General clerks	84	5 79	51 53	28 6
Cashiers	84	23 36	43 96	33 6
Bookkeepers	84	24 23	45 57	34 9
Retail stores (dry goods):				
Cashiers	84	19 30	35 72	27 5
Bookkeepers	84	21 25	43 65	22 8
Salesmen	84	4 35	45 37	24 8
Retail fancy stores:				
Cashiers	84	15 25	30 45	22 8
Bookkeepers	84	16 23	42 33	29 2
Salesmen	84	3 25	25 45	14 3
General salesmen, &c.:				
Retail hardware stores	84	3 25	24 95	14 1
Retail grocery stores	84	3 25	19 30	11 2
Retail liquor stores	84	3 25	19 30	11 2
Book and stationery stores	84	3 25	7 55	5 4
Retail furniture stores	84	3 25	6 45	4 8
Prescription clerks, &c.:				
Retail drug-stores	84	3 25	8 25	5 7

NOTE.—All the above employes, with the exception of bank or commercial officers, are boarded by their employers.

X. HOUSEHOLD WAGES IN TOWNS AND CITIES.

Wages paid per month to household servants (towns and cities) in Madrid, Spain.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average
MALES			
Stewards	\$10 00	\$30 00	\$20 0
Cooks	4 00	20 00	12 0
Coachmen	13 68	30 04	21 8
Waiters	5 00	15 00	10 0
Footmen	5 00	6 00	5 5
Porters	8 70	23 10	15 9
Stablemen	3 50	19 30	11 4
FEMALES.			
Housekeepers	6 00	10 00	8 0
Maids	4 00	9 00	6 5
Chambermaids	2 50	4 00	3 2
Cooks	4 00	10 00	7 0
Seamstress	6 00	10 00	8 0
Nurse	4 00	7 00	5 5
Laundress	4 65	7 35	6 0
General female servants	1 50	4 00	2 7

NOTE.—These servants also have board and lodging, and coachmen, footmen, and waiters also have clothing furnished them.

XI. AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Wages paid per day to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants in Madrid Spain, with or without board and lodging.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average
Common laborer	\$0 35	\$0 40	37
Laborers (harvest time)	45	60	47

NOTE.—These laborers work eleven hours per day and supply their own food.

XII. CORPORATION EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per year to corporation employés in Madrid, Spain.

Occupations.	Average wages.	Occupations.	Average wages.
Mayor:		Collector of municipal taxes, &c.....	627 25
Representation expenses.....	*\$10,542 91	Other employés.....	144' 65
Private secretary to mayor.....		to	337 75
SECRETARY'S OFFICE.		ARCHIVES LIBRARY.	
Secretary.....	2,412 50	Keeper of records and librarian.....	1,158 00-
Chief official, or chief clerk.....	1,564 00	Chiefs of division:	
Chiefs of section:		First class.....	868 00
First class.....	1,158 00	Second class.....	675 00
Second class.....	1,065 50	Officials of administration, second class.	482 50
Chief of special act section.....	965 00	Other employés.....	289 50
Chiefs of division:		to	337 75
First class.....	868 50	TREASURER'S OFFICE.	
Second class.....	675 50	Treasurer.....	1,930 00
Officials of administration:		Chiefs of division:	
First class.....	579 00	First class.....	868 00
Second class.....	482 50	Second class.....	675 00
Other employés.....	144 65	Officials of administration, first class.	579 00
to	386 00	Cashier:	
AUDITOR'S OFFICE.		First.....	868 00
Auditor.....	1,930 00	Second.....	675 50
Chief official, or chief clerk.....	1,447 50	Third.....	482 50
Chiefs of section:		Other employés.....	270 20
First class.....	1,158 00	to	386 00
Second class.....	1,065 00	MUNICIPAL PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPH-ING OFFICE.	
Chiefs of division:		Regent.....	625 50
First class.....	868 00	Inspector.....	434 25
Second class.....	675 00	Official type-setter.....	313 62
Officials of administration:		Official lithographer.....	289 50
First class.....	579 00	MUNICIPAL GUARDS—(police).	
Second class.....	482 00	Visitor-general:	
Official binder.....	216 30	Chief.....	926 40
Official binder, second.....	168 87	First lieutenant.....	604 80
Engineer.....	313 62	Second lieutenant.....	579 00
Clark.....	168 87	Inspectors.....	233 89
ADVOCATES, ATTORNEYS, ETC.		Guards (policemen).....	192 03
Advocates.....	757 52	Clerks.....	278 49
Attorneys.....	579 00	PUBLIC LIGHT.	
Consistorial agent.....	652 37	Inspector (chief).....	651 37
WARDEN AND PORTERS.		Commissary.....	419 10
Warden.....	627 25	Assistant commissary.....	313 62
Chief porter.....	458 37	Inspectors.....	313 62
Porters:		Messenger.....	158 45
First class.....	361 37	Watchmen.....	cents per day
Second class.....	289 50		39 to 44
Third class.....	241 25		

* This includes carriages, coachmen, footmen, servants, and expenses for keeping carriages in repair and keeping of horses, &c., for the mayor and his private secretary.

Annual, monthly, and daily wages paid to corporation employés.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
STREET CLEANERS AND SPRINKLERS.			
Verseers.....per day.....			\$0 58
Reapers:			
First.....per day.....			53
Second.....do.....			48
Assistants.....do.....			44
Sprinklers.....do.....			34
Other sprinklers.....do.....	24	34	29

Annual, monthly, and daily wages paid to corporation employes—Continued.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average
FIRE DEPARTMENT.			
Chief firemen..... per annum.....			\$305
Foremen:			
First..... per day.....			
Second..... do.....			
Assistant..... do.....			
Hosemen..... do.....			
Firemen..... do.....	\$0 34	\$0 44	
PUBLIC PROMENADES AND PARKS.			
Director..... per annum.....			1, 273
Engineer..... do.....			1, 070
Inspector..... do.....			757
Official of intervention..... do.....			813
Clerks..... do.....			265
Messenger..... do.....			230
Chief overseer..... do.....			482
Overseers of gardens (parks)..... do.....			271
Overseers:			
First class..... do.....			271
Ordinary..... do.....			230
Guards..... do.....			212
Guards..... per day.....	44	44	
MADRID PARKS.			
Superintendent..... per annum.....			578
Official of superintendency..... do.....			288
Clerk..... do.....			265
Porter..... do.....			141
Messengers..... per day.....	38	38	
GARDENS (PARKS).			
Chief gardener, &c..... per annum.....			636
Assistant gardener..... do.....			371
Overseers..... do.....			230
Gardeners..... per day.....	38	58	
Sprinklers..... do.....	38	38	
GUARDS (GARDENS).			
Chief guard..... per annum.....			315
Guards..... per day.....	44	44	
PUBLIC SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.			
Principal administrator..... per annum.....			868
Second administrator..... do.....			875
Inspector..... do.....			530
Bookkeeper..... do.....			386
Clerks..... do.....			285
Veterinary:			
First..... do.....			675
Second..... do.....			627
Third..... do.....			530
Fourth..... do.....			434
Supernumerary..... do.....			241
Warden:			
First..... per day.....			285
Second..... do.....			241
Third..... do.....			241
Fourth..... do.....			241
Fifth..... do.....			241
Inspector of cleanness..... do.....			217
Porters..... do.....			241
Beef department.			
Chiefs:			
First class..... per day.....	1 15	\$1 15	\$1
Second class..... do.....	1 05	1 05	1
Officials..... do.....	96	96	
Apprentices..... do.....	10	38	
Sheep department.			
Chiefs..... do.....	92	92	
Assistant chief..... do.....	82	82	
Officials..... do.....	62	72	
Apprentices..... do.....	19	34	
Other workmen..... do.....	29	53	

Annual, monthly, and daily wages paid to corporation employes—Continued.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
<i>Swine department.</i>			
chiefs.....do.....	\$1 25	\$1 25	\$1 25
assistant chiefs*.....do.....	1 15	1 15	1 15
officials.....do.....	62	1 08	.84
neighbors*.....do.....	57	77	.67
neighbor masters*.....do.....	1 01	1 01	1 01
weepers†.....do.....	57	57	.57
<i>Chemical laboratory.</i>			
engineer in chief.....per annum.....			868 50
assistant:.....do.....			313 62
First.....do.....			289 50
Second.....do.....			312 30
servant.....do.....			
<i>Cemeteries.</i>			
clerk.....do.....			337 13
watchman.....do.....			212 30
messenger.....do.....			144 75
<i>Live stock market.</i>			
inspector.....do.....			434 25
veterinary, first-class.....do.....			265 35
clerk.....do.....			265 35
warden.....do.....			231 60
guards, &c.....do.....			144 75
<i>Iron markets.</i>			
inspectors.....do.....			386 00
office official.....do.....			386 00
clerk.....do.....			337 75
porter.....do.....			217 12
overseer.....per day.....	77	77	77
watchmen, &c.....do.....	29	48	38
<i>City property and tax office.</i>			
official, second-class.....per annum.....			434 25
clerks:.....do.....			313 62
First class.....do.....			265 35
Second class.....do.....			183 35
porter.....do.....			140 80
guard.....do.....			
<i>OFFICE OF SCHOOL BOARD.</i>			
chief of division of accounts.....per annum.....			\$579 00
official:.....do.....			452 50
First class.....do.....			386 00
Second class.....do.....			289 50
clerk:.....do.....			241 25
First class.....do.....			
Second class.....do.....			
<i>INSPECTION.</i>			
special inspector.....do.....			1,351 00
assistant inspector.....do.....			965 00
inspectresses (2) for girl schools.....do.....			627 25
<i>PUBLIC SCHOOLS.</i>			
masters for boys.....do.....	\$72 37	\$579 00	325 08
mistresses for girls.....do.....	72 37	402 09	237 23
masters infant schools.....do.....	337 75	482 50	410 12
<i>NORMAL CENTRAL SCHOOL.</i>			
regent.....do.....			570 00
assistant regent.....do.....			386 00
masters of adults (boys).....do.....	48 25	120 62	84 36
mistresses of adults (girls).....do.....	48 25	120 62	84 36

* 154 days in the year.

† 100 days in the year.

Annual, monthly, and daily wages paid to corporation employes—Continued.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
ASYLUMS.			
Director for the three asylums.....per annum.....			\$872
Inspector for the three asylums.....do.....			579
Chaplains.....do.....	\$289 50	\$357 05	323
Guard of warehouse.....do.....			289
Chief wardens.....do.....	212 30	289 50	250
Clerks.....do.....	96 50	241 25	168
Subinspector for asylums 2 and 3.....do.....			434
Professor of medicine.....do.....			525
Professor asylums 2 and 3.....do.....			386
Professor primary instruction.....do.....			418
Professor of music.....do.....			347
Teacher (for making hemp articles).....do.....			265
Sisters of charity.....do.....			111
Porters.....do.....	168 87	173 70	171
Wardens.....do.....	170 87	173 70	172
COLLEGE OF SAN ILDEFONSO.			
Rector.....do.....			579
Steward.....do.....			482
Professor of primary instruction.....do.....			609
Assistant professor of primary instruction.....do.....			358
Professor of drawing.....do.....			241
Professor of medicine.....do.....			241
Professor of medicine (supernumerary).....do.....			98
HOSPITALS.			
<i>Administrative.</i>			
Chiefs.....do.....			\$330
Clerks:			
First class.....do.....			265
Second class.....do.....			241
Stretcher-carriers.....do.....			162
<i>Faculty.</i>			
Chief secretary.....do.....			627
Chiefs.....do.....			579
Doctors:			
First class.....do.....			526
Second class.....do.....			414
Third class.....do.....			289
Surgeons:			
First class.....do.....			265
Second class.....do.....			212
Practitioners in surgery:			
First class.....do.....			212
Second class.....do.....			176
Nurses.....do.....			173
Messengers.....do.....			144
PUBLIC WORKS.			
<i>Personnel</i>			
Architects.....do.....			1,070
Assistant architects.....do.....			487
Preserver of plans.....do.....			434
Clerks.....do.....			265
Clerk of consultative board.....do.....			386
Overseer of works.....do.....			282
Porter.....do.....			212
<i>Fountains, sewers, pipes, &c.</i>			
Director architect.....do.....			1,070
Mechanical engineer.....do.....			868
Inspector of arches, fountains, &c.....do.....			540
Assistant inspector of arches, fountains, &c.....do.....			386
Overseer.....do.....			434
Engineer (steam).....do.....			540
Assistant engineer.....do.....			434
Inspector.....do.....			540
Firemen (engines).....do.....			265
Guard of warehouse.....do.....			265
Inspector of warehouse.....do.....			359

Annual, monthly, and daily wages paid to corporation employes—Continued.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Amount.
PUBLIC WAYS (STREET).			
<i>Personnel.</i>			
Chief engineer			1,070 80
Assistant engineer			651 37
Chief overseer of sidewalks, &c.			482 50
Chief overseer of pavements			313 62
Porter			177 49
<i>Common laborers.</i>			
Street pavers*	58	77	67
Street repairers*	29	48	38
CITY TAXES AND INCOME.			
<i>Administrative (office).</i>			
Principal administrator			\$1,351 00
Chief of division:			
First class			868 50
Second class			675 50
Officials:			
First class			579 00
Second class			482 50
Clerks:			
First class			337 75
Second class			313 62
Assistant clerks			247 22
Messengers			192 03
<i>Administrative (subordinate).</i>			
Inspectors of weights and measures			651 27
Inspectors:			
Second class			540 40
Third class			313 62
Gaugers:			
First class			431 25
Second class			313 62
Weighmasters			313 62
Tax collectors:			
Beef and sheep slaughter houses			651 27
Swine			313 62
Octroi or consumption			651 27
Assistant collectors			265 37
<i>Vigilance corps of consumos.</i>			
Visitor-general			994 55
Lieutenants:			
First			651 27
Second			540 40
Clerk of Visitor-general			388 00
Clerks			192 03
Corporals of infantry			289 50
Vigilants of infantry			192 03
Corporal of cavalry			289 50
Vigilants of cavalry			192 03

* These men in summer begin work at 6 a. m., work until 8.30 o'clock, when they are allowed a half hour rest. They then work until 12 m., and during the three hot months are allowed to rest until 3 p. m. They then work until 5.30 p. m., when they are allowed another rest until 6 o'clock. From this hour they work until sunset. During nine months in the year they work from sunrise to sunset, only resting one hour, viz, from 12 m. to 1 p. m.

XIII. GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND OFFICES.

Wages paid per year to employes in Government departments and offices, exclusive of tradesmen and laborers, in Madrid, Spain.

Occupations.	Highest.	Lowest.	Amount.
PRESIDENCY OF COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.			
President			\$5,790 00
Subsecretary			2,412 50
Other employes	\$198 00	\$965 00	
Porters (messengers)	144 75	579 00	

Wages paid per year to employes in Government departments and offices, &c.—Continued.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
COUNCIL OF STATE.			
President.....			\$5,790 00
Counselors.....			2,895 00
Attorney (fiscal).....			2,412 50
Secretary general.....			2,412 50
Other employes.....	\$241 25	\$1,640 50	
Porters (messengers).....	217 12	579 00	
MINISTRY OF STATE.			
Minister.....			5,790 00
Subsecretary (minister plenipotentiary, first class).....			2,412 50
Chiefs of bureaus (minister plenipotentiary, second class).....			2,412 50
Other employes.....	579 00	1,930 00	
Porters (messengers).....	250 90	555 50	
MINISTRY OF GRACE AND JUSTICE.			
Minister.....			5,790 00
Subsecretary.....			2,412 50
Chiefs of bureaus.....	1,930 00	2,412 50	
Other employes.....	241 25	1,688 75	
Porters (messengers).....	241 25	386 00	
SUPREME TRIBUNAL OF JUSTICE.			
President.....			5,790 00
Presidents of court.....			2,895 00
Magistrates.....			2,895 00
Attorney-general.....			2,895 00
Assistant attorney-general.....			2,219 50
Prosecutors.....			1,930 00
Government secretary.....			2,412 50
Vice-secretary.....			1,930 00
Secretaries of court.....			1,930 00
Other employes.....	193 00	555 50	
Porters (messengers, &c.).....	193 00	579 00	
MINISTRY OF WAR.			
Minister.....			5,790 00
Subsecretary.....			2,895 00
Other employes.....	193 00	1,930 00	
Porters (messengers, &c.).....	241 25	555 50	
Director-generals†.....			
MINISTRY OF MARINE.			
Minister.....			5,790 00
The chiefs of sections are high officers of the navy.....			
Other employes.....	241 25	1,544 00	
Porters (messengers, &c.).....	241 25	555 50	
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR (GOBERNACION).			
Minister.....			5,790 00
Subsecretary.....			2,412 50
Director-generals (chiefs of bureaus).....			2,412 50
Chiefs of civil administration, &c.....			1,688 75
Other employes.....	241 25	1,447 50	
Porters (messengers, &c.).....	193 00	555 50	
MINISTRY OF FOMENTO (PUBLIC WORKS).			
Minister.....			5,790 00
Director-generals (chiefs of bureaus).....			2,412 50
Chiefs of administration.....			1,688 75
Other employes.....	289 50	1,447 50	
Porters (messengers, &c.).....	241 25	555 50	
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (HACIENDA).			
Minister.....			5,790 00
Subsecretary.....			2,412 50
President tribunal of accounts.....			4,332 50
Director-generals (chiefs of bureaus).....			2,412 50
Other employes.....	193 00	1,688 75	
Porters (messengers, &c.).....	193 00	555 50	

* These are ministers resident, first, second, and third secretaries of legation on duty in the ministry of state.

† The director-generals of the different branches of the ministry are generals of the army.

‡ This covers the salaries of the officials in the different branches of the department.

Wages paid per year to employes in Government departments and offices, &c.—Continued.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
CIVIL GOVERNMENT.			
Governor*			\$2,895 00
Governor representation			1,930 00
Secretary			1,930 00
Chiefs of division:			
First class			1,158 00
Second class			965 00
Official (clerk) first class			675 50
Officials:			
Two second class			585 00
Two third class			482 50
One fourth class			386 00
Four fifth class			289 50
Porters			337 75
Messengers			241 25
PUBLIC ORDER.			
<i>Detective service.†</i>			
Chief of administration, second class			1,688 75
Chief of division, third class			772 00
Official (clerk), fourth class			386 00
Delegates (10)			772 00
Chief special inspectors (4)			772 00
Special inspectors (2) railroad stations			585 00
Special inspectors (10) of districts			585 00
Subinspectors (16)			386 00
Clerks (20)			241 25
Detectives (70) first class			241 25
Detectives (230) second class			193 00
<i>Police service.‡</i>			
Chief of police (colonel of the army)			1,688 75
Captains (11)			675 50
Lieutenants (10)			482 50
Second lieutenants (10)			386 00
Sergeants (11)			289 14
Second sergeants (30)			275 02
Corporals (50)			265 27
Second corporals (50)			250 90
Policemen (162), first class			241 50
Policemen (740), second class			193 00

* The governor at Madrid is also furnished with house, carriage, and servants. Public order is under the supervision of the civil governor.

† Members of the detective force have no uniform, but they furnish themselves with clothing and food.

‡ Members of the police force, including the common policeman, furnish themselves with uniforms and food. Service eight hours per day.

XV. PRINTERS AND PRINTING OFFICES.

Statement showing the wages paid per week of sixty hours to printers (compositors, pressmen, proof-readers, &c.), in Madrid.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Proof-readers	\$5 76	\$5 76	\$5 76
Type-setters	4 62	5 76	5 19
Apprentices	2 04	4 08	3 06

MALAGA.

REPORT BY CONSUL MARSTON.

MALE LABOR.

For wages in general trades, paid to laborers of every class, see Table I and other accompanying tables.

CLOTHING.

The poorer class of laborers in Andalusia are very badly clad—very coarse, ordinary clothes, with grass or hemp sandals, and no stockings. The better class of working people wear coarse clothes, shoes, and cotton hose. A suit of clothes for a common laborer costs about \$3, hat and sandals included. A suit of clothes for the better class costs from \$6 to \$8, including hat and shoes. Mechanics live and dress better. Poor people generally live in the suburbs, in small houses or rooms, the rent of which costs from \$1 to \$2 per month.

FOOD AND FOOD PRICES.

I herewith annex the prices of meats for the working classes, which is of the very poorest quality; meat that is sent from other parts of Spain, but which would not be permitted to be landed at either New York or London for purposes of food:

Articles.	Price.	Articles.	Price.
Beef.....per pound..	\$0 20	Codfish.....per pound..	\$0 10
Veal.....do.....	20	Rice.....do.....	\$0 04 to 05
Mutton.....do.....	\$0 15 to 18	Flour.....do.....	04 to 06
Pork (fresh).....do.....	25	Lard (Spanish).....do.....	10 to 12
Bacon.....do.....	20 to 25	Dry vegetables.....do.....	02
Butter*.....do.....	30 to 60	Onions.....do.....	02 to 06
Coffee*.....do.....	25 to 75	Cheese (goat's milk).....do.....	10 to 15
Sugar.....do.....	10 to 15	Charcoal.....do.....	1½
Potatoes†.....do.....	01½ to 06	Salt.....do.....	01
Vegetables†.....do.....	01½ to 06	Pepper.....do.....	05
Tomatoes†.....do.....	02 to 10	Tea.....do.....	50 to 1 25
Olive oil†.....do.....	10 to 12	Vermicelli.....do.....	07 to 09
Fresh and dried fruit†.....do.....	01 to 05	Tripe.....do.....	02½ to 03
Bread*.....do.....	02½ to 05	Eggs§.....per dozen.....	18 to 30
Fish‡.....do.....	01 to 05	Goat's milk.....per pint.....	02

* According to quality.
‡ According to abundance.

† According to season.
§ According to season and supply.

While writing on the subject of meat, I would state that the meat obtained from the animals which have been slain at bull-fights is always sold, with the permission of the authorities, at a given place, at the rate of 20 cents per pound, and is purchased only by the poorer classes as "bull-fight meat."

The national dish eaten by rich and poor alike, at all times, is the famous "olla" or "puchero," the delight of the Spaniard, the stew, the savory dress, the pot into which all viands find their way.

The "puchero" proper is as follows: Bacon and fresh meat stewed together in one pot, until the liquor becomes soup; vegetables, such as

potatoes, cabbage, garbanzos, red pepper, rice, &c., stewed in a rival pot. When the steam of this puchero becomes savory then the dish is finished. The soup, with swimming fat from the bacon, is poured into one dish and eaten first. It is called "caldo." The lumps of meat and bacon, called "cocido," are then turned into another huge dish, and over them are poured the whole contents of the vegetable-stew pan. This is the true "olla" or stew, formerly called "olla podrida," the veritable "puchero" in which the Spanish peasant's heart so greatly delights itself.

The meals of the Spanish peasantry are only two per diem, viz, the breakfast at 11 or 12 a. m., and the "cena" or supper at 6 p. m.

A Spanish peasant's life is perfectly happy if he can smoke his cigarette, eat, drink, work, and sleep. As regards education—well, his son may read and write, but—

I prefer to smoke, and eat, and work, and sleep, and watch the sun go down behind the crimson Sierra; that is enough for me (*por me eso es bastante*); but would I had a stew with meat in it every day of my life; then I should be perfectly happy.

PAST AND PRESENT WAGES.

Since 1878 the present rates of wages are about the same, as also the conditions of the working classes, but the prices of the necessary articles of food have somewhat increased.

HABITS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

The Spanish workingman is industrious in his way, but entirely without energy; he never does to-day what can be put off until to-morrow; his constant reply, when asked to commence a job of any kind, is "Mañana" (To-morrow), and if you see him again in a week it will surprise you.

The working classes have the greatest sympathy for each other in all kinds of misfortunes, and even crimes. As the civil guard passes your door with his prisoner in charge, his arms tied with a strong cord behind him, above the elbows, on his way to the court which tries him, the servants will all stand at the door as he passes, and but one exclamation escapes from their lips, "Pobre cito!" (Poor fellow!)

Many crimes are committed in Andalusia by the lower classes while in the heat of passion. It is said they cannot control their temper as is the case with those reared in a colder climate. They are adepts with the knife, which is called into requisition upon the slightest provocation. Malaga has the reputation, among Spaniards, of being the worst place in all Spain, where stabbing cases occur most frequently and where justice is slow to follow the criminal. But what can be expected in any country where bull-fights are regarded as the height of all that is noble, daring, and entertaining. There are many among the poor in Andalusia who will pawn their shirts, will sell anything they possess, to enable them to attend what in the eyes of a foreigner is considered the most brutal of all exhibitions, the bull-fight. The greatest feast day is always celebrated with a bull-fight, and the infant child, three or four years old, is a witness to the most atrocious sights, cruel in the extreme, which would shock the taste or feeling of any American. It is this brutal amusement which demoralizes the masses, which renders human life, through its influence, so cheap in Andalusia. Still, in honesty I must admit that no administration could take from the Spaniard his national sport.

Now, as I have written at length upon some of the worst features of Spanish life, in the spirit of justice I must treat upon many good qualities to be found amongst all classes of the Spanish people. The great majority you will find generous, sympathizing, and warm-hearted. Approach the dwelling of any Spaniard, no matter how poor he may be, or how scanty his meal, you are met with the salutation, "Guste usted comer?" (Will you eat?)

Wine being cheap, all use it as a beverage, but I have seen less drunkenness than in the United States. Usually the men are trust worthy, but they do not save much, principally because they have nothing to save; the whole life of the Spanish poor is simply from hand to mouth.

The average Spanish woman possesses rare qualities, let her be rich or poor. She is faithful in her domestic relations, loving, enduring to the last, and in her devotion to her family she will compare favorably with the women of any other nation. The "criada," or house servant, is rarely honest, viewed from an American stand point. Everything that is not under lock and key is appropriated, whether of service to her or not. They seem to think if not locked away from them it is no crime to take it. For instance, a friend of mine discharged his cook, whom he had found stealing. She, upon being questioned some days afterwards by an old comrade regarding the report that many things of value were missing from the house she had left, naively replied:

I was good to that Señora; true, I did take her sugar, her tea, her coffee, and I also drank her wine, but I never took her money nor anything of value.

FEELING BETWEEN EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYÉ.

The feeling which prevails between the employé and employer is a negative one.

TRADE ORGANIZATIONS.

There are some few organizations formed here in the interest of the working classes, but they are of no benefit to them, as they generally proceed on the "every man for himself policy."

STRIKES.

Strikes occur at times in Malaga, but in almost all cases the strikers suffer.

WAGES AND FOOD PURCHASES.

The laborer is paid in cash weekly, usually in silver. They are free to purchase the necessaries of life where they please.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

No co-operative societies exist in this province.

CONDITION OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

The condition of the working classes is anything but good, from an American stand-point, yet the climate is such that they require much less than the working classes in the United States. The greater portion of the working people are ignorant, but of good physique; they seem to care but little for their surroundings; their homes are scantily furnished and they have little hopes of any improvement in the future.

Their food I have already described. The dress of all workingwomen is always the same, varying only in the colors; young women dressing in bright, gaudy colors, and the elder ones in somber grays and blacks; particularly do they affect mourning. The dress is calico, with a wide hem, dragging a little at the back, starched as stiff as a board, so that it scrapes or rustles on the ground as they walk along, a shawl over their shoulders, and a handkerchief on their heads tied under the chin; this is at all times the sign that the wearer is in service, and is never changed. Great scope is, however, allowed in the display of colors of the shawls. On bull-fight or feast days you will see the younger ones in shawls of yellow China silk, handsomely embroidered with bright scarlet flowers, the cost of which could not be less than \$50 to \$60. These shawls may represent the savings of many years, and as great care is taken of them, as the owners grow older they are handed down from sister to sister, and from mother to daughter.

They have no chance for laying up anything for sickness or old age. The moral condition of the Spanish women is good; and I can say for Spain, what is not to be said of all countries, that immoral women are never seen in public in Andalusia.

HOW THE WORKING PEOPLE LIVE.

I have selected a representative Spanish workman, and I give the following answer to the questions contained in the circular, viz: A carpenter, forty years old, has a family of four children, from three to ten years old; his pay amounts to \$21 per month, and his expenses are as follows, viz: For rent of rooms, \$1.50; clothing, \$1.50; food and fuel, \$12; his personal expenses, \$3; incidental expenses, \$3; total, \$21. His complaint was bitter that he could never save a cent from his earnings; that would be impossible, and if sickness unfortunately overtake him, why he must eat less, to pay the doctor. Their meals consist (besides the puchero) principally of fish and vegetables, both of which are cheap. For breakfast, stewed potatoes, fish soup, sardines, fresh, and bread. For dinner puchero, salad, and fresh or dried fruit.

SAFETY OF FACTORY EMPLOYÉS.

No means are furnished for the safety of employés in factories, mines, mills, railways, &c. In cases of accidents in factories and railways, they usually allow \$1 per week, with medicines to the wounded person. In case of death a small amount is allowed to the family for burial and mourning expenses.

POLITICAL RIGHTS.

Workmen have no political rights in Spain, as only tax-payers who own property are allowed to vote; legislation gives no encouragement to the working classes.

EMIGRATION.

The Spanish people love Spain with a fondness that would be admirable if it was not stupid; they will live and starve in their native Castile rather than emigrate and prosper. The few Spaniards who do emigrate generally select countries where their own language is spoken; the fact is, a Spaniard is rather disgusted with any one who cannot speak Spanish, yet the Spanish poor never speak any language but

FEMALE LABOR.

There are about 10,000 female laborers, not including household or domestic servants, as follows :

Factories	2, 00
Shop-keepers and peddlers	2, 50
Agriculture	1, 00
Laundresses	1, 00
Fruit-packers	1, 00
Boarding-house keepers	50
Teachers	50
Artists	50
Seamstresses	1, 00
Total	10, 00

The average wages paid to female adults is about 25 cents per day's work from sunrise till sunset. They are ignorant, yet haughty in character and of strong physical condition. No means are provided for their improvement, nor is there provision made for their safety in case of accident or when sick or disabled from any cause.

Female labor does not affect the prices paid to men. The working classes have little or no education, and make no effort to improve themselves or their children.

The statements of values in the foregoing report are estimated at the par exchange, calculating the peseta at 20 cents of the American dollar.

H. C. MARSTON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Malaga, May 27, 1884.

I. GENERAL TRADES.

Statement showing the wages per week of sixty hours in Malaga.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average
Bricklayers	\$3 00	\$3 60	\$3 3
Hod-carriers	2 10	2 40	2 2
Masons	2 40	3 00	2 7
Tenders	2 10	2 40	2 2
Plasterers	2 40	3 00	2 7
Tenders	2 10	2 40	2 2
Stone-cutters	3 60	4 80	4 2
Plumbers	3 00	3 60	3 3
Assistants	1 80	2 40	2 1
Carpenters	3 00	4 20	3 6
Gas-fitters	3 00	3 60	3 3
Bakers	3 00	4 80	3 6
Blacksmiths	3 00	4 20	3 6
Strikers	2 10	2 70	2 4
Bookbinders	3 00	3 60	3 3
Brickmakers	3 60	4 80	4 2
Butchers	3 60	4 20	3 9
Brass-founders	3 00	3 60	3 3
Cabinet-makers	3 60	4 80	4 2
Confectioners	3 60	4 80	4 2
Coopers	3 60	9 00	4 8
Cutlery	3 00	3 60	3 3
Drivers	2 40	3 00	2 7
Draymen and teamsters	2 40	3 00	2 7
Cab and carriage	2 40	3 00	2 7
Street railways	3 60	3 60	3 6
Dyers	2 40	3 00	2 7

* With food.

Statement showing the wages per week of sixty hours in Malaga—Continued.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Engravers.....	\$3 60	\$4 80	\$4 20
Gardeners.....	1 80	2 40	2 10
Hatters.....	3 60	4 80	4 20
Horsehoers.....	3 00	4 20	3 60
Jewelers.....	4 80	6 00	5 40
Laborers and porters.....	3 00	3 60	3 30
Lithographers.....	3 60	6 00	4 20
Millwrights.....	1 80	2 40	*2 10
Nailmakers (hand).....	2 40	3 00	2 70
Potters.....	3 00	5 40	4 20
Printers.....	1 80	4 80	3 30
Teachers (public schools).....	3 00	4 20	3 60
Saddle and harness makers.....	3 60	4 80	4 20
Sailmakers.....	5 60	4 80	4 20
Stevedores..... per ton.			15
Tanners.....	3 00	3 60	3 30
Tailors.....	3 60	6 00	4 80
Telegraph operators.....	2 40	9 00	5 70
Tinsmiths.....	3 00	3 60	3 30
Weavers (outside drills).....	3 60	4 80	4 20
Shoemakers.....	3 00	3 60	3 30
Tapisters.....	3 60	4 80	4 20
Painters.....	3 00	4 20	3 90
Barbers.....	2 10	3 00	2 65
Ship-carpenters.....	6 00	6 00	6 00
Turners.....	3 00	4 20	3 60
Watchmakers.....	4 80	7 20	6 00
Carvers (wood).....	3 60	12 00	6 00
Copachmakers.....	3 60	4 80	4 20
Cartmakers.....	3 00	4 20	3 60
Locksmiths.....	3 00	4 20	3 60
Matmakers.....	1 80	3 60	2 70
Varnishers.....	2 40	4 20	3 30

* With food.

† With lodging.

II. FACTORIES, MILLS, ETC.

Wages paid per day in factories and mills in Malaga.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
COTTON FACTORIES.			
Engineers.....	\$3 00	\$5 00	\$4 00
Overseers.....	2 00	3 00	2 50
Superintendents.....	2 00	4 00	3 00
Mechanics.....	60	1 00	80
Laborers:			
Male.....	50	80	60
Female.....	20	40	30
Packers.....	80	80	50
Clerks.....	60	1 50	1 05
Porters.....	40	60	50
Servants.....	30	50	40
Boys and girls.....	10	20	15
SUGAR FACTORIES.			
Engineers.....	2 00	4 00	3 00
Overseers.....	1 00	2 00	1 50
Sugar-makers.....	2 00	4 00	3 00
Boilers.....	60	80	70
Distillers.....	50	70	60
Clerks.....	60	1 20	80
Laborers.....	40	50	45
Packers.....	50	60	55
Porters.....	40	60	50
FLOUR STEAM-MILLS.			
Engineers.....	1 00	1 50	1 25
Overseers.....	80	1 20	1 00
Laborers.....	40	70	55
Clerks.....	50	1 00	60
Servants.....	30	50	40

Wages paid per day in factories and mills in Malaga—Continued.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
FLOUR WATER-MILLS.			
Overseers	\$0 50	\$0 80	\$0 65
Workmen	35	45	40
SAW-MILLS (STREAM).			
Engineers	1 00	1 50	1 25
Overseers	60	1 00	80
Sawyers	60	80	70
Tenders	30	50	45

WORKING HOURS.

Cotton factories.—In summer from sunrise until sunset, one and a half hours' rest; in winter from 7 a. m. till 8 p. m., one and a half hours' rest.

Sugar factories.—During grinding season they work continually, changing hands every four hours.

Flour steam-mills.—From sunrise to sundown, one hour for rest.

Flour water-mills.—Day and night until the work is finished, with two sets of hands, changing every four hours.

Saw-mills.—From sunrise till sunset, one hour allowed for breakfast.

III. FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS, AND IRON WORKS.*Wages paid per day in foundries, machine-shops, and iron works in Malaga.*

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
FOUNDRIES AND IRON WORKS.*			
Engineers	\$3 50	\$5 00	\$4 25
Overseers	1 00	2 00	1 75
Superintendent	1 50	2 00	1 75
Mechanics	40	1 00	75
Castors and molders	80	1 00	90
Rollers	1 00	1 00	1 00
Furnacemen	40	1 00	80
Carpenters	50	1 00	75
Coalmen	40	60	50
Clerks	50	1 50	1 00
NAIL FACTORIES.†			
Overseer			1 50
Mechanics	40	80	60
Assistants	20	30	25
Laborers (boys)	05	15	10

* Working hours, twelve in summer and eleven hours in winter, less one and a half hours for meals.

† Working hours, from sunrise till sundown, less one hour allowed for breakfast.

V. MINES AND MINING.*Wages paid per day in, and in connection with, various mines in Malaga.*

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Superintendents	\$1 00	\$2 00	\$1 50
Foremen	60	75	70
Blasters	40	45	42½
Pickaxe laborers	40	45	42½
Carriers	30	40	35

Working hours, from 7 a. m. to 5 p. m. in winter; 6 a. m. to 6 p. m. in summer.

In both seasons two hours are allowed for breakfast and rest.

Barracks on huts are provided to laborers as lodgings when the mines are situated at a distance from the towns or villages.

All are paid weekly in cash, and are free to purchase where they please in most cases, although employers sometimes furnish articles at prices agreed upon.

No feeling, either good or bad, exists between employer and employés.

VI. RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per month to railway employés (those engaged about stations, as well as those engaged on the engines and cars, linemen, railroad laborers, &c.) in Malaga.

Occupation.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
LINE AND WORK DEPARTMENT.			
Chief engineer			\$338 33
Subchief engineer			150 00
Chief of department			100 00
Subchief of department			83 33
Chief of central office			58 33
Controller of materials			41 66
Clerk			35 40
Assistant clerks	\$8 00	\$30 00	19 00
Sketchers	15 00	58 00	30 20
Porters			14 58
Overseers	29 17	33 33	31 25
Foreman	16 50	19 50	18 00
Laborers	10 50	13 50	12 00
Gate-keepers	1 50	6 00	3 75
DIRECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.			
Head director			500 00
Secretary			66 66
Clerks	33 33	41 67	37 50
ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT.			
Chief			200 00
Subchief			83 33
Clerks	25 00	41 66	33 33
Cashier			108 33
Paymasters			*33 33
CONTROLLING DEPARTMENT.			
Controller			175 00
Chief department			58 33
Inspectors			50 00
Clerks	12 50	41 66	27 50
Ticket collectors			25 00
TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.			
Head chief			200 00
Head clerk			58 33
Clerks	16 50	37 50	25 00
Porters			16 66
Chiefs of department	20 83	58 33	41 25
Chiefs of trains	25 00	29 20	27 50
Brakemen			16 66
Telegraph director			83 33
Telegraph operators	10 40	12 50	11 45
Ticket-masters			16 66
Lamp-fixer			25 00
Lamp-lighter			12 50
Sweepers			4 25
Porters			12 50
Changing-car master			16 66
Wharf or platform masters			25 00
Loaders of freight			12 25
Guards and watchmen	12 50	16 66	14 58
Weighers		16 66	20 83
Assistant weighers			12 50
Switchmen			12 50
Chief inspector			83 33
Line inspector			58 33
Subline inspector			45 83
MATERIAL AND TRACTION DEPARTMENT.			
Chief of department			416 66
Controllers			66 66
Chiefs of sections			50 00
Clerks	25 00	41 67	33 33
Engineers†	35 00	50 00	42 50

* And traveling expenses.

† Engineers and firemen, besides these wages, have extra pay in the following cases, viz: (1) Sixty cents to engineers and 40 cents to firemen for every night's work when on duty out of the depot; (2) besides the above extra pay, they receive a gratification for economy of material, viz: \$2 per ton for saving of coal; 5 cents per pound for saving of oil; (3) also, if during the month they run more than 2,000 kilometers they are entitled to from 1 to 1½ cents per kilometer over and above the 2,000 kilometers. If the monthly run exceeds 2,600 kilometers, then the gratification will be from 1½ to 2 cents per kilometer. The above gratification is divided as follows: Two-thirds to the engineer, one-third to the fireman.

Wages paid per month to railway employes in Malaga—Continued.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
MATERIAL AND TRACTION DEPARTMENT—Continued.			
Firemen.....	\$18 00	\$30 00	\$23 25
Chief of deposit.....			66 66
Chief of engineers.....			58 33
Chief of engineers (supplementary).....			50 00
Mechanics.....	30 00	42 00	36 00
Boiler-makers.....	36 00	54 00	40 00
Blacksmiths.....	30 00	48 00	35 00
Carpenters.....	21 00	36 00	28 00
Painters.....	23 00	45 00	27 00
Tapists.....	18 00	39 00	25 00
Laborers.....	15 00	21 00	17 00

VII. SHIP-YARDS AND SHIP-BUILDING.

No ship-yards or ship-building at Malaga; there are, however, ship-carpenters for repairing ships and for boat-building. Working hours from sunrise till sundown, less one hour for meals. Regular wages, per day, \$1.

VIII. SEAMEN'S WAGES.

Wages paid per month to seamen (officers and men) distinguishing between ocean, coast, and river navigation, and between sail and steam, in Malaga.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
OCEAN.			
Sail:			
Master.....	\$40 00	\$50 00	\$45 00
First mate.....	25 00	30 00	27 50
Second mate.....	15 00	20 00	18 00
Quartermaster.....	14 00	16 00	15 00
Sailors.....	12 00	14 00	13 00
Steam:			
Master.....	50 00	60 00	55 00
First mate.....	25 00	35 00	30 00
Second mate.....	20 00	25 00	22 50
Quartermaster.....	18 00	20 00	19 00
Sailors.....	14 00	16 00	15 00
First engineer.....	50 00	60 00	55 00
Second engineer.....	35 00	40 00	37 50
Third engineer.....	25 00	30 00	27 50
Firemen.....	16 00	16 00	16 00
Coalmen.....	14 00	14 00	14 00
Cook.....	20 00	25 00	22 50
Carpenter.....	16 00	16 00	16 00
Greaser.....	12 00	14 00	13 00
COAST AND RIVER.			
Steam:			
Master.....	30 00	40 00	35 00
First mate.....	25 00	28 00	26 00
Second mate.....	20 00	24 00	22 00
Quartermaster.....	14 00	16 00	15 00
Sailors.....	12 00	14 00	13 00
First engineer.....	30 00	40 00	35 00
Second engineer.....	20 00	30 00	25 00
Firemen.....	14 00	14 00	14 00
Coalmen.....	12 00	12 00	12 00
Cook.....	15 00	20 00	18 00
Carpenter.....	14 00	14 00	14 00
Greaser.....	10 00	12 00	11 00

Sail.—Generally, trade is carried on by small smacks (feluccas), and the freight is divided, one-half to the owner, the other half amongst the crew.

NOTE.—Labor for loading or discharging cargo at Malaga is \$1.25 per day of nine working hours. Extra working hours, 20 cents per hour. If loading or discharging lead or iron, \$1.50 per day and 25 cents each extra hour. Fireman, double wages in all cases.

IX. STORE AND SHOP WAGES.

Wages paid per month in various stores, wholesale or retail, to males and females, in Malaga.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Male clerks:			
Banking and commercial.....	\$10 00	\$100 00	\$55 00
Dry goods.....	10 00	40 00	30 00
Fancy goods.....	6 00	20 00	13 00
Haberdashers.....	6 00	25 00	14 00
Hardware.....	6 00	30 00	18 00
Drug.....	9 00	30 00	19 50
Grocers.....	4 00	12 00	8 00
Others.....	4 00	20 00	10 00
Shop.....	2 00	8 00	5 00

NOTE.—All clerks, except banking and commercial, receive board and lodging in addition to their wages. Working hours, from early morning till 10 p. m. for all clerks except banking and commercial who work as circumstances require.

X. HOUSEHOLD WAGES IN TOWNS AND CITIES.

Wages paid per month to household servants (towns and cities) in Malaga, including board and lodging.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
MALES.			
Stewards.....	\$6 00	\$10 00	\$8 00
Cooks.....	4 00	8 00	6 00
Coachmen.....	4 00	10 00	7 00
Waiters.....	3 00	5 00	4 00
Footmen.....	2 00	4 00	3 00
Porters.....	2 00	4 00	3 00
Errand men.....	2 00	4 00	3 00
FEMALES.			
Housekeepers.....	4 00	8 00	6 00
Chambermaids.....	1 50	3 00	2 25
Seamstresses.....	1 50	2 50	2 00
Cook.....	2 00	3 00	2 50
Nurse.....	1 00	2 00	1 50
Washerwomen.....	1 50	2 50	2 00
Errand women.....	1 00	2 00	1 50

XI. AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Wages paid per day to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants in Malaga, with or without board and lodging.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Farm keeper or foreman.....	\$0 45	\$0 50	\$0 47½
Common laborers.....	35	40	37½
Temporary laborers (with food).....	25	30	27½
Teamsters (with food).....	35	40	37½
Shepherds (with food).....	10	20	15
Servants:			
Male (with food).....	15	20	17½
Female (with food).....	10	15	12½

NOTE.—Agricultural laborers work temporarily at first one farm and then another. They dress very poorly, and work from sunrise till sunset, having two hours for breakfast and dinner. Their meals consist of 2 pounds bread each, pork, salad, and fresh or dried fruit.

Laborers are paid in cash, and are free to purchase the necessities of life where they please. Employers and employees have no feeling for each other, and are oftentimes perfect strangers.

XII. CORPORATION EMPLOYÉS

Wages paid per year to the corporation employés in the city of Malaga.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
PROVINCIAL COUNCIL.			
President			\$800 00
Secretary			000 00
Common members			000 00
Committee members			1,000 00
Clerks			400 00
Assistants	\$300 00	\$600 00	250 00
Porters			250 00
Doctors			300 00
COMMON COUNCIL.			
President			000 00
Members			000 00
Secretary			700 00
Cashier			1,000 00
Clerks	250 00	600 00	400 00
Assistants			250 00
Porters			250 00
Servants			200 00
Chief of guards and watchmen			400 00
Guards and watchmen			150 00
Doctors			300 00
HOSPITAL.			
Administrator			600 00
Controller			500 00
Doctors	500 00	1,000 00	700 00
Assistant doctor	150 00	300 00	250 00
Nurses (male)			150 00
Sisters of charity			100 00
Druggist			300 00
Chaplain			300 00
Cook			200 00
Servants			150 00
Clerks	150 00	250 00	200 00
HARBOR IMPROVEMENT BOARD.			
President and members			000 00
Engineer			3,000 00
Secretary			1,000 00
Clerks	250 00	600 00	400 00
Assistant clerks			200 00
Porters			200 00
BOARD OF EDUCATION.			
President and members			000 00
Secretary			300 00
Clerks	150 00	250 00	200 00
Professors:			
Male	150 00	600 00	250 00
Female	75 00	200 00	100 00

NOTE.—Office hours from 10 a. m. till 4 p. m.

XIII. GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND OFFICES.

Wages paid per year to employés in Government departments and offices—exclusive of tradesmen and laborers, in Malaga.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
HEAD DEPARTMENT.			
Chief of revenues			*\$2,000
Administrator of taxes			1,500
Appointed clerks	\$300	\$800	500
Assistant clerks			150
Porters			150
CUSTOM-HOUSE.			
Collector			*1,500
Controller			1,200
Inspectors	400	1,000	640

* With house

Wages paid per year to employes in Government departments and offices, &c.—Continued.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
CUSTOM-HOUSE—Continued.			
Cashier			\$1, 300
Warehouse keeper			600
Stamper of goods			250
Clerks	\$300	\$800	580
Assistant clerks			150
Assistant inspectors			400
Porters			150
Servants			150
Custom-house officers (soldiers)			150
IMPROVEMENT DEPARTMENT.			
Head chief			1, 500
Second chief			1, 000
Clerks	500	600	550
Assistant clerks			200
Porters			200
GOVERNOR'S DEPARTMENT.			
Governor			2, 000
Secretary			1, 300
Clerks	300	700	450
Assistant clerks			200
Porters			200
Chief of police			600
Secretary of police			400
Inspectors of police			300
Sergeants of police			200
Policemen			150
SANITARY DEPARTMENT.			
Surgeons			300
Inspectors			300
Clerks	300	400	350
MARITIME HEALTH DEPARTMENT.			
Chief of sanidad			500
Doctors' assistants			300
Secretary			300
Interpreter			200
Health officers			150
Clerks	150	200	175
Boatmen			150 00
PUBLIC WORKS.			
Engineers	400 00	1, 200 00	600 00
Clerks	200 00	600 00	400 00
Assistant clerks			200 00
Carpenters	200 00	300 00	250 00
Masons	200 00	225 00	205 00
Blacksmiths	200 00	300 00	250 00
Stone-cutters	200 00	300 00	250 00
Laborers	150 00	200 00	175 00
TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.			
Director			600 00
Operator	150 00	500 00	225 00
Clerks	150 00	300 00	200 00
Carriers			150 00
POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.			
Administrator			500 00
Clerks	150 00	300 00	200 00
Assistant clerks			150 00
Letter-carriers			150 00
Porters, &c.			150 00
EXCISE OFFICE.			
Administrator			600 00
Clerks	200 00	300 00	250 00
Porters			150 00
Workmen			150 00

NOTE.—All Government offices are opened from 11 a. m. till 3 p. m. Telegraph office is open at all hours, day or night. Post-office is open for the delivery of letters as follows: From 8 to 9 o'clock a. m., 2 to 3 o'clock p. m., 8 to 9 o'clock p. m.

XIV. TRADES AND LABOR IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOY.

Wages paid by the day hours to the trades and laborers in Government employ in Malaga.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Carpenters	\$0 60	\$0 70	\$0 65
Masons	50	80	55
Blacksmiths	60	70	65
Stone-cutters	60	70	65
Laborers	40	50	45

Working hours from sunrise to sunset, less one hour for meals.

XV. PRINTERS AND PRINTING OFFICES.

Statement showing the wages paid per day to printers (compositors, pressmen, proof-readers, &c.) in Malaga.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Machinists	\$0 45	\$0 70	\$0 80
Composers	30	80	50
Pressmen	35	45	40
Marker *	20	25	22½
Wheeler †	40	50	45
Drawer ‡	10	15	12½

Work hours from 7 a. m. to sundown; one hour allowed for breakfast.

* Places the paper in press.

† Turns the wheel.

‡ Boy who takes out the paper from press after being printed.

SANTANDER.

REPORT BY CONSUL HARRISON.

Owing to the absence of statistics in this district I regret such full and accurate return cannot be given as I should have desired.

RATES OF WAGES.

The rates paid to all classes will be found in the accompanying schedules.

COST OF LIVING.

The cost of living is very difficult to arrive at, as it varies greatly between country and town. The country people in this and the neighboring provinces have generally got small crofts or farms, and live off the produce in the shape of maize, vegetables, pork, fowl, &c. On the coast this is varied with fish. Owing to their climatic and other surroundings should say they are as comfortable as most peasantry in Europe, although from all sources their income, as a family, cannot be on the average over half a dollar daily.

In towns the working class live about as follows:

	Cents.
<i>Breakfast.</i> —An infusion of husk of cocoa with some dry bread, and, in season, a sardine or two, price	5
<i>Dinner.</i> —A "cocido" dish composed of Egyptian beans, potatoes, pork, sausage, bread, and a glass of wine	20
<i>Supper.</i> —Salt codfish, bread, and wine	20
Total	45

PAST AND PRESENT WAGES.

Since 1878, date of last labor circular, wages have increased about 25 per cent., and cost of living has increased in a still greater proportion.

HABITS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

The working class here are, generally speaking, sober, but cannot save, as there is no margin between income and expenditure, and there is little or no ambition to rise, as they are happy with their lot.

The feeling between employé and employer is good, as most Spanish employers on a big scale are "aristo democrats" and treat their work-people with courtesy, but at the same time do nothing to improve their lot, being quite content that they should remain ignorant and live in wretched surroundings.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

There is no organization of labor here, nor is there a counter one of capital.

STRIKES AND FOOD PURCHASES.

Strikes are unknown. The laboring class are free to purchase where they like, and are paid weekly in "hard" money. Co-operative societies do not exist.

CONDITION OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

The social question here does not present any striking features. There is no excess of population; the climate is mild and benignant, and the people are contented. Their dwelling consists of a flat, containing a room and kitchen. The room has two "alcoves," that is, recesses to contain each a bed; the passage between the kitchen and said room has another "alcove," and at times a "water"-closet of the most primitive description, and almost invariably without any water supply. For such dwellings they pay from \$20 to \$35 per year.

ARTHUR H. HARRISON,

Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Santander, June, 1884.

I. GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in Santander.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
BUILDING TRADES.			
Bricklayers	\$3 80	\$4 80	\$4 05
Hod-carriers	1 80	3 00	2 40
Masons	3 30	4 80	4 05
Tenders	1 80	3 00	2 40
Plasterers	4 80	6 00	5 40
Tenders	1 80	3 00	2 40
Slaters	3 30	4 80	4 05
Roofers	3 30	4 80	4 05
Tenders	1 80	3 00	2 40
Plumbers	5 40	6 60	6 00
Assistants	2 40	3 60	3 00
Carpenters (in ship-yards)	3 60	5 40	4 50
Gas-fitters	5 40	6 60	6 00
OTHER TRADES.			
Bakers	6 00	7 80	6 90
Blacksmiths	4 20	7 20	5 70
Strikers	4 20	7 20	5 70
Bookbinders	3 60	5 40	4 50
Brickmakers	2 40	3 60	3 00
Brewers	3 60	6 60	5 40
Butchers	4 20	4 80	4 50
Brass founders	4 80	8 40	6 60
Cabinet-makers	3 60	6 00	4 80
Confectioners	3 00	6 00	4 50
Coopers	4 80	7 80	6 30
Distillers	4 80	5 40	5 10
Drivers:			
Coach	2 40	4 20	3 00
Draymen and teamsters	2 40	6 00	4 20
Cab and carriage	2 40	4 20	3 30
Street railways	2 40	4 20	3 30
Dyers	4 20	6 00	5 10
Engravers	6 00	12 00	9 00
Furriers	3 60	7 20	5 40
Gardeners	2 40	3 60	3 00
Hatters	2 40	3 60	3 00
Horse-shoers	4 20	6 00	5 10
Jewelers	4 20	6 00	5 10
Laborers, porters, &c	3 00	6 00	4 50
Lithographers	4 20	4 80	4 50
Nail-makers (hand)	4 20	4 20	4 20
Potters	2 40	3 60	3 00
Printers	4 20	6 00	5 10
Teachers, public schools	2 00	5 00	2 00
Saddle and harness makers	4 80	7 20	6 00
Sail-makers	4 80	4 80	4 80
Stevedores*	30 00	50 00	50 00
Tanners	3 60	7 20	5 40
Tailors	8 00	14 00	11 00
Telegraph operators	200 00	500 00	300 00
Tinsmiths	4 20	7 20	5 70
Weavers (private work outside of mills)	2 40	3 00	2 70

* Paid per ton.

II. FACTORIES, MILLS, ETC.

Wages paid per week of sixty to sixty-five hours in factories and mills in the consular district of Santander.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Foremen	\$12 50	\$17 50	\$15 00
Engine-drivers	7 50	15 00	10 00
Firemen	6 25	8 75	7 50
Blacksmiths	4 80	4 80	4 80
Riveters	4 80	6 00	5 40
Boiler-makers	4 80	6 00	5 40
Fitters	4 80	6 00	5 40
Assistants	3 00	4 20	3 60
Boys	1 20	2 40	1 50
Common workmen	4 20	5 00	4 20
Women	1 80	3 00	2 40
Head managing clerks	12 00	20 00	14 00
Cashiers	12 00	20 00	14 00
Bookkeepers	6 00	12 00	10 00
General small clerks	4 00	6 00	4 00

III. FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS, AND IRON WORKS.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in foundries, machine-shops, and iron works in Santander.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Foremen	\$15 00	\$20 00	\$17 50
Engineers	15 00	25 00	20 00
Engine-drivers	8 00	15 00	11 50
Firemen	6 00	7 50	7 50
Assistants	4 00	7 50	5 25
Boiler-makers	5 00	8 00	6 50
Riveters	5 00	8 00	6 50
Carpenters	3 60	4 80	4 20
Fitters	5 00	8 00	7 20
Clerks	4 00	8 00	6 00
Head clerks	8 00	15 00	11 50
Bookkeepers	7 00	12 00	9 50
General clerks	2 50	7 50	4 20
Common workmen	4 80	8 00	6 40
Blacksmiths	4 20	4 20	4 20

IV. GLASS-WORKERS.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours to glass-workers in consular district of Santander.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Director			
Foremen	\$12 50	\$17 50	\$15 00
Engineers	7 50	15 00	11 25
Firemen	6 25	8 75	7 50
Glass-workers	4 80	6 00	5 40
Common workmen	4 20	5 00	4 60

V. MINES AND MINING.

Wages paid per week of sixty to sixty-five hours in and in connection with iron and zinc mine in Santander.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average
Foreman	\$3 60	\$4 00	\$3 80
Common diggers	2 40	2 40	2 40
Common borers	3 00	4 00	3 50
Carrying rubbish:			
Boys	90	1 20	1 20
Women	90	1 20	1 20
Carmen, carrying either rubbish or minerals	4 80	6 00	5 40

VI. RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid to railway employés (those engaged about stations as well as those engaged on the engines and cars, linemen, railroad laborers, &c.) in Santander.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Station masters	\$200 00	\$800 00	\$500 00
Second master	200 00	600 00	400 00
Railway factors	200 00	300 00	250 00
Telegraph clerks	182 50	182 50	182 50
Engine drivers	30 00	60 00	45 00
Firemen	30 00	35 00	30 00
Points watchmen	18 00	18 00	18 00
Line laborers	2 40	2 50	2 40
Foremen	3 60	4 00	3 80
Workmen	2 40	2 40	2 40
Boys	1 20	1 80	1 50
Car service	1 20	1 80	1 50
Conductors of train	4 90	4 90	4 90
Brakemen	3 50	3 50	3 50
Ticket revisers	25 00	35 00	30 00
Civil engineers	45 00	60 00	47 50
Second engineers	40 00	50 00	45 00
Overseers	30 00	50 00	40 00
Clerks	25 00	35 00	30 00
General direction	35 00	35 00	30 00
Inspectors-general	80 00	100 00	90 00
First inspectors	70 00	90 00	80 00
Second inspectors	60 00	80 00	70 00
Secretaries	20 00	50 00	35 00
General clerks	15 00	30 00	22 50

* Sixty to seventy hours.

VII. SHIP-YARDS AND SHIP-BUILDING.

Wages paid in ship-yards (distinguishing between iron and wood ship-building) in Santander.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Naval architects	\$50 00	\$100 00	\$75 00
Surveyors	50 00	60 00	55 00
General clerks	15 00	30 00	22 50
Iron work:			
Engineers	15 00	25 00	20 00
Foremen	10 00	20 00	15 00
Engine drivers	8 00	15 00	11 50
Firemen	6 00	9 00	7 50
Blacksmiths	4 20	4 80	4 50
Boiler makers	5 00	8 00	6 50
Riveters and holders	5 00	8 00	6 50
Iron, brass, &c., fitters	5 00	8 00	6 50
Lathes men	5 00	6 00	5 50
General assistants	4 20	4 80	4 50
Boys	1 20	2 40	1 50
Wood work:			
Foremen	10 00	12 00	11 00
Naval carpenters	7 20	8 00	7 60
Assistants	4 00	4 20	4 10
Boys	1 80	1 80	1 80

VIII. SEAMEN'S WAGES.

Wages paid per month to seamen (officers and men), distinguishing between ocean, coast, and river navigation, and between sail and steam, in the consular district of Santander.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
OCEAN AND COAST STEAM NAVIGATION.			
Captains	\$60 00	\$150 00	\$105 00
Second officers or mates	50 00	100 00	75 00
Third officers	45 00	90 00	67 50
Boatswains	20 00	30 00	25 00
Second boatswains	15 00	30 00	20 00
Seamen	10 00	20 00	15 00
First engineer	80 00	120 00	100 00
Second engineer	65 00	80 00	72 50
Third and fourth engineer	40 00	50 00	45 00
Firemen	30 00	50 00	40 00
Coal tenders	30 00	35 00	32 50
Waiters			
Doctors and priests	40 00	80 00	50 00
Cooks	30 00	40 00	35 00
COAST AND OCEAN SAIL NAVIGATION.			
Captains	40 00	70 00	60 00
Mates	35 00	50 00	42 50
Boatswains	15 00	35 00	22 50
Seamen	8 00	20 00	14 00
COASTING-TRADE NAVIGATION.			
Master, without certificate	20 00	40 00	30 00
Boatswain	15 00	25 00	20 00
Cook and seamen	8 00	20 00	14 00

IX. STORE AND SHOP WAGES.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in Santander stores, wholesale or retail, to males and females, in general shop-keeping.

Occupations.	Lowest.		Highest.		Average.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Ship stores	\$6 00	\$4 00	\$8 00	\$5 00	\$7 50	\$4 00
Tailor shops	6 00	2 10	7 00	4 00	4 80	2 80
Milliners' shops	6 00	2 10	7 00	5 00	4 80	3 30
Stationery shops	4 90	3 50	4 90	3 50	4 90	3 50
Hat shops	4 20	2 10	6 00	4 00	4 80	3 30
Wine shops	3 00	2 50	4 00	3 00	3 00	2 50
Café (coffee shops or club)	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00
Taverns	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00
Candle shops	3 00	2 50	4 20	3 50	3 60	3 00
Coal stores	3 10	3 00	3 10	3 00	3 10	3 00
General stores	3 60	3 00	4 20	4 10	4 00	3 50
Provision shops	6 00	4 00	8 00	5 00	7 50	4 00
Bread shops	4 00	4 00	8 00	5 00	7 50	4 00
Butchers' shops	3 20	3 00	4 80	3 00	4 20	3 00

X. HOUSEHOLD WAGES IN TOWNS AND CITIES.

Wages paid per month to household servants (towns and cities) in Santander, Spain.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Women:			
Head servants	\$1 50	\$6 00	\$3 75
Maid servants	1 50	3 00	2 25
Cooks	1 50	4 00	2 75
Nurses			
Men:			
General servants	3 00	8 00	5 50
Coachmen	10 00	12 50	11 25
Grooms	12 00	15 00	14 50
	9 00	15 00	12 00

XI. AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Wages paid per day or month—as the case may be—to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants in Santander, with board and clothing.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Women employed in work of every description .....per day..	\$0 30	\$0 50	\$0 40
Women servants .....per month..	1 00	2 00	1 50
Men employed in agricultural work of every description.....per day..	50	60	55
Men servants employed in the country .....per month..	6 00	10 00	8 00

XII. CORPORATION EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per year of an average work of eight hours a day to the corporation employés in the city of Santander.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Lord mayor or alcalde*			
Secretary of municipal corporations			\$600 00
Municipal:			
Doctors			400 00
Analysts			500 00
Clerks	\$150 00	\$300 00	250 00
Tax-gatherers			180 00
Superintendents			
Teachers			
Hospital doctors			
General clerks			
Common workmen			100 00
Policemen			150 00
Chief officers of police			300 00

* No salary nor fees. It is a post taken only as an honor and for the good of the community.

XIV. TRADES AND LABOR—GOVERNMENT EMPLOY.

Wages paid to the trades and laborers in Government employ in Santander.

[Week of sixty hours.]

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
TOBACCO FACTORY.			
Director.....per month..	\$100 00	\$100 00	\$100 00
Clerks .....do...	20 00	30 00	25 00
Engine-driver.....do...	40 00	40 00	40 00
Fireman .....do...	30 00	30 00	30 00
Forewomen.....do...	18 00	18 00	18 00
Women in work.....per day..	40	40	40
General workmen.....do...	60	60	60

XV. PRINTERS AND PRINTING OFFICES.

Statement showing the wages paid per week of sixty hours to printers (compositors, pressmen, proof-readers, &c.) in Santander.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Compositors	\$4 20	\$6 00	\$5 40
Pressmen	3 00	4 20	3 60
Proof-readers	6 00	8 00	6 00
Engine-drivers	7 50	12 50	10 00
Firemen	6 00	10 00	8 75
Bookbinders	3 60	4 20	3 80
Sheet-arrangers	3 60	4 20	3 80
General clerks	3 00	6 00	4 20

I. GENERAL TRADES THROUGHOUT SPAIN.

Rates of wages paid throughout Spain.

[Statement prepared by Consul-General Reed, of Madrid.]

Occupations.	Alicante (72 hours).	Barcelona (80 hours).	Cadiz (54 hours).	Corunna.	Denia (72 hours).	Madrid (63 hours).	Malaga (60 hours).	Santander (80 hours).
Brickmakers	\$3 00	\$3 75	\$3 81		\$3 12½	\$2 61	\$4 50	\$3 00
Brewers		4 75	1 12			3 12		5 40
Butchers	6 60	5 00	4 73	\$3 00	3 25	3 48	3 90	4 50
Brass-founders	6 00	7 50	5 79			4 20	3 30	6 60
Cabinet-makers		5 25	5 21	3 60		4 32	4 20	4 80
Confectioners	6 90	8 00	3 55		3 60	3 42	4 20	4 50
Cigar-makers	1 90		3 73	1 20		3 20		
Coopers	6 30	5 50	4 63	2 40	6 60	4 52	4 80	6 30
Cutlers		1 50				3 72	3 30	
Distillers		4 25	6 37			3 15		5 10
Drivers:								
Draymen	3 00	4 00	4 05			3 15	2 70	4 20
Teamsters	3 00	4 00	4 05			3 15	2 70	4 20
Cabs¹	3 30	4 25	2 46½		3 00	2 88	2 70	3 30
Carriages, private						5 46		
Street railways		4 50	5 40			3 79	3 60	3 30
Conductors			5 40			4 69		
Dyers		4 75	3 47			3 72	2 70	5 10
Engravers		12 50	6 76			5 79	4 20	9 00
Furriers		3 75				3 20		5 40
Gardeners	2 10	4 50	3 47			2 58	2 10	3 00
Hatters	6 90	7 00	5 21			5 96	4 20	3 00
Horseshoers	4 80	4 50	4 73		3 25	4 32	3 60	5 10
Jewelers	9 10	7 00	4 44			14 38	5 40	5 10
Laborers, porters, &c.	2 10	4 25	3 86	2 10	3 12½	2 49	3 30	4 50
Lithographers	6 00	17 50	8 11			4 32	4 20	4 50
Millwrights	3 90	5 25					2 10	
Nail-makers (hand)	4 50	5 00					2 70	4 20
Potters	2 40	5 00	3 38			2 49	4 20	3 00
Printers	3 00	8 50	4 63		3 25	4 57	3 30	5 10
Teachers (public schools)²	7 00		15 77½		8 00	6 03½	3 60	6 78
Saddle and harness makers	6 90	4 25	4 73		3 25	5 17	4 20	6 00
Sail-makers	5 40	7 50	3 86		3 25		4 20	4 80
Stevedores	7 50	7 50	7 97		9 00		3 15	7 98
Tanners		4 50	3 76			4 02	3 30	5 40
Tailors	7 00	6 25	3 86	2 40	3 25	3 90	4 80	11 00
Telegraph operators⁴	4 80	8 50			9 80	5	5 70	
Tinsmiths	5 40	5 25	3 48			4 20	3 80	5 70
Weavers (outside of mills)		4 75					4 30	2 70
Boot and shoe makers				2 40		58 10	3 20	
Tapisters							4 20	
Painters (house)						5 40	3 90	
Glaziers			62 60½			75 10		
Barbers						55 35	52 65	
Ship carpenters							6 00	
Turners (wood)							3 60	
Carvers (wood)								
Watchmakers			55 79				6 00	
Coachmakers						5 00	4 20	
Cart-makers						4 80	3 60	
Locksmiths						4 98	3 60	
Mat-makers							2 70	
Varnishers						5 40	3 30	
Paper-hangers						6 00		

¹ Persons using cabs in Spain usually fee the drivers, which adds about 50 per cent. to their regular pay.

² An average cannot well be given, as teachers are paid by the year at salaries ranging from \$48.25 to \$579 per annum. Those paid the latter salary are comparatively few, while those getting a salary of from \$48.25 to \$300 are many. Consequently the average per week here given is a high approximation.

³ Per ton.

⁴ Telegraphs are under the control of the Government and the operators are paid by the year at the rate of from \$193 to \$482.50, United States money, per annum. An average per week cannot therefore be well made.

⁵ Piece work. ⁶ Sixty-three. ⁷ Sixty-three hours. ⁸ Twelve hours.

Statement prepared by Consul-General Reed, of Madrid, showing the average wages paid in the consular districts in Spain during the year 1884.

GENERAL TRADES IN SPAIN—Continued.

Occupations.	Alicante (72 hours).	Barcelona (60 hours).	Cadiz (54 hours).	Corunna.	Denia (72 hours).	Madrid (68 hours).	Malaga (60 hours).	Santander (60 hours).
Bricklayers.....		\$5 40	\$4 63	\$2 88	\$3 30	\$6 30	\$3 30	\$4 05
Hod-carriers.....	\$2 25	3 15			2 70	2 85	2 25	2 40
Masons.....	4 80	6 70	4 63	3 30	3 30	6 30	2 70	4 05
Tenders.....	2 70	3 15	3 47		1 65	2 85	2 25	2 40
Plasterers.....	4 20	4 85	4 05	3 00	3 30	6 30	2 70	5 40
Tenders.....	2 70	3 15			1 65	2 85	2 25	2 40
Slaters.....						6 30		4 05
Roofers.....	4 10	5 75			3 30	6 30		4 05
Tenders.....	2 70	3 15			1 65	2 85		2 40
Plumbers.....	7 50	4 37½	3 86		3 30	6 30	3 30	6 00
Assistants.....	3 90	1 00			1 65	2 85	2 10	3 00
Carpenters.....	5 70	5 00	4 63	3 60	3 75	5 40	3 00	4 50
Gas-fitters.....	5 40	4 90	3 86			5 20	3 30	6 00
Bakers.....	4 50	4 40	3 38	4 80	3 12½	2 55	3 60	6 90
Blacksmiths.....	7 50	4 50	5 79	6 60	3 12½	6 90	3 60	5 70
Strikers.....	3 75	5 25	3 47			2 49	2 40	5 70
Bookbinders.....	5 25	5 85	4 05	2 40		5 19	3 30	4 50

II. FACTORIES, MILLS, ETC.

Rates of wages paid throughout Spain—Continued.

Occupations.	Barcelona.	Cadiz.	Denia.	Madrid.	Malaga.
COTTON MILLS.					
Carders.....	\$6 80				
Carders, assistants.....	3 30				
Carders, foremen.....	9 00				
Weavers.....	4 75				
Tacklers (?).....	9 00				
Bleachers and finishers.....	3 50				
Bleachers, foreman.....	6 00				
Doublers (women).....	3 20				
Foremen.....	6 00				
Engineers.....					\$24 00
Overseers.....					15 00
Superintendents.....					18 00
Mechanics.....					4 80
Laborers:					
Male.....					3 60
Female.....					1 80
Packers.....					3 00
Clerks.....					6 30
Porters.....					3 00
Servants.....					2 40
Boys and girls.....					90
WOOLEN, SPINNING AND WEAVING.					
Dyers and washers.....	4 25				
Carding engines:					
Boys.....	1 50				
Assistants.....	4 00				
Carders.....	12 50				
Spinning machines and self-actors, &c.:					
Boys.....	2 00				
Spinners.....	6 00				
Winders:					
Girls.....	2 50				
Foremen.....	6 00				
Minder.....	6 00				
Weavers.....	5 50				
Tacklers (?).....	10 00				
Spool-winders (boys).....	2 50				

Rates of wages paid throughout Spain—Continued.

Occupations.	Barcelona.	Cadiz.	Denia.	Madrid.	Malaga.
WOOLEN, SPINNING AND WEAVING—Continued.					
Wool-washers	\$4 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foreman	8 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opener-winder	4 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shearer-winder	1 75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foreman (opener-shearer)	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cleaners	1 40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Menders (women)	3 12½	.....	.....	.....	.....
SILK SPINNERS AND TWISTERS.					
Cleaners (women)	1 15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winders (women)	1 75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twisters (women)	1 75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weavers (women)	3 37½	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assistants (women)	1 75	.....	.....	.....	.....
HEMP-SPINNING AND DOUBLING.					
Skutchers (?)	6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carders (?)	3 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Preparers	2 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spinners	4 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reelers and ballers	3 75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laborers	4 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
JUTE-SPINNING.					
Laborers (women)	2 15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spinners (women)	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weavers (women)	4 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
SUGAR FACTORIES.					
Engineers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$18 00
Overseers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 00
Sugar-makers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 00
Boilers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 20
Distillers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 80
Laborers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 70
Packers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 30
Porters .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 00
Clerks .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 80
STEAM FLOUR-MILLS.					
Engineers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 50
Overseers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 00
Laborers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 30
Clerks .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 60
Servants .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 40
WATER FLOUR-MILLS.					
Overseers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 90
Workmen .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 40
STEAM SAW-MILLS.					
Engineers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 50
Overseers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 80
Sawyers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 20
Tenders .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 70
PLAYING-CARDS FACTORY.					
Stampers (men) .....	.....	\$6 08	.....	\$4 09	.....
Colorers:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Men .....	.....	5 21	.....	.....	.....
Women .....	.....	5 21	.....	.....	.....
Cutters (women) .....	.....	2 82	.....	2 58	.....
Assorters (women) .....	.....	2 90	.....	2 46	.....
Polishers (men) .....	.....	3 47	.....	1 74	.....
Enamelers (boys) .....	.....	87	.....	2 87	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	85	.....
VERMICELLI FACTORY.					
Kneaders and bakers .....	.....	4 05	.....	.....	.....
Packers .....	.....	4 05	.....	.....	.....

Rates of wages paid throughout Spain—Continued.

Occupations.	Barcelona.	Cadiz.	Denia.	Madrid.	Malaga.
GAS WORKS.					
Firemen		\$6 08		\$5 79	
Engineers		6 76		4 62	
Blacksmiths		5 40		3 78	
Foreman blacksmith				6 90	
Carpenters		4 73		4 35	
Gasfitters		6 08		5 20	
Laborers		3 21		2 88	
PORCELAIN FACTORY.					
Men		2 88			
Women		1 44			
PETROLEUM REFINERY.					
Engineer		5 76			
Firemen		3 85			
Blacksmith		5 16			
Carpenter		3 35			
Mason		3 35			
Laborers		2 70			
Female help		1 44			
Children		1 44			
CANDLE FACTORY.					
Printer (of wrappers)		5 76			
Foreman (shop)		4 62		6 58	
Smith		3 42			
Smith's assistant		1 68			
Candle-molder		3 42			
Laborers		2 28		2 43	
METAL BEDSTEADS AND LAMP FACTORY.					
Founders		10 12			
Smiths		7 21			
Brass-finishers		7 21			
Decorators		10 12			
Smiths (ordinary)		6 22			
Foreman (paint shop)		20 22			
Women		2 48			
CORK FACTORY.					
Cork-maker		4 32			
Squarers		4 32			
Corkwood trimmers		4 05			
Assorters		2 88			
Laborers		2 61			
CARRIAGE FACTORY.					
Smiths				8 11	
Wheelwrights				4 92	
Painters				4 35	
Body-makers				4 59	
Trimmers				4 89	
PIANO FACTORY.					
Cabinet-workers				4 62	
Carpenters				3 95	
Mechanics				6 90	
Tuners				5 82	
MATCH FACTORY.					
Foremen				4 02	
Laborers (women and boys)				1 59	

III. FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS, AND IRON WORKS.

Occupations.	Barcelona (60 hours).	Madrid (60 hours).	Malaga (60 hours).	Santander (60 hours).
Foremen.....		\$11 58	\$10 50	\$17 50
Engineers.....			25 50	20 00
Superintendent.....		14 52	10 50	
Master founders.....		17 58		
Master assistants.....		2 19½		
Mechanics.....			4 50	
Casters and molders.....		6 19	5 40	
Master forgers.....		8 94		
Rollers.....			6 00	
Furnace-men.....			4 80	
Carpenters.....			3 75	4 20
Coat-men.....			3 00	
Clerks.....			6 00	8 25
Fitters.....	\$8 40			6 50
Turners.....	11 40	8 07		
Planers.....	11 40			
Forgers.....	12 00			
Founders.....	8 10			
Boiler-makers.....	7 20			6 50
Helpers.....	3 90			
Engine drivers.....		7 10		11 50
Firemen.....		6 11		7 50

IV. GLASS-WORKERS.

Occupations.	Barcelona (60 hours).	Cadiz (54 to 63 hours).	Santander (60 hours).
Superintendent.....		\$12 25	
Superintendent's assistant.....		4 73	
Chief of gang.....		13 58	
Blower.....	\$8 75	11 58	
Glass puddler.....		7 13	
Substitutes*.....		11 58	
Crucible makers.....		8 91	
Attendant to tempering furnace.....		5 40	
Firemen.....		4 05	\$7 50
Foremen.....			15 00
Engineers.....			11 25
Cutters.....	7 75		
Helpers.....	5 62		
Apprentices.....	1 62		
Glass-workers.....			5 40
Common workmen.....			4 60
Tenders to blowers (boys).....		2 03	
Smelters†.....		5 07	
Crucible chargers.....		4 73	
Firemen's assistant.....		3 38	
Frit grinders.....		3 38	

* Able to do the work of either chief of gang, blower, or puddler.

† Smelters, crucible chargers, firemen's assistant, and grinders work seven days per week, and from ten to fifteen hours each day.

V. MINES AND MINING IN SPAIN.

Occupations.	Cadiz (60 hours).	Malaga (66 hours).	Santander (66 hours).
Superintendents		\$9 00	
Foremen		4 20	\$3 80
Blasters		2 55	
Pickax laborers		2 55	
Carriers		2 10	1 05
Common diggers			2 40
Common borers			3 50
Carmen			5 40
RIO TINTO MINES.			
Miners:			
Working above ground*	†\$5 79		
Working under ground	† 5 79		
Laborers:			
Working above ground	† 3 48		
Working under ground	† 3 48		
Machine-shop.			
Turners	6 95		
Fitters	7 24		
Lathemen	4 40		
Attendants, boring machine	3 76		
Laborers	3 48		
Apprentices	2 31		
Foundry.			
Foreman	10 13		
Molders	5 79		
Assistants	3 48		
Boys	1 74		
On the railways.			
Station-masters §	6 63		
Engine drivers	9 65		
Conductors	4 82		
Firemen|| .....	4 33		
Brakemen	3 48		
Switchmen	2 59		
Level crossing guards	2 29		
Mechanics (wagons)	3 48		
Mechanics (locomotives)	6 96		
Plate layers	2 59		

* As the consul has given *day wages* at these mines, I have calculated at the rate of *six days per week*

† Sunrise to sunset. †48 hours.

§ Station-masters, engine-drivers, and conductors are paid by the month. The calculation is made at the rate of four weeks per month.

|| Firemen and the laborers which follow are paid by the day. The calculation is made at the rate of six days per week.

VI. RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS IN SPAIN.

PER ANNUM.

Occupations.	Madrid.	Malaga.	Santander.
Director of company	\$7,720 00	\$6,000 00	.....
Chief engineer (roads and works)	4,825 00	3,999 96	.....
Chief of telegraph service	3,860 00	999 96	.....
Chief engineer of mines	3,763 50	.....	.....
Chief of general accounts	3,377 50	2,400 00	.....
Secretary committee (Paris)	3,281 00	.....	.....
Chief central administration, &c.	2,416 00	699 96	.....
Chief warehouse, &c	2,412 50	.....	.....
Chief of litigation	1,930 00	.....	.....
Chief engineer:			
Construction	1,930 00	.....	.....
Traction	1,930 00	.....	.....
Second chief of movement	1,930 00	.....	.....
Sub-chief of service	1,833 50	.....	.....
Chief bookkeeper	1,737 00	.....	.....
Second chief of general accounts	1,737 00	.....	\$999 96
Central cashier	1,737 00	.....	1,299 96
Chief of claims	1,737 00	.....	.....
Engineer and chief of factory	1,737 00	.....	.....
Chief of office of intervention	1,640 50	.....	.....
Chief engineer of exploitation	1,640 50	.....	.....
Chief of division of traction	1,640 50	.....	.....
Chief medical officer	1,437 50	.....	.....
Sub-chief of traffic	1,437 50	.....	.....
Sub-chief engineer of exploitation	1,437 50	.....	.....
Architect	1,437 50	.....	.....
Chief of accounts (traction bureau)	1,437 50	.....	.....
Inspector (principal)	1,437 50	.....	.....
Engineer (principal)	1,437 50	.....	.....
Administrative agent	1,351 00	.....	.....
Chief administration section	1,351 00	.....	.....
Principal inspector central service	1,351 00	.....	.....
Principal inspector of telegraphs	1,351 00	.....	.....
Business agent, committee at Paris	1,283 45	.....	.....
Chief of section, committee at Paris	1,207 25	.....	.....
Chief of secretary's office	1,191 77	.....	.....
Secretary of secretary's office	1,158 00	.....	.....
Secretary litigation division	1,158 00	.....	.....
Chief of deposit at Seville and Malaga	1,158 00	799 92	.....
Inspector of movement	1,158 00	.....	.....
Chief of council section	1,061 50	.....	.....
Administrative inspector	1,061 50	.....	.....
Chief of accounts (warehouses)	1,061 50	.....	.....
Chief of section (warehouses)	1,061 50	.....	.....
Other employés	144 75	.....	.....
	to	.....	.....
	1,013 25	.....	.....
MACHINE-SHOPS AND LINE OFFICIALS.			
Overseer, repairing shop	774 89	.....	.....
Chief machinist	772 00	.....	.....
Chief of guards	579 00	.....	.....
Overseer, machine shop	528 34	.....	.....

Railway employes in Spain—Continued.

PER MONTH.

Occupations.	Consular districts.					
	Barce- lona.	Cadiz.	Denia.	Madrid.	Malaga.	Santan- der.
Machinists				\$32 76		
Engineers (locomotives)	\$50 00	\$44 52		32 76	\$42 50	\$45 00
Accountants, repairing shop				20 88		
Firemen:						
In shops				21 56		
Locomotives	25 00	26 00		21 56	23 25	32 50
Chiefs of stations	55 00	29 68	\$25 00	19 80	41 25	41 66
Sub-chiefs of stations				14 70		33 33
Workmen in machine-shop				16 80		
Station watchmen				14 70	14 58	
Workmen at deposits				14 70		
Conductors of trains	38 00	26 00		30 24	25 00	19 60
Ticket agents			18 00	25 00	16 66	
Telegraph operators	45 00		15 00	19 20	11 45	
Brakemen		13 52		14 40	16 66	10 50
Switchmen		12 16		10 08	12 50	18 00
General station hands		14 20		10 08		
Clerks at stations		13 84				
Carriage cleaners		14 20				
LOADING AND DISCHARGING.						
Foreman		14 84			25 00	
Ordinary hands		13 52			12 25	
ROAD-BED.						
Foreman (repair gang)		14 84				15 20
Ordinary linemen	25 00	11 48				7 80
General laborers	16 80					
Civil engineers						46 25
Overseers						40 00
Clerks						30 00
GENERAL DIRECTION.						
Inspectors general						90 00
Inspectors						75 00
Secretaries						35 00
Clerks						22 50
LINE AND WORK DEPARTMENT.						
Sub-chief engineer					150 00	
Chief of department					100 00	
Sub-chief of department					83 33	
Controller of materials					41 66	
Clerk					35 40	
Assistant clerks					19 00	
Sketchers					36 20	
Porters					14 58	
Overseers					31 25	
Foremen					18 00	
Laborers					12 00	
Gate-keepers					3 75	
DIRECTORS' DEPARTMENT.						
Secretary					46 66	
Clerks					37 50	
ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT.						
Clerks					33 33	
Paymasters (with traveling expenses)					33 33	
CONTROLLING DEPARTMENT.						
Controller					175 00	
Chief of department					58 33	
Inspectors					50 00	
Clerks					27 50	

LABOR IN EUROPE—SPAIN.

Railway employes in Spain—Continued.

PER MONTH—Continued.

Occupations.	Consular districts.					
	Barce-lona.	Cadiz.	Denia.	Madrid.	Malaga.	Santan-der.
TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.						
Head chief.....					\$200 00	
Head clerk.....					58 33	
Clerks.....					25 00	
Porters.....					16 66	
Chiefs of trains.....					27 50	
Lamp fixer.....					25 00	
Lamplighter.....					12 50	
Sweepers.....					4 25	
Porters.....					12 50	
Changing carmaster.....					16 66	
Weighers.....					16 65	
Chief inspector.....					83 33	
Line inspector.....					58 33	
Sub-line inspector.....					45 83	
MATERIAL AND TRACTION DEPARTMENT.						
Chief of department.....					416 66	
Controllers.....					66 66	
Chiefs of sections.....					50 00	
Clerks.....					33 33	
Chief of engineers.....					58 33	
Chief of engineers (supplementary).....					50 00	
Mechanics.....					36 00	
Boiler-makers.....					40 00	
Blacksmiths.....					35 00	
Carpenters.....					23 00	
Painters.....					27 00	
Tapisters.....					25 00	
Laborers.....					17 00	

VII. SHIP-YARDS AND SHIP-BUILDING IN SPAIN.

Occupations.	Consular districts.		
	Cadiz (60 hours).	Malaga.	Santander (60 hours).
Naval architects.....			\$18 75
Surveyors.....			13 75
General clerks.....			5 62
Engineers.....			20 00
Foremen.....	\$10 71		15 00
Engine-drivers.....			11 50
Blacksmiths.....	5 79		4 50
Boiler-makers.....	9 27		6 50
Riveters and holders.....	5 21		6 50
Iron-brass fitters.....			6 50
Lathesmen.....			5 50
General assistants.....			4 50
Boys.....			1 80
WOOD WORK.			
Foremen.....			11 00
Naval carpenters.....			7 60
Assistants.....			4 10
Boys.....			1 80
Ordinary shipwright.....	7 24		
Ship-joiners.....	6 95		
Foreman calker.....	10 71		
Journeyman.....	7 24		
SALVAGE AND WRECKING.			
Divers.....	*11 82		
Assistants.....	*6 75		
Ship-carpenters.....		\$6 00	

VIII. SEAMEN'S WAGES IN SPAIN.

PER MONTH.

Occupations.	Consular districts.					
	Alicante.	Barcelona.	Cadiz.	Denia.	Malaga.	Santander.
Ocean-going steam vessels:						
Captains.....		\$90 00	\$96 50		\$55 00	\$105.00
First mates.....		65 00	43 42		30 00	75 00
Second mates.....		50 00	28 85		22 50	67 50
Third mates *.....		37 50	38 60			
Doctors.....			48 25			50 00
Pursers.....			48 25			
Chaplains.....			38 60			50 00
First stewards.....			29 05			
Second stewards.....			24 13			
Quartermasters.....			29 05		19 00	
Boatswains.....			29 05			25 00
Carpenters.....			20 26		16 00	
Steersmen.....			15 44			
Ordinary seamen.....		15 50	13 51		15 00	15 00
Chief engineers.....		87 50	77 20		55 00	100 00
Second engineers.....		62 50	57 90		37 50	72 50
Third engineers.....		53 07	43 42		27 50	45 00
Fourth engineers.....			53 07			
Firemen.....					16 00	40 00
Assistants.....			23 16			
Oilers.....			24 12		13 00	
Leading firemen.....			24 12			
Ordinary firemen.....			17 37			
Coal passers.....			13 51			32 50
Cooks:						
First.....		45 00	24 12		22 50	35 00
Second.....			24 12			
Third.....			19 30			
Cabin boys.....			9 65			
Stowers.....			15 44			
COASTING STEAMERS.						
Captains.....	62 50	85 00	43 43		35 00	105 00
First mates.....	40 00	45 00	28 85		26 00	75 00
Second mates.....	27 50	32 50			22 00	67 50
Quartermasters.....					15 00	
Boatswains.....			19 30			25 00
Carpenters.....			19 30		14 00	
Engineers:						
First.....		72 50	62 73		35 00	100 00
Second.....		62 50	38 60		25 00	72 50
Cooks.....		25 00			18 00	35 00
Steersmen.....			17 37			
Ordinary seamen.....	13 50	13 50	13 51		13 00	15 00
Firemen.....					14 00	40 00
Boatmen.....					12 00	
Greasers (oilers).....					11 00	
Boys.....			7 72			
Firemen.....			21 23			
Coal-passers.....			19 78			
SAILING VESSELS.						
Ocean navigation:						
Captains.....	55 00	70 00	72 37		45 00	60 00
Mates.....	30 00	37 50	33 77		27 50	42 50
Mates, second.....		27 50			18 00	
Boatswains.....			19 30			22 50
Carpenters.....		22 50	19 30			
Steersmen.....			15 44			
Ordinary seamen.....	13 50	13 00	11 58		13 00	14 00
Cooks.....	30 00		19 30			
Stewards.....	30 00		19 30			
Coasting trade:						
Captains.....	55 00		38 60			30 00
Mates.....	30 00		21 23			
Steersmen.....			11 58			
Ordinary seamen.....	13 50		9 65	17 50		14 00
Boatswains.....						20 00
Cooks.....						14 00

* The wages of third mates, doctors, pursers, chaplains, second stewards, under the Cadiz column.

IX. STORE AND SHOP WAGES IN SPAIN.

[All employes in stores are also furnished with board and lodging.]

Occupations.	Consular districts.						
	Alicante.	Barcelona.	Cadiz.	Denia.	Madrid.	Malaga.	Santander.*
Banks or commercial offices:*							
Cashiers		\$13 12	\$50 66½		\$60 46		
Bookkeepers		11 87	60 81½		61 87		
Corresponding clerks			43 42½		45 74		
General clerks			38 77½		36 99	\$13 75	
Wholesale dry goods stores:†							
Salesmen			28 13½		28 66		
General clerks			28 13½		28 66		
Cashiers		13 12			33 66		
Bookkeepers		11 87			34 90		
Retail dry goods stores:†							
Cashiers					27 51		
Bookkeepers					32 45		
Salesmen	\$3 75	8 15	17 53	\$3 80	24 86	7 50	\$3 90
Retail fancy stores:†							
Cashiers					22 85		
Bookkeepers					29 28		
Salesmen†	3 75	6 50	26 13½	3 80	14 35	3 25	3 90
General salesmen:							
Retail hardware stores	3 75		17 53	3 80	14 10	9 00	3 90
Retail grocery stores	3 75		14 07	3 80	11 27	2 00	3 90
Retail liquor stores			14 07		11 27		3 00
Retail furniture stores					4 85		
Book and stationery stores					5 40		4 90
Retail drug stores:†							
Prescription clerks, &c.					5 75	4 87	

* Sixty hours.

† Eighty-four hours.

X. HOUSEHOLD WAGES IN SPAIN.

PER MONTH.

Occupations.	Consular district.						
	Alicante.	Barcelona.	Cadiz.	Denia.	Madrid.	Malaga.	Santander.
MALE.							
Stewards		\$9 50	\$9 65		\$20 00	\$8 00	
Cooks		16 00	11 58		12 00	6 00	
Coachmen (board)	\$12 50	32 50	21 23		21 84	7 00	\$14 50
Coachmen (without board)		7 25					
Footmen		15 00			5 50	3 00	
Stablemen			6 75		11 40		12 00
Waiters					10 00	4 00	
Porters					15 90	3 00	
General servants	5 00		4 83	\$5 50		3 00	11 25
FEMALE.							
Housekeepers					8 00	6 00	3 75
Maids	2 25				6 50		2 25
Chambermaids		3 75			3 25	2 25	
Cooks	3 25	6 00	5 79	3 75	7 00	2 50	2 75
Seamstresses			4 83		8 00	2 00	
Nurse		9 50			5 50	1 50	5 50
General servants			3 86	2 75	2 75	1 50	
Laundresses			5 79		6 00	2 00	

XI. AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN SPAIN.

PER DAY.

Occupations.	Consular districts.						
	Alicante.	Barcelona.	Cadiz.	Denia.	Madrid.	Malaga.	Santander.
Farm keeper or foreman*						0 47½	
Common laborers.....	\$0 45	\$0 60	\$0 48	\$0 50	\$0 37½	0 37½	0 55
Common laborers (women).....				0 25			0 40
Temporary laborers.....						0 27½	
Teamsters						0 37½	
Servants:							
Male, with food						0 17½	0 33
Female, with food.....	0 6½	0 5½				0 12½	0 6½
Harvest hands.....		0 90	0 82		0 47½		
Plowmen			0 53				
Cowmen			0 57				
Shepherds.....			0 57				
Swineherds.....			0 57				
Vineyard laborers.....			0 67				

Agricultural laborers throughout Spain generally work from sunrise to sunset, with the exception of two hours allowed for breakfast and dinner. They also furnish their own food and lodging. House servants excepted.

RUSSIA.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL STANTON, OF ST. PETERSBURG.

Herewith I have the honor to transmit, in reply to the Department's Labor Circular, the information which it has been possible for me to collect in this consular district and those of the agencies at Cronstadt, Revel, and Riga.

I have experienced, through the apathy and indifference of the community on such matters, the greatest difficulty in procuring the data for this report, and my experience is borne out by that of the agents.

On being informed by the Central Statistical Bureau, in answer to an inquiry of mine in April last, that they possessed no such statistics at that office, I at once applied to the various Government departments for particulars of the wages, &c., of the laborers in the employ of the Government, and invoked the aid of the legation to the same end.

Up to the present date, however, no reply has been received either at the legation or this office.

Inquiries made simultaneously of the leading employers of labor met, as a rule, with much the same fate. The greatest willingness to oblige was generally expressed, but nothing, in most instances, came of these professions.

The figures forwarded are the result of individual effort, and are as full and exact as it was possible for me to procure.

Notwithstanding repeated disappointments I have retained this report, which was written two months ago, in the hope of making it more complete by the addition of data then lacking and which I daily expected to receive.

I am compelled, however, to forward the report in its incomplete state, lest the information arrive too late to be of value to the Department.

Any particulars now omitted which it shall be my good fortune to receive shall be forwarded later on.

The replies to the interrogatories are in the main as applicable to the agencies as to St. Petersburg, the chief difference being that the character and condition of the laboring classes is better in the Baltic provinces and Finland than in Russia proper.

EDGAR STANTON,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
St. Petersburg, August 1, 1884.

I.—MALE LABOR.

RATES OF WAGES.

As far as obtainable the rates of wages are given in the accompanying tables, special attention being called to those of agricultural laborers.

It is difficult to establish an average rate, in consequence of the different methods prevailing both as to work and to payment. In some factories laborers, being lodged and fed, earn but nominal wages; in others, working by the piece, wages are larger; and in others, again,

being lodged but not fed, the wages earned vary from those earned under different systems.

One or two examples will serve to prove this :

In the largest rope and cordage factory in this city the laborers earn, working ten hours a day, from 28.8 cents to 55.2 cents daily, with free lodging and fuel in the factory.

In the leading glass works in this vicinity common laborers earn from \$48 to \$67.20 per annum, being lodged and fed at the works.

Master hands work by the piece, and earn from \$57.60 to \$86.40 per month, with free lodging and fuel, but they are obliged to pay their assistants and apprentices, who receive, the former from \$7.20 to \$14.40, the latter from \$3.84 to \$4.80 per month. Overseers, assorters, and clerks receive in this factory from \$16.80 to \$48 per month.

It will be seen from the foregoing how difficult it is to establish an average rate. Wages in almost every individual case are a matter of bargain, and in this city the wages of all laborers connected with the building trades fluctuate largely, according as the building trade is active or dull.

Owing to the excessive dullness of the present season and the large number of unskilled workmen out of employment, laborers of this class may be had as low as 24 cents per diem.

Ordinarily the average rate for unskilled labor and half-skilled workmen would range from 48 to 57.6 cents.

COST OF LIVING.

The cost of living to a laborer is as various as the wages earned. It depends upon the demands the person makes upon life and its comforts, upon his being married or single, and if married upon his family's being with him in St. Petersburg, or, as is generally the case, in some village of the interior.

Again, the cost of living is greatly different according as the laborer is independent or dependent, *i. e.*, whether working for own account, or whether, having sold his labor to some contractor, he is working in union with many others.

As a rule, the Russian laborer lays no claim upon the comforts of life. His wants are almost nil, and the wages earned indicate the amount spent.

Many if not most of the married laborers have their families living in villages in the country, and the cost of their support must be deducted from the wages earned. In most cases also laborers have free lodging and not unfrequently both food and fuel as well. Laborers whom I have termed dependent are virtually slaves to the contractors, and living and messing together the expense is reduced to a minimum.

With free lodging and fuel, a rope manufacturer of this city estimates that a laborer can live for .096 cent per diem. Cotton operators are supposed to consume, men, \$4.80; women, \$3.84; children, \$2.88 per month for food and clothing, living in country mills in barracks on the premises rent free, and paying in St. Petersburg and Moscow about 48 cents rental per month.

In a glass works the cost of living for a laborer's family is estimated to be from \$16.80 to \$24 per month. In a steam biscuit manufactory it is estimated that a laborer needs for his support from 72 cents to 2.40 per week.

The ordinary prices paid by laborers for food, &c., are as follows :

Article.	Price.	Article.	Price.
Meat per pound..	\$0. 057	Potatoes per 36 pounds..	\$0. 334
Tea do.....	0. 48	Coffee per pound..	0. 144
Milk per pint..	0. 048	Bread:	
Fish per pound..	0. 0384	White do.....	0. 031
Cucumbers per 100..	0. 288	Black do.....	0. 0096 to 0. 0168
Butter per pound..	0. 144	Beer per bottle..	0. 0336
Vodki per bottle..	0. 153	Krass do.....	0. 0096 to 0. 024

COMPARISON OF WAGES.

With but few exceptions wages have advanced since 1878 in instances as much as 40 per cent., though the average will probably be found between 10 and 15 per cent.

The conditions of life prevailing then and now are much the same, except that the prices of the necessities of life have advanced proportionately as the national currency has depreciated.

HABITS OF WORKING CLASSES.

The unanimous judgment of the employers is that the Russian laborers as a class are idle, unreliable, and wasteful. They are intelligent and obedient, but these redeeming qualities shine forth only under the strictest control.

The principal causes of their degradation are drink, to which they are excessively addicted, ignorance, and the absence of anything like home life.

The wholly unreliable nature of the ordinary Russian laborer is evidenced by the extensive employment of half-grown youths and lads. They are seen everywhere performing work far beyond their years and strength. This is due solely to the predilection of the men for drink, for although these boys do wonderfully well for their years, their work is equal to that of adults neither in quality nor quantity.

FEELING BETWEEN EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYÉ.

The feeling prevailing between employer and employé is, on the whole, good, being characterized on the part of the latter by an almost patriarchal confidence in and dependence on the former. The employers, however, as a rule, take but little interest in their workpeople, and do little or nothing to improve their condition and are generally indifferent as to what becomes of them.

ORGANIZED CONDITION OF LABOR AND PREVALENCY OF STRIKES.

Labor organizations are unknown, and it is doubtful whether trades unions and similar societies would be permitted to exist. Strikes are practically unknown, and in those isolated instances where they have occurred have been put down at once by the direct action of the police authorities.

FREEDOM OF PURCHASE.

Laborers may purchase the necessities of life where they please, employers seldom if ever imposing conditions in this respect. Wages are paid either weekly or monthly in paper roubles; agricultural laborers often receive their wages in advance. Co-operative societies do not exist among the laboring classes.

CONDITION OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

The general condition of the working classes is one of poverty and want. Their manner of life, their homes, food, clothing, &c., are extremely primitive not to say wretched. A little frugality, with the utter lack of wants, would admit of their saving something, even from their wretched wages, but drink absorbs every superfluous copeck.

They have few if any chances of bettering their condition, and the influences surrounding them are generally bad. Their physical condition is far better than their moral one.

They come to the city on the approach of summer in large numbers seeking employment. In the absence of a home, their families having been left behind in the villages, they herd together in miserable hovels, live mostly on black bread, herrings and cucumbers, and, spending their evenings in drunken bouts, become demoralized in every sense of the word.

Crowded into small unventilated quarters, living on insufficient and indigestible food, surrounded by and dwelling in dirt and filth, they fall easy victims to disease, and are scourged by typhoid fever in all its forms.

Linen trousers and shirt, the latter worn outside the former, with high boots, in which the trousers are tucked, or bast shoes, form, with the addition of a sheep-skin coat in winter, their principal clothing.

Beyond this and food enough to keep body and soul together, they are absolutely without wants, and this very wantlessness of the masses reacts most detrimentally on the trade and manufacturing industries of the country.

The Russian laborer's habit of leaving to seek work in cities, where he often remains for years without returning, is the cause of infinite harm, both to his family and himself. The healthy influences of home-life are lost to both, whilst those of immorality and dissipation smother and obliterate all better feelings.

Some of the larger factories, mostly those under the management of foreigners, have taken pains to improve the condition of their work-people by building suitable dwellings, establishing schools, &c., but the vast majority of employers are indifferent to the condition of their work-people, who live and die in a state of wretchedness and poverty.

The Finns and other laborers of the Baltic provinces are in all respects superior to the Russians.

The following examples, taken from actual life, will furnish some little idea of the manner in which the Russian laborer lives under the most favorable circumstances:

Married laborers live in separate lodgings, consisting of two rooms, which they receive rent free from the proprietor. Each house contains two lodgings. Here they feed themselves and cultivate the gardens allotted to them.

Unmarried men dwell together in one large room, a square fathom

superficial space being allotted to each person. These men are fed by the employer at a cost of \$3.36 to \$3.84 per month.

The proprietor says of these people, "A few save their wages, and those who do not are given to drink. Their physical condition is good, their moral one the reverse."

A HOUSE PORTER'S STATEMENT.

An upper doornik, or house porter, makes the following statements in reply to the questions put to him:

Question. How old are you?—**Answer.** Twenty-nine years.

Q. What is your occupation?—**A.** I am upper house porter, and have, with two assistants or under porters, the charge of the house—i. e., we must keep the street before the house, the sidewalk, the courtyard, &c., in good order; must carry wood to all the tenants, remove the accumulated dirt and ashes from the lodgings; must keep watch on house and tenants and all who enter or leave it; must see that all tenants are supplied with passes; must report to the police all arrivals and departures, &c.; must remove from roof and courtyard and sidewalks all snow and ice, &c.

Q. What wages do you receive?—**A.** I receive from landlord \$12 per month, and \$7.20 from tenants, making \$19.20 per month, with free lodging.

Q. How many hours do you work a day?—**A.** I work with my assistants in turns night and day. The number of hours is difficult to determine, but I suppose from ten to twelve, with two hours for meals.

Q. Have you a family?—**A.** I have a wife and two children, the eldest eight, the youngest an infant.

Q. Can you support your family on such wages.—**A.** No.

Q. What do your total earnings amount to?—**A.** My total income varies from \$240 to \$258, according as the crops from my land in the country are good or bad.

Q. What use do you make of this money?—**A.** Clothing for self and family, \$57.60; food for self and family, \$86.40; send to village to support parents, \$72; taxes on land in village, \$21.60; passport, 96 cents; school money, 96 cents; total, \$239.52.

Q. Of what kind of food do your daily meals consist?—**A.** Breakfast, tea and white bread; dinner and supper, soup and meat four days in the week; the other days are fast days, when neither meat nor fat are eaten; on such days our meals consist of bread, fish, &c.

This man occupies with his family and assistants, or four adults and two children one small room with two windows.

Similar questions put to a packer in a glass factory elicited the following replies:

Age, forty-two years; has wife and five children in village; earns \$12 per month; with free lodging for self; works eleven hours daily, with one and a half hours for meals. Total income about \$264, about \$120 of which is the product of the land cultivated by his family. His expenses are: clothing for self and family, \$38.40; food, including what land produces, \$102.12; taxes on land, \$19.20; school money, \$1.92; passport, 96 cents; sends family in village, \$10; sundries (unexplained), \$55.40; total, \$264. Meals same as at Dvornik.

Same questions propounded to a metal-turner in an iron foundry elicited the following replies:

Age, forty-five years; has wife and two children; earns 72 cents daily; works eleven hours daily; wife earns \$2.40 per month by sewing. Total annual income is \$254.40. His expenses are: Rent, \$34.56; food, \$190; clothing, \$24; taxes, \$2.40; sundries, \$3.44; total, \$254.

None of the foregoing laborers save anything, most parents being supported in their old age by their children.

All of these men are more or less illiterate; neither knew how much his clothing and necessary expenses came to, having apparently never made a calculation of income and expenditure, nor would either of them concede that any part was spent at the tavern.

MEANS FOR SAFETY OF EMPLOYÉS.

Uniform and regular provisions for the safety of the employed do not exist, the means furnished being in each instance dependent on the character of the individual employer. Generally every precaution is

taken against fire, as much, however, if not more, in the interest of the employer than of the employed.

Injured and sick laborers are treated gratis in all large works, many of which have their own medical man and apothecary. Ordinarily such laborers receive full pay whilst incapacitated from work, and in some instances the permanently disabled are pensioned, and the heirs of those laborers who may have been killed in the performance of their duty receive for life a larger or smaller percentage of the deceased's wages.

As already stated, it is extremely rare that the employer interests himself in the moral or physical condition of the employed. The relations existing between them are purely those of master and servant, but, notwithstanding this indifference of the master, are of a most amicable nature.

POLITICAL RIGHTS.

The working classes possess no political rights and exert no influence whatever on the legislation. The laborer as a rule pays a head tax of about \$1.44 and about 93.6 cents for passport. The land-owning peasant has also certain variable dues to pay to the commune. Passports are obligatory, and the dues paid therefor entitle the holder to free treatment in hospitals.

In latter years the tendency of legislation has been to ameliorate the condition and lighten the burdens of the working classes.

CAUSES OF EMIGRATION, ETC.

Emigration from Russia is wholly unimportant, being mostly confined to Jews, who have been induced to leave their homes by religious persecution.

Migration, however, from one portion of the country to the other is of constant occurrence, and is caused either by lack of employment or the exhaustion of the soil.

II.—FEMALE LABOR.

It is impossible to ascertain the number of women and children employed in the district of St. Petersburg.

WAGES PAID TO FEMALE ADULTS.

Agricultural laborers earn from 14.4 to 33.6 cents a day. Charwomen earn 28.8 cents a day with food, and 48 cents if finding themselves. Women working by the piece in cigarette factories earn from \$1.92 to \$3.36 per week, the average being \$2.40. The average daily wage of an ordinary unskilled female is from 19.2 to 24 cents.

HOURS OF LABOR.

In mills, when working night and day, they work in six-hour changes; otherwise 13½ hours daily, *i. e.*, from 5 a. m. to 8 p. m., with 1½ hours for meals. Agricultural laborers work from sunrise to sunset, with 3 hours for meals.

As a rule their physical condition is wretched, and their moral one no better.

The Streglitz, Narva, and some few other large mills do what they can for the improvement of employes, but in the great majority of cases no attention is paid to their improvement whatever.

MEANS PROVIDED FOR SAFETY.

In a few of the better mills, ladders are attached to all stories, and machinery which is dangerous is railed in. No more precaution is taken, however, than in the case of male operatives, and in general the precautionary measures taken are imperfect and unreliable.

SANITARY MEASURES.

The Streglitz and Narva cotton-mills have a lazaret and apothecary on the premises, where the disabled sick receive free treatment. All hands receive during their sickness or disability one-half of their wages. The same rule governs women during their confinement, who are not permitted to work from definite dates before and after their confinement.

Such provisions are found, however, only in the best and largest mills. As a general rule, as little is done for the sick and disabled as is possible.

COMPARISON OF WAGES.

The wages of women have increased, though in a lesser degree than those of men, whilst the cost of the necessities of life has advanced as much for the one as for the other. As far as can be ascertained the employment of women has had no effect on the wages of men, and the effect on social and industrial conditions is unknown to me.

EDUCATION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

The great mass of women employed in factories are entirely without education, and their children are equally lacking therein. In a few mills, which may be called model ones, schools are established, and efforts are made to impart the knowledge of reading, writing, and a little arithmetic to the employés, but in general no effort of the kind is made by employers. Children are largely employed, and were formerly overworked. Since May, 1884, children under twelve may not be employed, and those under fifteen for not more than eight hours out of twenty-four, and must be taught to read and write at the employer's expense.

This is the law, but I am led to believe that in most cases it is a dead letter.

Family circles and home life as existing among the laboring classes in America is unknown here. Men wander from their villages seeking work; remaining away the entire summer, and often for years. In the villages several families are crowded together in one house, and family life under such circumstances cannot develop the charms which endear it to our hearts. The influences, therefore, of employment in factories are less felt, though doubtless the effects on the individual are much the same.

As before stated, the moral standard, both of males and females, is low. The physical appearance of the laborers is not good nor healthy, yet their powers of endurance and their insensibility to heat and cold are simply wonderful.

Women and children invariably become old before their time, the change in appearance from a girl of eighteen to a woman of twenty-five being so great as to render the person unrecognizable.

I. GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid (daily work of twelve hours) in St. Petersburg.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
BUILDING TRADES.			
Masons (for summer and found)	\$36.00	\$84.00	\$60.00
Tenders (for summer and found)	14.40	24.00	19.20
Plasterers (for summer and found)	36.40	60.00	48.00
Tenders (for summer and found)	14.40	24.00	19.20
Roofers (for summer and found)	48.00	96.00	67.20
Tenders (for summer and found)	14.40	48.00	28.80
Plumbers (monthly and found)	7.20	19.20	12.00
Assistants (monthly and found)	7.20	19.20	12.00
Carpenters (for summer and found)	19.20	72.00	43.20
Gas-fitters (monthly and found)	7.20	28.80	12.00
OTHER TRADES.			
Bakers (monthly and found)	4.80	14.40	9.60
Blacksmiths (monthly and found)	7.20	31.20	12.00
Strikers (monthly and found)	3.36	7.20	4.80
Bookbinders (daily and not found) .....	.384	.768	.576
Bookbinders, in piece-work	9.60	28.80	16.80
Brickmakers (daily and found) .....	.48	.96	.....
Brickmakers, per 1,000	1.68	2.16	.....
Brickmakers, per summer	57.60	72.00	.....
Brewers (monthly and found)	9.60	96.00	24.00
Butchers (monthly and found)	4.80	19.20	9.60
Brass-founders (daily and not found) .....	.48	1.68	.84
Cabinet-makers (monthly and found)	3.84	28.80	14.40
Confectioners (monthly and found)	12.00	48.00	19.20
Cigar and cigarette-makers (daily and not found) .....	.216	.72	.48
Cigarette-makers, per 1,000, women .....	.216	.86	.....
Cigar-makers, per 1,000, men	1.44	2.40	.....
Coopers (monthly and found)	3.36	12.00	5.76
Cutlery (monthly and found)	7.20	24.00	12.00
Distillers, with free lodgings (monthly and found)	9.60	72.00	19.20
Drivers:			
Draymen and teamsters (monthly and found)	4.60	6.72	.....
Cab and carriage (monthly and found)	2.88	12.00	4.80
Street railways (monthly and not found)	8.34	12.00	.....
Dyers (monthly and found)	5.76	12.00	7.20
Engravers (monthly and found)	7.20	28.80	14.40
Furriers (monthly and found)	5.76	16.80	9.60
Gardeners (monthly and found)	4.80	24.00	12.00
Hatters (monthly and found)	5.76	28.80	19.20
Horse-shoers (monthly and found)	7.20	28.80	12.00
Jewelers (monthly and not found)	14.40	72.00	48.00
Laborers, porters, &c. (daily and not found) .....	.24	.84	.48
Lithographers (monthly and found)	5.76	24.00	14.40
Millwrights (daily and not found) .....	.96	2.40	1.68
Nail-makers, hand (monthly and not found)	9.60	28.80	14.40
Potters			
Printers (monthly and found)	7.20	36.00	16.80
Teachers elementary, public schools (annually, with free lodging)	120.00	240.00	168.00
Saddle and harness makers (monthly and found)	4.80	24.00	12.00
Sail-makers (monthly and found)	5.76	16.80	12.00
Stevedores (monthly and not found)	9.60	19.20	14.40
Tanners (monthly, with lodgings, not found)	0.24	12.00	8.16
Tailors (monthly and found)	4.80	36.00	12.00
Telegraph operators (monthly and not found)	7.20	48.00	24.00
Tinsmiths (daily and not found) .....	.48	1.44	.96
Weavers, outside of mills (monthly and not found)	9.60	28.80	19.20

II. FACTORIES, MILLS, ETC.

Wages paid per month for twelve to thirteen hours daily work in cotton factories or mills in Russia.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
COTTON MILLS.			
Barva (working 76 hours per week):			
Wages in spinning department.....	\$2 16	\$20 16 to \$20 64	\$7 20 to \$7 44
Wages in weaving department.....	\$2 16 to 2 40	26 40	9 60
City and country mills.....	4 80	5 76	5 28
Cotton mixers, men and women.....	4 80	5 76	5 28
Scutching-room.....	6 72	7 68	6 72
Grinders.....	6 24	7 20	6 72
Strippers.....	3 36	4 32	3 84
Can tenders, boys and girls.....	4 80	5 76	5 28
Lap piecers.....	4 80	5 76	5 28
Drawing tenders.....	4 80	5 76	5 28
Slubbing tenders.....	4 80	5 76	5 28
Intermediate tenders.....	4 80	5 76	5 28
Roving tenders.....	4 80	5 76	5 28
Reelers.....	3 84	4 80	4 32
Makers-up.....	7 68	8 64	8 16
Packers.....	8 64	9 60	9 12
Winders.....	4 80	5 76	5 28
Warpers.....	6 72	7 68	7 20
Weavers.....	4 80	6 72	5 76
Mechanics.....	11 52	14 40	12 96
Foremen.....	11 52	14 40	12 96
Blacksmiths.....	9 60	11 52	10 56
Laborers.....	4 80	5 76	5 28
Dressers.....	5 76	6 72	6 24
Spinners.....	10 56	14 40	12 48
Piecers.....	7 68	9 60	8 40

Wages paid in various factories.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
GLUE FACTORY.			
(Per month, 10 to 12 hours daily.)			
Common hands:			
Male.....	\$5 76	\$8 64	\$6 72
Female.....	3 84	5 76	4 80
Boiler makers.....	24 00	48 00	36 00
Mechanics.....	24 00	48 00	36 00
Overseers.....	12 00	24 00	18 00
BISCUIT AND CRACKER FACTORY.			
Various hands per week.....	95	4 80	2 40
BRONZE FACTORY.			
Bronze-casters..... per day.....	96	1 68	1 53
Mounters..... do.....	72	1 44	1 29
Cutters..... do.....	72	1 92	1 53
Gilders..... do.....	96	1 44	1 20
Common laborers..... do.....	72	1 44	1 08
Grinders..... do.....	72	1 44	1 08
ROPE AND CORDAGE FACTORY.			
(Per week of 60 hours.)			
Spinners by hand.....	2 59	3 14	2 86
Spinners by machine.....	1 44	2 59	2 02
Layers, reelers, &c.....	1 81	3 31	2 56
Men attending forming machine.....	1 84	2 07	1 95
Men attending bobbin machine.....	1 72	2 59	2 15
Farmen.....	1 44	2 16	1 80
Common laborers and boys.....	1 44	1 72	1 58

* Including lodging, light, and fire.

III. FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS, AND IRON WORKS.

Wages paid in iron works in Russia.

[Week of sixty-eight hours.]

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
	<i>Per day.</i>	<i>Per day.</i>	<i>Per week.</i>
Casters and formers.....	\$0 48	\$1 20	\$4 62
Apprentices.....	12	28	1 44
Common laborers in foundry.....	31.2	43.2	2 28
Casting cleaners.....	33.6	57.6	3 16
Joiners and model-makers.....	57.6	91.2	4 17
Locksmiths.....	48	81.6	5 10
Locksmiths' assistants.....	24	62.4	2 61
Blacksmiths.....	60	81.6	*5 33
Strikers.....	35	43.2	2 88
Painters.....	48	72	*4 61
Chiselers and mounters.....	81.6	1 05.6	5 76
Tinsmith.....	48	72	*5 20
Solderer.....	64.8	96	*6 77
Coppersmith.....	72	96	*8 84
Grinder and polisher.....	48	64.8	*4 17
Bronze-workers.....	64.8	91.2	4 61
Gilders.....	60	76.8	4 03
Metal-workers.....	48	96	4 90
Metal-turners.....	72	86.4	*5 47
Metal-planers.....	48	62.4	*5 76
Laborers.....	30.2	40.8	2 16

*Piece-workers, and consequently attain so high an average.

IV. GLASS-WORKERS.

Wages paid per week to glass-workers in Russia.

Occupation.	Lowest.	Highest.	Occupation.	Lowest.	Highest.
Fireman.....	\$2 40	\$3 84	Assorters.....	\$3 36	\$4 80
Melter.....	3 60	4 80	Packers.....	1 92	7 20
Melter, assistant.....	1 92	2 88	Potters.....	7 20	12 00
Glass-master.....	14 40	21 60	Smiths.....	*4 32	6 00
Glass-master, assistant.....	2 40	3 84	Grinders.....	3 84	9 60
Boys.....	96	1 20	Female packers.....	96	3 36

VI. RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per year to employés on the Moscow railway.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Locomotive drivers.....	\$576 00	\$768 00	\$672 00
Locomotive drivers' assistants.....	249 60	345 60	288 00
Locomotive firemen.....	115 20	172 80	131 00
Car greasers.....	115 20	172 80	131 00
Train examiners†.....	172 80	220 40	191 60
Enginemén at water stations.....	115 20	201 60	144 00
Watchmen at locomotive depots†.....	57 60	86 40	69 12
Conductors:			
Passenger trains.....	240 00	345 60	312 00
Freight trains.....	172 80	240 00	201 60
Brakemen:			
Passenger trains.....	115 20	172 80	144 00
Freight trains.....	115 20	144 00	120 00
Baggagemen, passenger trains.....	115 20	172 80	124 80
Switchmen.....	57 60	86 40	67 20
Watchmen:			
On line.....	46 08	69 12	57 60
On bridges.....	46 08	67 20	57 60
On crossings.....	46 08	57 60	51 84
Foremen at locomotive depots†.....	576 00	1,152 00	720 60
Manager of car repair shops†.....		1,728 00	
Manager of locomotive repair shops†.....		1,728 00	
Foremen:			
Filling shops†.....		1,008 00	
Smith shops†.....		720 00	
Boiler shops†.....		720 00	
Foundry shops†.....		576 00	
Model shops†.....		576 00	
Wheel shops†.....		576 00	
Erecting shops†.....		864 00	
Paint shops†.....		480 00	
Upholstering shops†.....		480 00	
Joiners' shop†.....		576 00	
Carpenters' shop†.....		576 00	
Car-erecting shop†.....		576 00	
Saw and planing mill†.....		480 00	
Station masters†.....	240 00	1,152 00	480 00
Ticket clerks†.....	201 60	384 00	240 00
Bookkeepers.....	432 00	960 00	576 00
Accountants.....	240 00	480 00	345 60
Foreman of plate-layers†.....		432 00	
Plate-layers†.....	115 20	172 80	144 00
Section track engineer†.....	864 00	1,728 00	1,152 00
Assistant section-track engineer†.....	432 00	576 00	480 00
WORKMEN IN SHOPS.			
Upholsterers..... per month.....	9 84	19 44	14 64
Car painters..... do.....	9 60	19 20	14 40
Joiners..... do.....	9 84	19 20	14 52
Sawyers..... do.....	14 40	19 20	14 64
Blacksmiths..... do.....	9 60	9 98	9 84
Strikers in smithy..... do.....	7 68	10 56	8 64
Fitters, machinists..... do.....	9 84	23 04	14 40
Molders..... do.....	9 84	19 20	14 40
Spring makers..... do.....	9 84	19 44	14 64
Coppersmiths..... do.....	9 84	24 00	14 64
Metal turners..... do.....	9 84	19 20	14 40

* Have free lodgings and uniform.

† Have free lodgings in addition to pay.

IX. STORE AND SHOP WAGES.

Wages paid per year in stores, wholesale or retail, to males and females in St. Petersburg.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
Manager	\$980 00	\$2,880 00
Bookkeeper	480 00	1,440 00
Corresponding clerk	384 00	1,200 00
Office clerk	240 60	960 00
Clerk	192 00	480 00
First saleswoman	168 00	432 00
Second saleswoman	86 40	144 00
Apprentice	57 60	120 00
Artelshick (cashier)	206 40	576 00
Artelshick (porter)	48 00	120 00

X. HOUSEHOLD WAGES IN TOWNS AND CITIES.

Wages paid per month to household servants in St. Petersburg.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Cooks:			
Male	\$9 60	\$48 00	\$14 40
Female	3 84	9 60	4 80
Butlers	19 20	33 60	24 00
Man servant	7 20	24 00	19 20
Maid servant	3 84	9 60	4 80
Seamstress (daily)	28 8	48	38
Coachman	7 20	9 60	8 40
Laundress	4 32	4 80	4 45
Scully maid	2 40	3 84	3 36
Ladies' maid	5 76	7 60	7 20

XI. AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Wages paid to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants in Russia.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Laborer:			
Summer.....per day..	\$0 28.8	\$0 72	\$0 50
Autumn.....do.....	24	72	48
Winter.....do.....	14.4	33.6	24
Spring.....do.....	28.8	72	50
Wages for summer, from March 15 to October 15, with board.....	14 40	38 40	26 40
Wages for winter, from October 15 to March 15, with board.....	9 60	19 20	14 40
Contract wages for harvesting one desyatine (— acres) of grain.....	2 88	12 00	.....
Plowing per desyatine	2 88	5 76	.....
Sowing and harrowing, per desyatine	96	2 88	.....
Hay-cutting, per desyatine	72	1 44	.....
Thrashing, per pood	2.4	8.6	.....

Daily wages of farm hands during grain harvest of 1882.

BLACKFATH GOVERNMENTS.

Governments.	Man and horses not fed by employer.				Male laborer.				Female laborer.						
					Feeding himself.		Fed by employer.		Feeding herself.		Fed by employer.				
	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.		Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.		
<i>Southern and Steppe governments.</i>															
Bessarabia.....	\$0.48	\$1.20	\$0.72	\$0.24	\$0.48	\$0.386	\$0.134	\$0.384	\$0.284	\$0.096	\$0.36	\$0.216	\$0.072	\$0.236	\$0.16
Kerson.....	.48	1.44	.708	.144	.48	.096	.096	.72	.288	.096	.364	.206	.072	.48	.182
Ekarinoslar.....	.386	2.16	.96	.24	.144	.168	.168	1.10	.456	.144	.84	.258	.096	.60	.216
Taurida.....	.	.	.	.24	.816	.192	.192	.768	.432	.192	.288	.	.096	.144	.268
Don Cossacks.....	.67	1.20	.	.28	.84	.	.24	1.152	.624	.192	.48	.	.144	.72	.35
<i>Central governments.</i>															
Voronezh.....	.24	1.056	.60	.144	.72	.386	.144	.72	.288	.096	.384	.192	.072	.386	.144
Charkoff.....	.24	1.44	.648	.144	.84	.386	.096	.72	.264	.096	.36	.201	.072	.386	.144
Poltava.....	.48	.96	.672	.144	.72	.288	.096	.48	.216	.096	.36	.182	.072	.312	.13
<i>Southeastern governments.</i>															
Kief.....	.432	1.44	.576	.144	.48	.312	.144	.36	.216	.12	.576	.211	.096	.24	.124
Podolia.....	.24	.96	.72	.144	.48	.264	.168	.288	.216	.12	.36	.211	.072	.24	.168
Volhynia.....	.288	.96	.528	.144	.576	.264	.144	.48	.	.096	.48	.192	.072	.288	.163
<i>Northern governments.</i>															
Ochermigoff.....	.36	1.20	.648	.188	.48	.288	.096	.36	.192	.096	.36	.188	.072	.48	.129
Riof.....	.24	.96	.504	.144	.48	.24	.096	.384	.182	.072	.36	.153	.048	.312	.105
Kursk.....	.288	.96	.552	.144	.72	.312	.096	.48	.24	.096	.36	.177	.048	.24	.139
Udola.....	.36	1.056	.576	.12	.60	.336	.12	.48	.264	.072	.432	.190	.057	.384	.139
Mazan.....	.288	.96	.552	.12	.72	.288	.144	.624	.216	.096	.36	.182	.072	.24	.134
Lamboff.....	.24	1.20	.504	.144	.48	.264	.096	.48	.216	.072	.48	.182	.072	.24	.144
Pensa.....	.288	.96	.456	.144	.48	.264	.144	.36	.216	.096	.384	.187	.096	.24	.148
<i>Eastern and Southeastern governments.</i>															
Kazan.....	.24	.96	.528	.147	.624	.264	.12	.408	.216	.096	.48	.196	.096	.288	.163
Simbirsk.....	.288	.96	.552	.12	.72	.312	.12	.432	.24	.057	.48	.206	.072	.386	.158
Iambak.....	.386	1.92	.816	.192	1.44	.504	.192	.442	.492	.144	1.20	.36	.12	.96	.312

GOVERNMENTS WITHOUT BLACKEARTH.

Saxony.....	24	1.92	.60	.168	.95	.432	.168	1.152	.384	.12	.384	.....	.12	1.152	.254
Th.....	288	.672	.456	.144	.48	.288	.096	.336	.192	.12	.288	.192	.086	.192	.144
Brandenburg.....	86	1.20	.....	.24	.864	.....	.144	.576	.....	.144	.48	.....	.096	.384	.....
Assachien.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.864	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.72	1.056	.....
Ural.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.48	.624	.....	.....	.....	.....	.288	.386	.....

Manufacturing governments.

Moscow.....	\$0.24	\$0.96	\$0.624	\$0.144	\$0.48	\$0.336	\$0.072	\$0.36	\$0.264	\$0.12	\$0.384	\$0.216	\$0.072	\$0.268	\$0.158
Iver.....	.86	.96	.576	.168	.384	.312	.144	.336	.24	.096	.336	.211	.072	.24	.158
Vladimir.....	.48	.96	.648	.24	.48	.36	.144	.384	.24	.096	.36	.132	.072	.336	.168
Yaroslaf.....	.432	1.20	.72	.144	.60	.336	.168	.384	.24	.096	.384	.268	.096	.312	.168
Smolensk.....	.24	1.44	.552	.144	.48	.264	.096	.48	.216	.096	.86	.168	.072	.216	.12
Kaluga.....	.24	.72	.48	.144	.48	.288	.144	.36	.216	.072	.258	.182	.072	.192	.129

Western governments.

Kovno.....	.432	.96	.648	.12	.432	.264	.12	.36	.192	.096	.288	.192	.048	.24	.12
Vilna.....	.288	.96	.48	.144	.36	.216	.096	.312	.168	.096	.288	.177	.048	.24	.12
Grodno.....	.24	.72	.432	.144	.36	.264	.144	.264	.168	.096	.288	.157	.096	.216	.12
Vitebsk.....	.312	.72	.552	.12	.48	.288	.144	.36	.216	.12	.288	.177	.076	.24	.124
Minsk.....	.192	.576	.36	.144	.812	.216	.144	.216	.168	.096	.216	.153	.096	.192	.11
Mohileff.....	.24	.672	.408	.12	.36	.24	.12	.288	.192	.096	.288	.168	.072	.192	.134

Vietsla governments.

Poland.....	.48	.96	.60	.144	.36	.177	.12	.288	.158	.12	.24	.153	.086	.144	.11
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Forest governments on eastern shore of Volga.

Kostroma.....	.336	.72	.576	.144	.384	.288	.12	.288	.216	.096	.288	.196	.072	.192	.134
Nischni-Novgorod.....	.24	.96	.624	.12	.60	.336	.096	.48	.264	.072	.288	.163	.072	.216	.134
Penn.....	.336	.72	.504	.192	.576	.312	.048	.288	.216	.12	.432	.225	.072	.384	.168
Viatska.....	.336	.96	.552	.216	.432	.288	.12	.336	.192	.168	.312	.24	.072	.264	.163

Northwestern governments.

St. Petersburg.....	.288	1.20	.60	.168	.384	.288	.216	.288	.....	.12	.48	.192	.12	.36	.....
Pskoff.....	.36	.72	.552	.12	.36	.264	.144	.24	.216	.096	.288	.182	.096	.24	.144
Novgorod.....	.384	.96	.648	.168	.576	.336	.096	.48	.24	.12	.48	.23	.072	.384	.168

Baltic governments.

Livland.....	.24	.96	.60	.144	.72	.886	.134	.48	.24	.12	.384	.24	.960	.312	.153
Courland.....	.48	.96	.768	.24	.60	.36	.144	.48	.288	.12	.864	.216	.072	.24	.144
Estonia.....	.36	.768	.576	.24	.48	.536	.192	.984	.264	.192	.432	.24	.142	.388	.192

Daily wages of farm hands during grain harvest of 1892—Continued.
GOVERNMENTS WITHOUT BLACKEARTH—Continued.

Governments.	Man and horse not fed by employer.			Male laborer.			Female laborer.		
	Feeding himself.			Fed by employer.			Feeding herself.		
	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
<i>Northwestern governments.</i>									
Vologda	\$0.36	\$0.816	\$0.504	\$0.192	\$0.48	\$0.264	\$0.12	\$0.312	\$0.216
Olonez .....	.48	.96	.72	.24	.48	.384	.144	.36	.254
Archangel .....	.48	.768	.....	.24	.384	.....	.168	.192	.....
<i>Ciscaucasia.</i>									
Koaban Cossacks .....	.....	1.68	.....	.....	1.32	.....	.672	.96	.....
Terek .....	.....	.....	.....	.288	3.84	.....	.192	.336	.....
							.48	.864	.....
							.144	.72	.....

Daily wages of farm hands during the spring of 1893,

BLACKEARTH GOVERNMENTS.

<i>Southern and Steppe governments.</i>									
Bessarabia	\$0.48	\$2.88	.....	\$0.12	\$0.48	\$0.312	\$0.12	\$0.336	\$0.192
Kerson .....	.24	1.44	\$0.552	.96	.24	.144	.048	.192	.12
Ekaterinosloff .....	.866	1.44	.....	.12	.288	.192	.072	.192	.12
Taurida .....	.36	.96	.....	.144	.384	.....	.096	.336	.....
Don Cossack .....	.48	.72	.672	.144	.36	.....	.096	.192	.....
<i>Central governments.</i>									
Voronezh .....	.24	.96	.456	.096	.48	.192	.072	.192	.96
Charkoff .....	.192	.72	.456	.096	.384	.168	.072	.192	.12
Poltava .....	.192	1.92	.48	.096	.288	.168	.057	.192	.12
							.048	.144	.....
							.048	.144	.....
							.048	.144	.....

	24	.96	.80	.096	.288	.168	.072	.24	.144	.048	.192	.12	.057	.168	.096
Kief.....	24	.96	.80	.096	.288	.168	.072	.24	.144	.048	.192	.12	.057	.168	.096
Podolia.....	24	1.44	.86	.12	.288	.	.096	.192	.	.072	.216	.	.048	.144	.
Volyntia.....	24	.	.	.072	.288	.	.096	.192	.	.072	.192	.	.072	.096	.
<i>Northern governments.</i>															
Tchernigoff.....	.192	1.98	.48	.072	.396	.192	.072	.24	.144	.048	.192	.12	.048	.144	.086
Orlof.....	24	.72	.456	.12	.396	.192	.096	.192	.129	.072	.144	.096	.048	.12	.072
Kurak.....	.192	.96	.456	.096	.192	.192	.072	.216	.129	.048	.168	.105	.048	.12	.076
Ioula.....	192	.96	.48	.096	.384	.192	.096	.396	.168	.048	.288	.096	.048	.144	.072
Riazin.....	24	.96	.48	.12	.384	.192	.072	.216	.144	.048	.192	.096	.048	.096	.072
Tambouff.....	.192	1.44	.432	.072	.48	.177	.072	.216	.12	.048	.192	.096	.093	.12	.067
Penza.....	.192	.72	.394	.12	.36	.168	.096	.216	.12	.072	.192	.096	.048	.072	.057
<i>Eastern and Southeastern governments.</i>															
Kazan.....	24	.672	.364	.096	.288	.192	.072	.192	.194	.057	.216	.096	.096	.168	.072
Simbirsk.....	24	1.20	.48	.12	.288	.192	.096	.168	.19	.072	.12	.096	.048	.144	.072
Saratof.....	24	1.44	.552	.13	.48	.24	.096	.36	.168	.072	.24	.12	.048	.216	.096
Samara.....	24	.96	.576	.12	.408	.216	.081	.48	.192	.072	.36	.12	.048	.192	.086
Ufa.....	72	.72	.048	.24	.24	.048	.048	.24	.48	.072	.12	.048	.12	.12	.
Orenbourg.....	48	.	.	.264	.288	.168	.168	.24	.144	.144	.192	.048	.144	.144	.144
Kooban.....	48	1.44	.	.24	.384	.288	.144	.336	.192	.168	.192	.192	.12	.168	.144
Ural.....	.	.	.	.288	.	.192	.192	.288	.	.	.	.096	.	.	.

GOVERNMENTS WITHOUT BLACK EARTH.

<i>Manufacturing governments.</i>															
Moscow	\$0.36	\$0.96	\$0.552	\$0.144	\$0.408	\$0.24	\$0.12	\$0.36	\$0.168	\$0.072	\$0.192	\$0.12	\$0.048	\$0.096	\$0.072
Tybor . . . . .	.336	.864	.576	.144	.384	.264	.096	.288	.216	.072	.288	.168	.072	.216	.12
Vladimir . . . . .	.24	.96	.576	.144	.384	.24	.12	.288	.182	.072	.24	.12	.072	.144	.086
Tarcoloff . . . . .	.48	1.44	.792	.192	.576	.336	.144	.48	.24	.096	.402	.168	.048	.216	.12
Smolensk . . . . .	.24	.864	.48	.144	.408	.216	.096	.298	.148	.048	.24	.12	.048	.168	.086
Kaluga . . . . .	.24	.72	.48	.096	.36	.192	.072	.264	.144	.072	.216	.12	.048	.12	.086
<i>Western governments.</i>															
Kvavio . . . . .	.288	1.44	.606	.144	.86	.24	.096	.24	.153	.096	.24	.158	.048	.192	.096
Vilna . . . . .	.24	1.20	.48	.096	.36	.192	.072	.24	.124	.048	.24	.12	.036	.192	.086
Grodno . . . . .	.24	.96	.48	.072	.216	.144	.12	.144	.106	.072	.12	.090	.096	.12	.086
Vitebsk . . . . .	.288	.72	.48	.12	.36	.24	.072	.288	.168	.072	.192	.144	.048	.144	.086
Minak . . . . .	.192	.72	.384	.096	.288	.168	.057	.192	.12	.072	.168	.12	.052	.12	.086
Mohalef . . . . .	.192	.72	.384	.096	.288	.192	.096	.216	.144	.072	.192	.12	.036	.12	.086

Daily wages of farm hands during the spring of 1883—Continued.

GOVERNMENTS WITHOUT BLACKEARTH—Continued.

Governments.	Man and horse not fed by employer.			Male laborer.			Female laborer.		
				Feeding himself.			Feeding herself.		
	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
<i>Vistula provinces.</i>									
Poland	\$0.48	\$0.98	\$0.72	\$0.072	\$0.144	\$0.144	\$0.048	\$0.168	\$0.086
<i>Forest governments on eastern shore of Volga.</i>									
Kostroma .....	.408	.86	.552	.12	.48	.288	.086	.288	.168
Nischni-Novgorod .....	.24	.84	.432	.12	.48	.192	.072	.288	.105
Penn .....	.386	.96	.528	.12	.48	.264	.086	.24	.144
Viatska .....	.24	.72	.456	.12	.24	.182	.096	.168	.134
<i>Northwestern governments.</i>									
St. Petersburg .....	.36	1.68	.696	.144	.48	.212	.192	.36	.192
Pskov .....	.336	.96	.504	.12	.48	.24	.12	.24	.144
Novgorod .....	.24	.96	.528	.12	.576	.24	.096	.288	.168
<i>Baltic provinces.</i>									
Livland .....	.24	.96	.60	.12	.48	.288	.12	.36	.192
Courland .....	.48	.96	.72	.192	.408	.356	.144	.386	.168
Estonia .....	.336	.72	.48	.192	.384	.24	.096	.24	.144
<i>Northern governments.</i>									
Vologda .....	.48	.72	.504	.168	.384	.264	.086	.24	.153
Olonez .....	.384	.96	.60	.216	.576	.288	.12	.36	.192
Archangel .....	.48	.864	.....	.192	.432	.24	.144	.192	.....

BLACK-EARTH GOVERNMENTS.

Southern and Steppe governments.											
sarabia.....	\$0.72	\$1.20	\$0.96	\$0.288	\$0.96	\$0.552	\$0.24	\$0.864	\$0.408	\$0.192	\$0.48
son.....	.386	1.34	.....	.192	.624	.432	.12	.576	.336	.12	.384
ferinoelaf.....	.48	1.44	.....	.192	.72	.432	.144	.624	.288	.12	.384
rida.....	.72	1.44	.....	.288	.72	.528	.216	.624	.456	.24	.48
Cossacks.....	.576	1.20	.....	.24	.72	.....	.108	.672	.412	.168	.36
Central governments.											
onesh.....	.24	1.056	.60	.144	.72	.336	.144	.72	.288	.086	.384
rkoff.....	.288	.96	.504	.144	.576	.312	.096	.528	.24	.096	.288
toya.....	.36	.96	.60	.144	.576	.24	.096	.432	.192	.072	.288
Southwestern governments.											
f.....	.36	.96	.624	.168	.576	.312	.144	.48	.24	.096	.386
olia.....	.284	.96	.....	.192	.48	.312	.144	.288	.....	.12	.432
hynia.....	.24	.768	.....	.144	.36	.....	.12	.24	.....	.096	.24
Northern governments.											
ornigoff.....	.24	.72	.48	.144	.48	.36	.072	.384	.192	.096	.288
if.....	.24	.96	.48	.12	.48	.24	.12	.36	.192	.072	.36
rak.....	.24	.96	.528	.12	.72	.288	.096	.48	.216	.072	.384
la.....	.288	.96	.552	.12	.60	.288	.12	.48	.24	.072	.288
zin.....	.288	.96	.48	.144	.48	.288	.144	.384	.....	.072	.288
aboff.....	.24	.72	.456	.096	.48	.264	.096	.384	.216	.048	.288
sa.....	.288	.72	.48	.096	.48	.264	.12	.384	.216	.096	.288
Eastern and Southeastern governments.											
an.....	.192	.72	.384	.12	.48	.24	.096	.288	.168	.057	.24
brsk.....	.288	.72	.48	.12	.576	.288	.144	.48	.216	.072	.336
tkoff.....	.386	1.08	.60	.192	.72	.36	.096	.72	.312	.096	.36
sars.....	.288	.72	.48	.168	.576	.288	.144	.576	.249	.096	.288
.....	.24	.576	.406	.12	.384	.24	.12	.384	.192	.072	.288
nbourg.....	.576	.72	.....	.384	.408	.....	.26	.336	.....	.24	.336
ban.....	.....	1.20	.....	.288	.672	.528	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

LABOR IN EUROPE—RUSSIA.

Daily wages of farm hands during the hay harvest of 1883—Continued.

GOVERNMENTS WITHOUT BLACKEARTH.

Governments.	Male laborer.				Female laborer.						
	Man and horse not fed by employer.			Fed by employer.	Feeding herself.			Fed by employer.			
	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.		Lowest.	Highest.	Average.				
Manufacturing governments.											
oscow.....	\$0.384	\$0.84	\$0.024	\$0.24	\$0.72	\$0.312	\$0.144	\$0.072	\$0.168	\$0.096	\$0.144
vor.....	.48	1.20	.60	.192	.576	.336	.168	.432	.264	.192	.24
ladimir.....	.48	1.20	.792	.24	.824	.384	.144	.48	.812	.216	.12
aroslaff.....	.48	.576	.72	.192	.624	.36	.144	.48	.264	.24	.168
nolenak.....	.36	.96	.552	.168	.60	.288	.144	.24	.268	.072	.12
aluga.....	.24	.72	.....	.192	.48	.336	.192	.86	.264	.072	.12
Western governments.											
ovno.....	.432	1.44	.672	.168	.576	.288	.144	.384	.192	.072	.288
luta.....	.288	.96	.504	.144	.384	.24	.12	.288	.168	.192	.139
rodno.....	.24	.72	.48	.144	.384	.24	.144	.86	.....	.13	.192
itebsk.....	.24	.60	.168	.48	.288	.12	.288	.12	.168	.072	.12
insk.....	.216	.96	.504	.144	.432	.24	.168	.312	.144	.072	.096
ohileff.....	.24	.72	.48	.192	.48	.312	.144	.312	.24	.096	.144
Visula governments.											
land.....	.48	1.44	.72	.12	.384	.216	.072	.288	.....	.048	.....
Forest governments on eastern shores of Volga.											
ostroma.....	.36	.96	.624	.144	.48	.312	.144	.36	.24	.072	.24
lachim-Novgorod.....	.288	.72	.576	.144	.48	.336	.12	.36	.158	.072	.24
ym.....	.288	1.20	.552	.168	.48	.264	.096	.384	.288	.072	.144
skia.....	.24	.864	.406	.144	.36	.264	.096	.288	.168	.072	.12
Northwestern governments.											
Petersburg.....	.48	1.44	.72	.24	.72	.864	.216	.48	.812	.096	.168

Xovgorod.....	.288	.84	.562	.108	.00	.012	.000	.30	.22	.24	.144	.432	.24	.096	.336	.168
<i>Baltic provinces.</i>																
Liefland.....	.86	.96	.60	.144	.06	.312	.144	.72	.24	.24	.144	.432	.24	.096	.336	.168
Courland.....	.48	1.08	.768	.24	.768	.384	.144	.48	.288	.12	.12	.36	.216	.096	.24	.144
Esthonia.....	.48	.72	.....	.24	.66	.....	.144	.36	.....	.....	.144	.36	.....	.12	.312	.....
<i>Northern governments.</i>																
Vologda.....	.432	.72	.552	.192	.48	.312	.12	.48	.24	.12	.12	.336	.216	.096	.264	.144
Jonskiz.....	.48	.96	.72	.24	.624	.408	.144	.48	.204	.144	.144	.336	.24	.096	.24	.168
Archangel.....	.48	.816	.....	.24	.48	.36	.192	.48	.312	.12	.12	.24	.....	.072	.512	.144

XV. PRINTERS AND PRINTING OFFICES.

Statement showing the wages paid per month for ten to twelve hours daily work to printers (compositors, pressmen, proof-readers, &c.), in St. Petersburg.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Printing office:			
Lithographers	\$24 00	\$36 00	\$60 00
Typesetters	16 80	33 60	25 20
Printers	9 60	19 20	14 40
Laborers	4 80	7 20	6 00
Publishing house: *			
Typesetters, finding themselves	21 60 to 24 00	36 00	28 80
Typesetters, placard	14 40 to 16 80	24 00	19 20
Printers, hand-press	12 00	16 80	14 40
Master at machine, fast press	21 60 to 24 00	80 00	31 00
Feeder at machine	9 60 to 12 00	14 40	12 00
Turner at machine	6 24 to 7 20	9 60	7 68

* These men have free lodging, but feed themselves at a cost per month of \$3.36.

CRONSTADT.

REPORT BY CONSULAR AGENT WIGGINS.

I. GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid per day of twelve hours in Cronstadt.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
BUILDING TRADES.			
Bricklayers	\$0 35	\$0 70	\$0 52½
Hod-carriers	20	50	35
Masons	35	70	52½
Tenders	20	50	35
Plasterers	35	70	52½
Tenders	20	50	35
Carpenters	60	150	1 05
Gasfitters	75	1 75	1 25
OTHER TRADES.			
Bakers	30	70	50
Blacksmiths	60	1 40	1 00
Strikers	50	1 00	75
Bookbinders	25	65	45
Butchers	40	80	60
Cabinet-makers	50	1 50	1 00
Drivers:			
Draymen and teamsters	50	80	65
Cab and carriage	20	40	30
Laborers, porters, &c.	30	1 00	65
Printers	30	1 50	90
Teachers, public schools	1 50	5 00	3 25
Stevedores	80	1 50	1 15
Tailors	40	80	60
Telegraph operators	50	3 00	1 75

VIII. SEAMEN'S WAGES.

Wages paid per month to seamen (officers and men)—distinguishing between ocean, coast, and river navigation, and between sail and steam—in Cronstadt, Russia.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Captain of steamers	\$30 00	\$60 00	\$45 00
Captain of sailing ships	20 00	40 00	30 00
Mates of steamers and sailors	15 00	30 00	22 50
Engineers	30 00	60 00	45 00
Firemen	15 00	20 00	17 50
Able seamen	15 00	20 00	17 50
Seamen	8 00	15 00	11 50

X. HOUSEHOLD WAGES IN TOWNS AND CITIES.

Wages paid per month to household servants in Cronstadt, Russia.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Man servant	\$12 00	\$20 00	\$16 00
Female servant	6 00	12 00	9 00
Porters (dvorniki)	10 00	15 00	12 50

REVEL.

REPORT BY CONSULAR AGENT MAYER.

I. GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid per week of sixty-nine to seventy-five hours in Revel.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
BUILDING TRADES.			Plumbers	\$6 00	\$9 00
Bricklayers	\$3 00	\$3 30	Assistants	1 50	2 25
Hod-carriers	1 50	2 25	Carpenters	3 00	3 30
Masons	9 00	15 00	Gasfitters	3 00	3 30
Tenders	2 10	2 25	OTHER TRADES.		
Plasterers	3 30	3 60	Blacksmiths	4 50	6 00
Tenders	1 50	2 25	Brickmakers	2 00	00
Slaters	15 00	16 00			
Roofers	6 00	9 00			
Tenders	1 50	2 25			

II. FACTORIES, MILLS, ETC.

Wages paid per week of seventy-five hours in factories or mills in Revel.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
Engineers	\$4 00	\$5 00	Male day-laborers	\$2 00	\$2 50
Firemen	2 50	3 00	Female day-laborers	90	1 20

IX. STORE AND SHOP WAGES.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in stores, wholesale or retail, in Revel.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
Clerks	\$7 00	\$15 00
Apprentices	2 50	7 00

X. HOUSEHOLD WAGES IN TOWNS AND CITIES.

Wages paid per month to household servants (towns and cities) in Revel, Estonia, Russia

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
Cook	\$2 00	\$3 00	Housekeeper	\$8 00	\$12 50
Chamber-maid	2 50	3 50	Nurse	4 00	5 00
Man-servant	5 00	10 00	Nursery-maid	2 50	3 50
Coachman	8 00	12 50			

RIGA.

REPORT BY CONSULAR AGENT BOMBOLDT.

I. GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in Riga.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
BUILDING TRADES.			
Bricklayers	\$3 86	\$6 24	\$4 32
Hod-carriers	2 16	2 88	2 45
Masons	5 76	8 64	6 72
Tenders	2 59	3 45	2 88
Plasterers	5 76	9 60	6 72
Tenders	2 45	3 17	2 60
Slaters	4 80	6 24	4 80
Roofers	3 45	5 76	3 75
Tenders	2 30	2 88	2 60
Plumbers	3 84	5 28	4 32
Assistants	2 02	2 60	2 30
Carpenters	3 84	8 64	4 80
Gasfitters	4 05	7 20	5 28
OTHER TRADES.			
Bakers	3 12	4 32	3 84
Blacksmiths	3 74	4 32	3 84
Strikers	2 80	2 88	2 75
Bookbinders	3 36	4 80	3 84
Brick-makers	2 88	4 32	3 36
Brewers	4 80	7 20	5 76
Butchers	3 36	5 28	4 32
Brass-founders	2 84	6 24	4 80
Cabinet-makers	5 36	8 64	5 76
Confectioners	3 12	4 32	3 60
Cigar-makers	7 20	12 00	9 60
Coopers	3 84	5 36	4 32
Cutlers	3 36	4 80	4 32
Distillers	4 32	7 20	5 76
Drivers:			
Draymen and teamsters	3 60	4 20	3 60
Cab and carriage	3 00	3 60	3 00
Street railways	2 04	2 40	2 40
Dyers	8 75	5 76	4 32
Engravers	3 36	5 76	4 32
Furriers	3 36	5 28	4 32
Gardeners	3 60	9 60	4 80
Hatters	4 80	8 64	7 20
Horseshoers	4 32	5 76	4 80
Jewelers	4 32	5 76	4 80
Laborers, porters, &c	2 74	3 75	2 88

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in Riga—Continued.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
OTHER TRADES—Continued.			
Lithographers	\$3 84	\$7 68	\$5 76
Millwrights	3 84	8 64	4 80
Nail-makers (hand)	4 32	5 76	4 80
Potters	4 32	9 60	5 76
Printers	3 84	9 60	5 76
Teachers public schools	7 20	9 60	9 60
Saddle and harness makers	5 76	9 60	7 20
Sailmakers	2 88	3 46	2 59
Stevedores:			
Grain	2 30	3 17	2 88
Flax	3 46	4 32	3 74
Tanners	3 84	5 76	4 80
Tailors	2 88	4 80	3 84
Telegraph operators	7 20	14 40	9 60
Tinsmiths	3 75	5 76	4 32
Weavers (outside of mills)	4 08	9 60	4 32

II. FACTORIES, MILLS, ETC.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in factories or mills in Riga.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
COTTON MILL.			
Finishing overseer	\$7 20	\$8 90	\$7 70
Foreman	4 30	5 75	4 80
Engineer	4 80	7 20	5 75
Weavers	1 90	2 90	2 40
Packer	2 90	4 55	3 35
Yarn weigher	2 40	3 60	2 90
Spoolers	1 90	2 40	1 90
Fireman	2 90	3 35	2 90
Watchman	1 90	2 15	1 90

III. FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS, AND IRON WORKS.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in foundries, machine-shops, and iron works in Riga.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Blacksmiths	\$2 60	\$3 75	\$2 90
Engine-fitters	2 30	4 75	3 90
Farmers	2 20	4 50	3 00

VI. RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid to railway employés (those engaged about stations, as well as those engaged on the engines and cars, linemen, railroad laborers, &c.) in Riga.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Station master			
per month	\$48 00	\$84 00	\$64 80
Engineers	72 00	120 00	96 00
Cashier	48 00	72 00	60 00
Engine-driver	28 80	56 00	33 60
Porters	24 00	56 00	28 80
Passenger guards	16 80	24 00	19 20
Watchman	7 70	8 65	8 15
Bridge watchman	7 70	9 60	8 65
Luggage weigher	3 35	4 05	3 75
Carriage greasers	2 15	2 60	2 40
Pointmen	2 30	2 90	2 65
Railroad laborers	2 68	3 15	2 90

VII. SHIP-YARDS AND SHIP-BUILDING.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in ship-yards—distinguishing between iron and wood ship-building—in Riga.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Blacksmiths.....	\$2 60	\$3 75	\$2 90
Boiler-makers.....	2 30	5 20	4 30
Engine-fitters.....	2 30	4 75	3 80
Carpenters.....	2 90	3 45	2 90
Joiners.....	2 90	3 90	2 90
Mechanicals..... per month.	36 00	43 20	38 80

VIII. SEAMEN'S WAGES.

Wages paid per month to seamen (officers and men)—distinguishing between ocean, coast, and river navigation, and between sail and steam—in Riga, Russia.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
STEAMERS.			
Masters.....	\$14 40	\$24 00	\$16 80
First mate.....	12 00	15 50	14 40
Second mate.....	9 60	14 40	12 00
Boatswain.....	9 60	12 00	11 05
First engineer.....	24 00	57 60	40 80
Second engineer.....	19 20	28 80	24 00
Firemen.....	7 20	12 00	9 60
Able seaman.....	8 15	11 50	10 10
Ordinary seaman.....	6 25	8 15	7 20
Carpenter.....	7 20	12 00	9 60
SAILING VESSELS.			
Master.....	12 00	19 20	14 40
First mate.....	12 00	16 80	14 40
Second mate.....	9 60	14 40	12 00
Able seaman.....	8 15	11 50	9 60
Ordinary seaman.....	7 20	9 60	8 15
Do.....	3 35	7 20	5 30
RIVER STEAMERS.			
Master.....	7 20	12 00	9 60
Mate.....	7 20	9 60	8 15
Engineer.....	12 00	24 00	16 80
Fireman.....	7 20	9 60	8 15
LIGHTERS.			
Masters.....	7 20	12 00	9 60
Mates.....	5 75	8 65	7 70

IX. STORE AND SHOP WAGES.

Wages paid per month in stores, wholesale or retail, in Riga.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Bookkeeper.....	\$36 00	\$72 00	\$48 00
Clerk.....	24 00	57 60	38 80
Saleswoman.....	7 20	16 80	12 00
Cashier (female).....	12 00	19 20	14 40
Apprentice.....	7 20	9 60	8 65
Shop-boy.....	9 60	12 00	9 60

X. HOUSEHOLD WAGES IN TOWNS AND CITIES.

Wages paid per month or year to household servants (towns and cities) in Riga.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Women cooks, per month	\$7 20	\$12 00	\$9 60
Servant	4 30	5 75	4 80
Boots	7 20	9 60	8 65
Housemaid	1 90	2 40	2 40
Nurserymaid	1 90	2 90	2 40
Nurse	4 80	9 60	7 20

XI. AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Wages paid per year to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants in Riga, with board and lodging.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Overseer	\$48 00	\$67 20	\$57 60
Coachman	33 60	52 80	43 20
Groom	24 00	43 20	36 00
Field laborer	24 00	43 20	36 00
Women cooks	9 60	14 40	12 00
Housemaids	7 20	12 00	9 00

XV. PRINTERS AND PRINTING OFFICES.

Statement showing the wages paid per week of sixty hours to printers (compositors, pressmen, proof-readers, &c.) in Riga.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Compositors, pressmen, proof-readers	\$3 84	\$9 60	\$4 80

ODESSA.

REPORT BY CONSUL PAUL.

I. GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid per week of seventy-two hours.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
BUILDING TRADES.			
Bricklayers	Roubles. 9.00	Roubles. 15.00	Roubles. 12.00
Hod-carriers	6.00	9.00	7.00
Masons	10.00	20.00	12.00
Tenders	5.00	7.00	5.00
Plasterers	8.00	11.00	9.00
Tenders	4.00	5.50	4.50
Slaters	9.00	12.00	10.00
Roofers	11.00	13.00	12.00
Tenders	4.50	6.00	5.00
Plumbers	11.50	13.00	12.00
Assistants	6.00	7.00	6.50
Carpenters	6.00	12.50	8.00
Gas-fitters	10.00	13.00	11.50

Wages paid per week of seventy-two hours—Continued.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
OTHER TRADES.			
Bakers.....	<i>Roubles.</i> 7.00	<i>Roubles.</i> 9.00	<i>Roubles.</i> 8.00
Blacksmiths.....	6.00	13.25	8.00
Strikers.....	3.50	6.00	5.00
Bookbinders.....	6.00	12.00	9.00
Brick-makers.....	5.00	8.00	6.00
Brewers.....	6.00	9.00	7.00
Butchers.....	9.00	15.00	12.00
Brass founders.....	8.00	12.00	10.00
Cabinet-makers.....	9.00	14.00	10.00
Confectioners.....	8.00	9.00	8.00
Cigar-makers (boys and girls).....	4.00	6.00	5.00
Coopers.....	6.00	8.00	7.00
Cutlers.....	6.00	12.00	9.00
Distillers.....	6.00	9.00	7.00
Drivers:			
Draymen and teamsters*.....	1.50	3.00	2.00
Cab and carriage.....		2.00	1.50
Street railway trains.....	4.75	8.00	6.00
Dyers.....	8.75	15.75	10.00
Engravers.....	12.00	24.00	15.00
Furriers.....	6.00	12.00	9.00
Gardeners.....	6.00	8.00	7.00
Hatters.....	9.00	12.00	9.00
Horseshoers.....	6.00	12.00	9.00
Jewelers.....	12.00	18.00	15.00
Laborers, porters, &c.....	4.50	10.00	6.00
Lithographers.....	6.00	12.00	6.00
Millwrights.....	9.00	12.00	10.00
Nail-makers (hand).....	6.00	9.00	7.50
Potters.....	6.00	9.00	7.50
Printers.....	6.00	15.00	9.00
Teachers in public schools..... per annum.....	600.00	900.00	700.00
Saddle and harness makers.....	8.00	12.00	10.00
Sail-makers.....	12.00	18.00	15.00
Stevedores (piece-work).....	9.00	15.00	12.00
Tanners.....	5.00	9.00	7.00
Tailors.....	6.00	12.00	9.00
Telegraph operators†..... per annum.....	500.00	900.00	720.00
Tinsmiths.....	7.50	12.00	9.00
Weavers (outside of mills).....	12.00	18.00	15.00

* Sometimes have been known to earn as much as 10 roubles per day carting grain during great pressure, as, for instance, before the blockade in the Russo-Turkish war.

† Increased for knowledge of languages.

II. FACTORIES, MILLS, ETC.

Wages paid per week of sixty-three hours in only cotton-mill in Southern Russia.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
MEN.			
1 overlooker.....			15.00
4 at openers and tentchers.....	5.00	6.50	5.75
6 at carding frames.....	5.00	6.25	5.62
2 at throstle frames.....	5.00	6.25	5.62
4 at bundling press.....	5.50	8.75	7.12
2 packers.....	4.50	6.00	5.25
2 lamp-trimmers and oilers.....	3.00	4.50	3.75
2 smiths.....	7.50	8.75	8.12
1 mechanic.....	12.50		12.50
1 carpenter.....	6.00		6.00
5 firemen.....	7.50	8.75	8.12
1 engineer.....	18.75		18.75
WOMEN.			
50 at throstle frames.....	2.00	4.50	3.25
6 at drawing frames.....			
4 at stubbing frames.....			
4 at intermediate frames.....			
14 at rowing.....			
18 at bobbin reels.....			
BOYS.			
43 at throstle frames.....	1.50	3.00	2.25

III. FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS, AND IRON WORKS.

Wages paid per week of sixty-three hours in foundries, machine-shops, and iron works in Odessa.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
	<i>Roubles.</i>	<i>Roubles.</i>	<i>Roubles.</i>
88 joiners	6.00	10.80	8.22
96 boiler-makers	6.00	13.20	8.58
44 smiths	6.00	13.20	8.22
87 laborers	5.10	9.00	6.30
78 molders	4.80	12.00	7.56
11 fitters	6.00	7.20	6.60
23 model-makers	5.40	15.00	9.72
63 fitters	4.80	16.80	9.18
16 painters	6.60	9.60	8.46
72 turners	5.40	14.40	7.80
40 children between 12 and 16	2.10	.....	2.10

Many of them are lodged free on the premises.

The above are all employed at one of the largest industrial establishments in Odessa, viz, an engineering establishment. The overseers, engineers, &c., are generally, in the south of Russia, either English or Germans. They receive far better wages, and are nearly always lodged on the premises. The men themselves are fairly contented. Strikes do not occur, and workmen do not seem to regard their masters as enemies. They will work well, but require constant supervision. As a body they are far from economical, and lose much time in holiday-making and the consequences arising therefrom. Education is at a discount with them, but they are quick to learn, and once their native obstinacy be overcome they frequently turn out good workmen. Children under ten years of age are not allowed to work in factories, &c.

All boilers are periodically inspected by German officials.

V. MINES AND MINING.

Wages paid per day or week of sixty hours in and in connection with Hughesowka coal and iron mines in South Russia.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
	<i>Roubles.</i>	<i>Roubles.</i>	<i>Roubles.</i>
Miners:			
Ordinary	4.60	5.40	4.25
Skilled	20.00	35.00	28.00
Head men	*50.00	.....	.....

*And upwards.

Most of the skilled hands on these works are Welshmen and Englishmen. Head men the same. The English colony there numbers, I believe, about 300. Altogether, 6,000 hands are employed.

VI. RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per year to railway employés (those engaged about stations, as well as those engaged on the engines and cars, linemen, railroad laborers, &c.), in Odessa (chief stations).

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
	<i>Roubles.</i>	<i>Roubles.</i>	<i>Roubles.</i>
Station-masters	900	3,000	1,500
Assistants	500	1,200	800
Office clerks	400	700	500
Weighers			720
Porters	300	350	325
Lamp-trimmers, &c	180	200	190
Engine-drivers	1,800	2,000	1,900
Firemen	300	400	350
Guards	480	600	600
Assistant guards	180	300	200
Pointsmen	240	300	260
Train-arranger	900	1,200	1,000
Watchmen			200
Engineer of section	3,000	5,000	4,000

All these employés receive gratuities at the end of the year, and the chiefs, &c., receives a commission

VII. SHIP-YARDS AND SHIP-BUILDING.

Wages paid per week of sixty-nine hours in ship-yards—distinguishing between iron and wood ship-building—in South Russia.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
	<i>Roubles.</i>	<i>Roubles.</i>	<i>Roubles.</i>
WOOD.			
Ship carpenters	6.00	12.00	8.00
Calkers	9.00	24.00	15.00
Joiners	12.00	18.00	15.00
IRON SHIP WORK.			
Riveters	15.00	18.00	16.00
Painters	6.00	12.00	8.00
Laborers	4.50	9.00	6.00

VIII. SEAMEN'S WAGES.

Wages paid to seamen (officers and men)—distinguishing between ocean, coast, and river navigation, and between sail and steam—in Odessa. The Russian Steam Navigation Company's service.

Occupations.	Lowest.*	Highest.†	Average.
	<i>Roubles.</i>	<i>Roubles.</i>	<i>Roubles.</i>
Captains ‡	3,000	5,000	4,000
Chief officers	900	1,200	1,000
Second officers	600	700	500
Third officers	300	600	450
Ordinary seamen	12	18	15

* Home service.

† Foreign service.

‡ Receives also certain commissions on cargo.

The officers and many of the men employed by this company have as a rule, served in the Imperial navy, and, as a body, may be regarded

IX. STORE AND SHOP WAGES.

Wages paid per annum (fourteen hours per day—8 a. m. to 10 p. m.) in stores, wholesale or retail, to males and females, in Odessa.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.*
	<i>Roubles.</i>	<i>Roubles.</i>	<i>Roubles.</i>
Large stores:			
Overlooker.....	600	800	650
First shopman.....	500	600	550
Shopman.....	200	400	300

* With full board and lodging.

Men of this class have, generally speaking, received a very fair education, and may be regarded as extremely sober, industrious, and economical, striving to save money in order in time to purchase a business. Cases of robbery from employers very rarely occur. Most of the largest grocery stores are owned by Russians; the smaller ones by Jews; bakeries by Germans; and confectioneries by Frenchmen or Italians. The largest tailor stores are owned by Frenchmen, nearly all the smaller ones belong to Jews, and the ready-made clothing without exception are owned by the latter. The hands are also nearly all Jews and Jewesses. A clever workman can earn on piece-work from 1.50 to 2 roubles per diem. The general wages paid are from 1 to 2 roubles for trousers and vest, and from 1.25 to 2.25 roubles for coats, jackets, &c. As far as I have been able to learn, there is only one public institution where tailoring is taught gratis, and that is the "Serotski dom," or orphan asylum, whilst there are several others which teach different handicrafts, carpentry, &c. Vacancies are filled up as they occur. There are two trade guilds—the first class, costing 250 roubles, and the second class, 150 roubles per annum. Every workman or artisan must pay a yearly tax of 1 rouble, and men who employ labor on a large scale of 25 roubles, to the "trading administration." Apprenticeships are also under the control of this administration, which arranges disputes, or assists in getting offenders punished by law, and draws up apprentice contracts to be afterwards confirmed by the chief notary. Examinations of apprentices also take place before this administration, which, upon being satisfied as to the efficiency of a candidate, grants diplomas.

The money accruing from these taxes is divided thus: One-quarter to the town, one-quarter to the crown, and one-half to the administration for the payment of clerks and other expenses.

X. HOUSEHOLD WAGES IN TOWNS AND CITIES.

Wages paid per month to household servants (towns and cities) in Odessa.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
	<i>Roubles.</i>	<i>Roubles.</i>	<i>Roubles.</i>
Butlers, head footmen, &c.*.....	20.00	35.00	25.00
Men cooks*.....	20.00	30.00	25.00
Women cooks*.....	8.00	15.00	10.00
Housemaids*.....	8.00	10.00	8.00
General servants*.....	5.00	10.00	7.00
Doorniks, or gate and yard keepers*.....	12.00	30.00	20.00
Coachmen*.....	20.00	30.00	20.00
Gardeners†.....	20.00	30.00	25.00
Dressmakers..... per diem.....			90

Household servants are, generally speaking, very bad, and, from an American point of view, dear. They all have to be taught their duties, and require constant supervision. On the other hand, they are fairly honest and hard working, and put up with food and accommodation which no American servant would accept. They seldom stay long in one situation. They are engaged by the month, but this term is not binding upon either party, and the engagement can be closed at half an hour's notice. The character system is not in vogue here, masters never giving and servants never requiring one. They are principally engaged through the numerous registry offices.

XI. AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Wages paid per day to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants in Southern Russia.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
	<i>Roubles.</i>	<i>Roubles.</i>	<i>Roubles.</i>
Agricultural laborers:			
Summer.....	1. 00	1. 50	1. 25
Winter.....	. 75	1. 00	. 80
Household servants:			
Men..... per annum	40. 00	60. 00	50. 00
Women..... do	20. 00	35. 00	25. 00

The peasant rarely pays rent, and the redemption dues for the land now owned by him, which in many parts he still owes to the State, are in bad years either partially or entirely remitted. Very little suffices for his daily food; black bread and sour cabbage, soup during the winter, and bread and watermelons or cucumbers during the summer, form the staple articles of his food. His clothing costs him but little, and one rarely if ever meets with a case of real misery or want of the first necessities of life. He is ignorant and superstitious, and easily led; economy is not one of his characteristics, and a considerable portion of his wages find their way into the pockets of the Jewish keeper of the village public house. Holidays are religiously kept up, and much time and money are lost in consequence.

As a rule the peasants are loyal and fairly contented, and one hears less grumbling than in other countries.

XII. CORPORATION EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per week of thirty-six hours to the corporation employés in the city of Odessa.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
	<i>Roubles.</i>	<i>Roubles.</i>	<i>Roubles.</i>
Bookkeepers.....	25. 00	75. 00	30. 00
Correspondents.....	25. 00	75. 00	30. 00
Clerks.....	12. 00	25. 00	17. 00
Writers.....	7. 50	15. 00	10. 00

These employés are invariably engaged by the month.

XIII. GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND OFFICES.

Wages paid per year to employés in Government departments and offices, exclusive of tradesmen and laborers, in Odessa.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
POST-OFFICE.			
	<i>Roubles.</i>	<i>Roubles.</i>	<i>Roubles.</i>
Letter-carriers	250	350	300
Cashiers	720	1,000	800
Sorters, &c.	450	600	500
Clerks	450	600	500
Chief clerks	1,200	1,800	1,300
PASSPORT OFFICE.			
Heads of departments	1,000	1,200	1,000
Assistants	800	1,000	900
Writers	300	500	400
IMPERIAL BANK.			
Heads of departments	1,200	1,800	1,500
Assistants	720	900	800
Clerks	600	720	650
Writers	400	600	450
DUMA (OR TOWN COUNCIL).			
Members of the executive body			4,000
Bookkeepers*	900	3,000	1,200
Clerks	900	1,500	1,000
Writers, &c.	400	600	500

* Women are also employed.

There are no Government dock-yards, &c., in Odessa, but at Nicolaieff and Sevastopol wages are about 10 per cent. less under ordinary circumstances than is paid by private firms to similar skilled workmen. This may be accounted for by the fact that the men are not so well looked after and consequently less work is got out of them.

The majority of the labor is performed by soldiers and sailors on active service.

XV. PRINTERS AND PRINTING OFFICES.

Statement showing the wages paid per week of sixty hours to printers (compositors, pressmen, proof-readers, &c.) in Odessa.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
	<i>Roubles.</i>	<i>Roubles.</i>	<i>Roubles.</i>
Compositors*	6.00	15.00	6.00
Proof-readers (mostly females)	4.50	9.00	6.00
Pressmen	6.00	12.00	8.00
Foreman	12.00	30.00	15.00
Boys (12 to 16)	1.50	3.00	2.50

* Are paid by the line.

The hours are from 7 a. m. to noon and from 2 p. m. to 7 p. m. Masters and men in this branch of industry seem to agree very well. As yet there are no workmens' clubs or other societies for aiding sick workmen, &c., but a few months ago some of the leading printers made a move in the matter and elected a commission to gather information respecting the working of such institutions in other countries. This commission has not, I believe, up to the present made its report.

The men themselves, as far as I have been able to learn, are sober, hardworking, and far more economical than other classes here. Many Germans are employed in this trade.

FULTON PAUL, *Consul*.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,

Odessa, September 15, 1884.

ST. PETERSBURG.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL STANTON.

Referring to my dispatch No. 181, of August 1, 1884, I have the honor to transmit, by way of supplement to that dispatch, such data and statistics relative to the wages in Russia as have since been received at this office.

I hope the information will arrive time enough to be included in the Department's report.

EDGAR STANTON,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,

St. Petersburg, November 7, 1884.

V. MINES AND MINING.

Wages paid per day or week in, and in connection with, mines in Russia.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
SOUTHERN RUSSIA.		
Branzeff salt mines:		
Miners*	per 4 arsheen	\$0 01½
Carters and sorters	per month	12 50
Millhands and breakers	do.	10 00
The Korsunsk, South Russian Coal Company's mines: †		
Miners	per square fathom	90
Carters	per day	1 30
Heapers or stackers	do.	55
Rakers or shovelers	do.	40
Do	per night	32½
Assistant miners	per day	22½
Carpenter		57½
		60
POLAND.		
The Dombrowsk coal mines:		
Miners	per day	55
Miner's assistants	do.	65
Women and children	do.	37½
		32½

* Two workmen mine on an average about 120 quarters, each miner earning about \$17.50 per month.
† Employes must furnish own light.

VI. RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per day, week, or month—as may be—to railway employés (those engaged about stations, as well as those engaged on the engines and cars, linemen, railroad laborers, &c.) in Riga.

STATION RIGA.

Occupations.	Average wages per month.	Occupations.	Average wages per month.
Chief pointsman.....	\$13 92	Laborers.....	\$9 12
First pointsman*.....	10 08	Do.....	8 16
Second pointsman.....	10 50	Laborers on the quay.....	10 08
First watchman*.....	8 64	Laborers at stations on the line.....	\$7 68 to 8 64
Second watchman.....	8 96	Pointsmen at stations on the line.....	10 08

* With \$2.40 for lodgings.

ON THE LINE.

Occupations.	Average daily wages.	
	Winter.	Summer.
Riga:		
Platelayers.....	\$0 38	\$0 58
Platelayers' assistants.....	31	34
Elsewhere:		
Foremen.....	\$0 48 to 0 60	\$0 48 to 0 60
Laborers.....	22 to 0 27	22 to 0 27
Mühlgraben:		
Foremen.....	48	48
Laborers.....	31	34
Bolderaa:		
Foremen.....	48	53
Laborers.....	29	34
Dünaburg:		
Foremen.....	60	60
Laborers.....	22	24

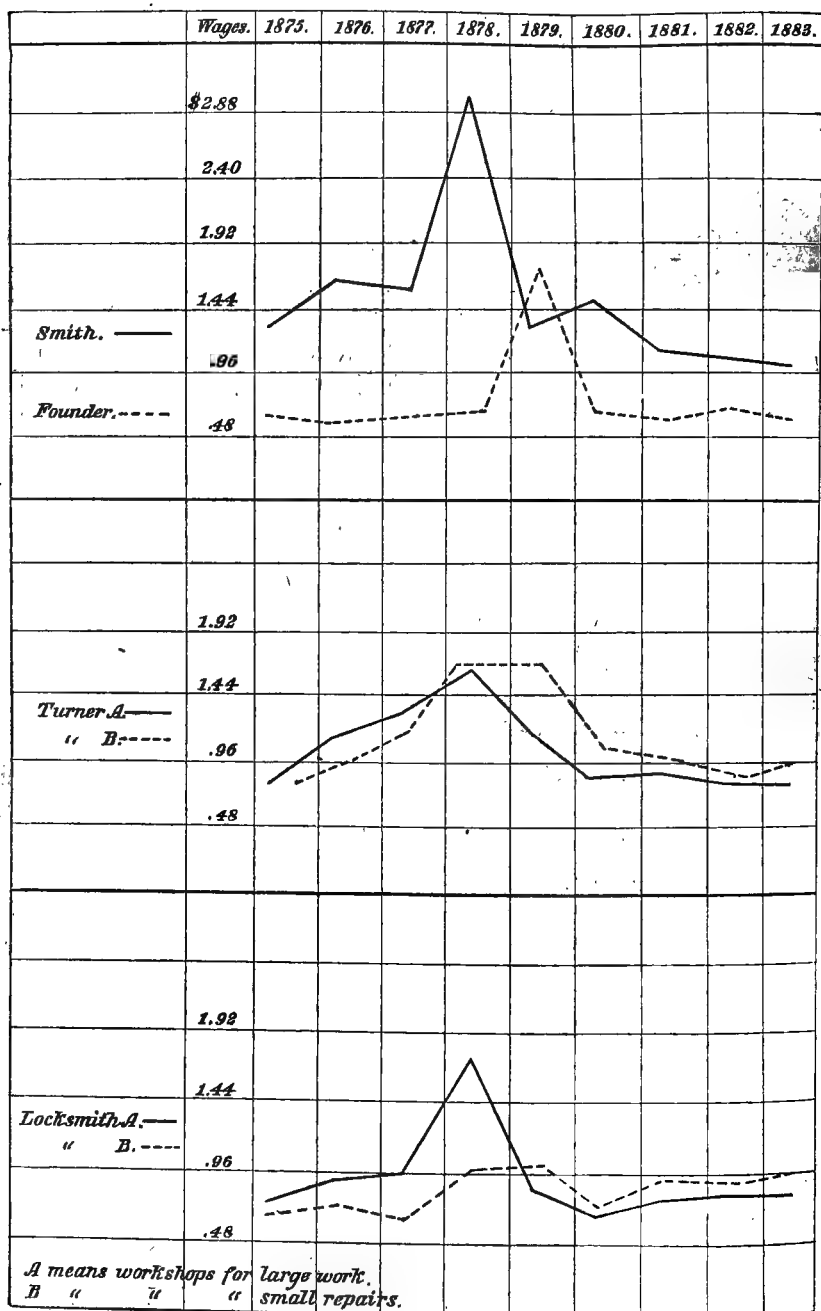
VII. SHIP-YARDS AND SHIP-BUILDING.

Wages paid per day of twelve hours in ship-yards—distinguishing between iron and wood ship-building—in Cronstadt.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Laborers on iron ships.....	\$0 48	\$1 20	\$0 72
Laborers on wooden ships.....	1 20		1 20
Calkers.....	48		48

LABOR IN EUROPE—RUSSIA.

Average daily wages of a laborer in Nobel's works.



Wages paid teachers in educational institutes in St. Petersburg, Russia.

UNIVERSITIES.

Professor, without lodging, per annum.....	\$1,440 00
Lecturer (must read four hours), per annum.....	480 00

GYMNASIUMS AND POLYTECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

Director, with free lodging :	
Salary	\$576
Table money.....	384
	<hr/>
	\$960 00
Inspector, with free lodging :	
Salary	\$432
Table money.....	288
	<hr/>
	720 00
Teacher of religion (12 lessons per week)	432 00
Teachers of sciences, receive together for 184 lessons	6,273 60
Writing master, for 5 weekly lessons	120 00
Ushers, 5 receive together.....	384 00
Assistant ushers, 2 receive together.....	288 00
Singing and gymnastic teachers receive together.....	240 00
Physician.....	144 00
Bookkeeper.....	96 00
	<hr/>
Total salaries of a gymnasium of eight classes	9,657 60

As a member of the committee for examining school text-books, \$480, or as lecturer at the university, the director is at liberty to increase his income. In consequence of the inadequacy of the salaries it frequently occurs that two or more offices are united in one and the same person. The director is also paid, according to the number of lessons he gives, \$36 per lesson, and can give twelve such lessons per week. The teachers of the sciences receive \$36 per lesson. For the first fifteen lessons \$439.20. For other lessons which they may give to one or more scholars from \$17.28 to \$33.60. They may also give private lessons. These were formerly much sought for, and cost from 96 cents to \$2.40 the lesson, but the demand has fallen off in consequence of most children being sent to public schools or to boarding schools. Boarding schools are connected with many Russian gymnasiums, the director exercising a general and teachers the special superintendence in consideration of especial remuneration.

In the schools belonging to foreign denominations, where the directors receive from \$1,680 to \$2,400, teachers are permitted to carry on a private boarding school, *i. e.*, the scholar boards with the teacher and prepares his lessons under the teacher's supervision.

In the church schools, the teachers receive from \$28.80 to \$57.60 per lesson per week for the year. The latter sum is attained by scientifically educated teachers after twenty years' service. In all schools, as in all Government offices, teachers are entitled to a pension after twenty-five years' service.

The director of a gymnasium, for instance, who began teaching in a public institute in his twenty-fourth year receives from his forty-ninth year a pension of \$576. If he is continued in office by the school authorities for five years more, he receives his pension in addition to his salary, and this arrangement continues until he resigns or is retired.

NORMAL SEMINARIES.

Director with free lodging :

Salary	\$960
Table money	384
Total	1,344

Teacher of religion with free lodging :

Salary	312
Table money	264
Total	576

Teachers and ushers with free lodging	576
Elementary teachers	216
Singing master	144
Gymnastic trainer and teacher of trade	192

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL OF TWO CLASSES.

Director :

Salary	288
Table money	144
Total	432

Teacher of religion	86
Teacher of first class	120
Teacher of second class	144
Female teachers in girls' division	96

III. FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS, AND IRON WORKS.

Wages paid per week of fifty-five hours in foundries, machine-shops, and iron works of the Russian admiralty at Kolpira.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Machine adjusters	\$1 51	\$5 50	\$3 51
Modelers	1 51	4 81	3 16
Founders	1 79	5 50	3 64
Blacksmiths	1 51	5 50	3 51
Boiler-makers	1 79	5 50	3 64
Plate-rollers	1 51	5 91	3 71
Brickmakers	2 06	4 62	3 34
Locksmiths	1 79	5 50	3 64

Wages vary from 27 cents to \$2 a day. The workmen receive nothing beside their wages. Wages are about the same as in 1878. The workmen are diligent. Trades-unions, strikes, &c., do not exist. Laborers purchase the necessaries of life wherever they choose. Wages are paid in current money (paper) once a month. Except in the form of an artel co-operative societies do not exist. The condition of the workmen is, generally speaking, satisfactory. Laborers injured or falling ill, are treated in the hospital at the works. On disablement, a regular hand receives a pension, half of which passes to his family at his decease. There is also a school for the workmen's children, who are not received in the works until they have finished at the school. Women are not employed.

XIV. TRADES AND LABOR—GOVERNMENT EMPLOY.

Wages paid by the day of ten hours to the trades and laborers in Government employ in Cronstadt.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Boat-builders.....	\$0 37	\$1 03	\$0 48
Tackle-makers.....	45	97	50
Sail-makers.....	37	1 25	45
Women, sewing sails and flags.....	15	25	20
Joiners.....	37	88	50
Coopers.....	47	1 00	80
Painters.....	37	87	45
Coppersmiths.....	50	87	58
Block-makers.....	40	78	50
Sawyers.....	45	63	50
Spinners and weavers.....	40	75	45
Galvanoplastic workers.....	45	93	55
Mast-makers.....	35	1 17	45
Lock and blacksmiths.....	35	1 00	60
Carpenters.....	35	1 15	50
Calkers.....	43	75	50
Drillers.....	35	63	45
Braziers.....	35	1 00	50
Apprentices.....	10	25	15
Day laborers.....	25	35	30
Divers..... per month.....	12 50	19 00	15 00
Machinists..... do.....	12 50	31 25	15 00
Firemen..... do.....	9 00	11 25	10 00

Temporary workmen, who come in from the country in spring and summer, do not expend for the necessities of life more than from 6 to 10 roubles (\$3 to \$5) per month. Workmen living in the city spend more. The country laborers have, in most instances, families to whose support they must contribute. Clothing for the year costs a city workman from \$7.50 to \$12.50. Single workmen living in artels spend from \$1 to \$1.50 per month for lodging. Married men pay from \$2 to \$3 per month for lodging. Wages have increased since 1878 from 10 to 15 per cent.

Married men are generally industrious, and some are saving. The relations prevailing between employer and employed are good.

Trades-unions, &c., do not exist, nor do strikes occur. Workmen purchase their necessities wherever they please, their wages being paid in paper roubles twice a month.

Co-operative societies do not exist.

The condition of the permanent workmen at the admiralty is satisfactory, both as to clothing and living.

Permanent workmen disabled in Government service receive from \$15 to \$70 pension per annum.

The admiralty has a school for the working people's children.

The lowest wages paid to women is 15 cents; the highest, 25 cents; the average, 20 cents. They work ten hours daily. Their physical condition is satisfactory, their moral one unknown. Wages and prices of the necessities of life have risen during the last five years from 10 to 15 per cent. Their wages do not affect those of the men.

VII. SHIP-YARDS AND SHIP-BUILDING.

Wages paid Government employes per day of ten hours in ship-yards—distinguishing between iron and wood ship-building—in Cronstadt.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Models—workshops	\$0 38	\$1 50	\$0 70
Brass-workers—workshops	33	1 50	58
Foundry—workshops	30	1 50	53
Blacksmith	35	1 50	53
Locksmith	30	1 50	53
Boiler-shops	30	1 50	52

The workmen are generally diligent. Good workmen are always in demand. Trades-unions and strikes are unknown. Workmen receive their wages once a month in paper money, and buy their necessaries where they please.

Co-operative societies do not exist.

The condition of the workingman is one constant struggle with want. Every precaution is taken against accident, but injured workmen have no claim on the factory either for pension or otherwise.

The factory supports a school for the children of the working people. No women are employed.

CONDITION AND WAGES OF THE WORKMEN IN THE IMPERIAL GLASS MANUFACTORY IN ST. PETERSBURG.

Master workmen, their assistants, and the laborers are paid by the piece, and earn from \$60 to \$300 a year, working ten hours a day.

Women are also employed, and receive the same amount per piece as the men, but the latter, being more skillful, earn more on the whole. The laborers are employed and paid singly and receive their wages once a month.

Trades-unions, co-operative societies, and strikes are unknown.

In case of accident or illness the laborers receive for the space of two months from one-third to two-thirds of their pay for piece-work. In all other cases they get a pension from the laborers' fund. In case of total disability the laborer receives, if he has been a contributor to the fund less than ten years, once and for all, a sum the amount of which is determined by the members, with whose consent the following pensions are also paid:

From ten to twenty years, one-eighth to one-sixth of salary; twenty to twenty-five years, one-sixth to one-fourth of salary; twenty-five to thirty years, one-fourth to one-third of salary; thirty to thirty-five years, one-third to one-half of salary; thirty-five to forty years, one-half to two-thirds of salary; forty and more years, two-thirds to three-fourths of salary.

The fund is formed by voluntary contributions of the laborers, at the rate of 2 per cent. of their earnings, by contributions from the manufactory, and the interest on a donation of 17,000 roubles from the Emperor. The fund was formed in 1869, and now amounts to 25,000 roubles (\$12,500).

CONDITION AND WAGES OF LABORERS IN THE IMPERIAL PORCELAIN MANUFACTORY AT ST. PETERSBURG.

The laborers are divided into two classes—those working by the piece, and those working by the month.

The wages in both cases are paid by the factory at the end of each month. The former are not lodged, the latter receive lodging and fuel in the works.

A normal working day consists of ten hours. Work begins at 7 a. m. and ceases at 7 p. m., with two hours (12 to 2) for meals. But since the laborers work only by daylight, the day actually ends at sunset; in October and November work often begins at 8 a. m. and ends 3 p. m., in which case the men work uninterruptedly, with but half hour's intermission.

Female labor has but recently been introduced, and that only on a small scale. The women earn \$6.50 a month, with free lodging and fuel.

Trades unions, co-operative societies, and strikes are unknown. Funds for pensioning, saving, &c., do not exist. In cases of disability the works generally contribute, once and for all, an amount varying from \$50 to \$500.

The monthly wages vary greatly according to the occupation and responsibility of the workmen.

General laborers receive from \$6 to \$8 per month with free lodging and fuel; formers, varnishers, and firemen get from \$9 to \$13, with free lodgings and fuel; machinists receive from \$12.50 to \$17.50 per month. The difference is still greater among laborers working by the piece. The amount earned varies from \$150 to \$600 a year. There are instances of a laborer earning \$325 in a month, his year's earnings being in this case \$537, and instances where but 50 cents were earned in a month, the annual wages being in this case \$237.

The largest amount paid for a year's wages during the last ten years was \$846.50; the smallest, \$85. Three of the best workmen earned together in ten years \$20,090; three of the worst in the same period, \$751.50.

Wages at the Imperial Works are, in general, higher than at other porcelain and delft factories.

Wages paid to artisans and laborers in the service of the Government in St. Petersburg.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
permiths and joiners	\$0 32½	\$0 75	\$0 55½
ksmiths, turners, and blacksmiths	42½	75	58½

The cost of living for the laboring classes varies from 30 to 45 cents a day. Since 1878 wages have increased about 20 per cent. The laborer's condition is not a bright one, owing in part to frivolity and partly a lack of good management.

Laborers are inscribed in a contract book, and if they fail to abide by the contract are noted in a book kept for that purpose, and are dismissed after the third inscription.

Trades unions, strikes, and co-operative societies are unknown.

Laborers may purchase the necessaries of life wherever they please; wages are paid in current money twice a month.

The condition of the laborer is, as already stated, no favorable one. They live in small lodgings, and are clad mostly in cloth and furs as compelled by climate. The "blue blouse" receives no such attention here as is generally given to it in Western nations.

All possible precautions are taken against accidents. If such happen, the patients are at once placed in a hospital at the Government's expense. On recovery he is reinstated, or, if incapacitated, is provided for in some other way, or receives a pension, although a law pensioning laborers does not exist.

The Government looks after the welfare of the laborers. They are free from all taxes, excepting municipal and passport dues.

Women earn about 25 cents a day; they work ten hours daily.

They are carefully watched, and a laxity of morals is sufficient to cause their discharge. Such cases are rare, since the women employed are generally the wives of the laborers at the admiralty.

No means exist for improving their condition, but the Government does what it can to increase their wages.

The Government cares equally for male and female laborers.

The Government does all it can to provide for laborers incapacitated for work.

Women's wages have increased about 20 per cent., as have also the prices of the necessities of life. The employment of the laborers' wives only in the workshops has a favorable influence on the family life.

The female laborers and their children stand on a low level. There is, in St. Petersburg, a school where the children of such laborers are educated free.

WARSAW.

REPORT BY CONSUL RAWICZ, OF WARSAW.

Referring to the labor circular of the State Department of February 15th last, and complying with its instructions, I have the honor hereby to report on the state of labor in this country, as follows:

INTRODUCTION.

An eminent German economist said that the social statistics of the continent of Europe are in a deplorable state, and he was right. In this regard, however, Russia holds the last place, as the Government takes no pains of collecting any information as to the condition of the working people, and the statistical data collected by the Government officials are upon the whole of a small value, and very often unreliable. Of course under such circumstances it is difficult to give an accurate idea of the actual condition of the working people in the Kingdom of Poland, as every statistical information must be privately collected by the interested parties themselves, which encounters numerous obstacles. The most important of those obstacles are the following:

(1) It is impossible to collect simultaneously the required statistical data from all industrial factories and of all occupations, but such a work must be continued during whole years, whereby at the close of the work the data collected at its beginning become superannuated and show inaccurately the present state, and give at the same time no idea of the former one, owing to its incompleteness.

(2) The present revolutionary movement in Russia compels her police

authorities to keep a strict eye over the least and most innocent intercourses of persons of the higher classes with the working people, and persons of a too inquisitive character may incur in this case much unpleasantness, which can be easily understood by those who will consider the fact that the administrative authorities, upon a bare suspicion and without trial, can imprison everybody for four years or exile to Siberia for five years. In Poland this affair involves the Russian Government's fear of the national movement.

The Polish literature is very poor in the works of economical state of this country, as the Polish community occupies itself too little with the matters of this kind.

Let, therefore, these few words explain the fragmentary incompleteness of my report, though under the stated circumstances it could not otherwise be prepared.

PART I.—MALE LABOR.

RATES OF WAGES.

There exist in Poland two kinds of wages, viz, wages per time and wages per piece-work. As regards the wages per time, they are paid per month, week, day, and sometimes per hour. The reasons compelling employers to choose one of the stated kinds of wages are various, and on them I will write a little later.

The monthly wages before all are paid to those laborers who oversee others and work also themselves, or to such laborers who sell not a common labor but a skilled one. On hiring such a laborer per month, an employer endeavors to secure him for a relatively longer time, which to mean that either it is difficult to find like skilled laborer or that it is impossible to fill his place by another who would know likewise exactly the habits and requirements of a given factory. Therefore the wages of laborers of the above two categories are sometimes very high, and, for instance, in one of the plated-ware factories the so-called workmaster receives \$90 per month, besides lodging and fuel; his assistant second workmaster receives \$30 per month, with lodging and fuel; revers (ciseleurs), \$30 to \$35, with lodging; engravers, from \$30 to \$35; the latter are very often brought from France or Germany. In photographing establishments the laborer named "laborant" receives \$60 per month. Other laborers, who must even possess a certain artistic taste, receive considerably lower wages, viz, "poseur," instructing persons to be photographers, what attitude they have to assume, receives only \$20 per month; chief, "retoucher," performing all important works of the "retouche," verifying all other works, and who occupies himself with coloring of photographs, receives \$25 per month; copier, from \$5 to \$20; assistant "laborant," \$15; common "retoucheurs" from 2.50 to \$15, and even less.

Even in factories where the wages per piece exist, employers pay monthly wages to those workmen who perform more difficult and consequently better-paid works, as this mode of paying labor is by far cheaper. In printing establishments compositors employed in composing letters of the common text-books receive wages per piece. The laborers who compose labels and perform difficult printing works, the payment of which per piece would be dearer, receive monthly wages. As to printers in general there is a circumstance compelling employers to pay wages per month to their compositors. There exists in this country the preliminary censorship to which all newspaper articles are

not sent in manuscripts, but in proof-sheets. If a censor strikes out an episode, the editor must also either alter or leave it out, although even the very authors of such articles correct them in proof-sheets, which, however, causes great difficulties in paying compositors per piece, and especially in those printing offices in which are usually printed various journals and periodicals, and therefore almost every printing establishment has at least one compositor paid per month. The printing of periodicals, and especially of newspapers, requires much speed, therefore their printers endeavor to secure services of an able compositor for a longer time by means of monthly wages, as a new compositor would lose a great deal of time in reading frequently illegibly written manuscripts; all this greatly contributes to maintain monthly wages even for unskilled laborers. I give here the rates of wages of such laborers, viz., lithographic pressers receive \$25, \$20, \$18, and sometimes only \$12.50 per month. These wages depend upon the degree of ability. Compositors receive \$17.50 and even \$12.50 per month; sometimes, though very seldom, they receive \$9. Monthly wages are also paid to children in some of the local factories; for instance, in a lithographing establishment they receive from \$1.50 to \$3.50 per month; in larger book-binderies, from \$2.25 to \$3, and sometimes, though rarely ever, \$4.50. A factory of not too great dimensions has many times changed its mode of paying wages. In the beginning there were introduced weekly wages; some time after, wages per piece, and, finally, monthly wages; the latter, however, are now prevailing and paid to male and female laborers.

There is yet one more category of workmen paid by month, to which belong the so-called factory apprentices. During a certain time they receive no wages; they obtain them, however, later, and in the beginning they labor as apprentices for learning a trade. In some of the local factories, which are, properly speaking, but large workshops, the apprentices have, besides wages, board and lodging. As such apprentices are the cheapest laborers, therefore many manufacturers seek after them, endeavoring always to make with their parents an apprenticeship contract of a few years.

Monthly wages prevail in this category of workmen for this reason, that they do not require as frequent augmentation as the weekly wages, notwithstanding the progress in learning. The average wages of apprentices amount to \$2.50 per month. They work very often longer than the skilled laborers, and the difference of working time is sometimes three hours. After the termination of their factory work they must afterwards clean machinery, put factory in order, sweep its rooms, &c., and not unfrequently they must even begin their work earlier by lighting fire, &c. In one of the largest local iron factories they begin to work by one-half of an hour earlier than other workmen. In a well-known here and abroad factory of perfumery and American drops against toothache the adult laborers work during eleven hours, while the apprentices are at work during fourteen hours. The cheapness of the labor of apprentices well proves the fact that in some factories they are employed after the working hours, and are paid for their labor per piece, which enables them to earn one and a half times their usual amount of wages; this is practiced in those factories in which their apprentices are not boarded. In those branches of industries in which there still exist the trades corporations, manufacturers pay lower wages to the adult workmen from previous apprentices who have not served out their apprenticeships, and in this manner they drive away their dearer workmen. Up to the present moment the printing workmen struggle with their employers for non-admission to labor of those apprentices, but

it is deemed that they will be defeated. Manufacturers for securing the cheapest labor of apprentices during a longer time take sometimes recourse to various abuses, as, for instance, they make an oral agreement with parents to keep their boy in apprenticeship during three years, while they register him for four years, assuring his parents at the same time that it is only the custom to do so, but that they will strictly adhere to the oral agreement. During this apprenticeship the boy must work hard, or otherwise his employer will not release him as a journeyman of a trade. Finally, to the last category of workmen paid by month belong those who, not being artisans by trade, are only their assistants. To the same category belong also porters, doorkeepers, watchmen, coachmen, &c. The non-artisans or unskilled workmen perform the most ordinary duties. They heat ovens, wind cranks, &c. They are also paid by day, and their monthly wages fluctuate between \$4.50 and \$15.

Now let us pass to the weekly wages which chiefly prevail in workshops and are exceedingly various and dependent on branches of industry, as well as on other circumstances. The lowest wages of this kind, known to me, are $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents, and the highest ones are \$4.50 per week.

The peculiar characteristics of these wages is that workmen receive fixed weekly wages even for such a week in which there were a few holidays, though some manufacturers by reducing proportional amounts for holidays from weekly wages, change them into the daily ones. One of the largest tanneries of this country, with the beginning of the year 1883, has introduced daily wages instead of the weekly ones. The daily wages, however, or the so-called, here, "lohn," are most generally practiced. Factories executing piece-works must always have a certain number of workmen paid per day, as otherwise in case of need such factories would be unable to execute orders of unexpected and pressing works. The following are the rates of wages paid for this kind of labor, viz, locksmiths in factories of hermetical iron doors receive 60 cents per piece—they can even earn \$1.25; blacksmiths receive 50 cents; in plated-ware factories the average daily wages or "lohn" are 75 cents; in hydraulic factories professional laborers receive 75, 60, 45, and $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents per day; their assistants, or unprofessional laborers, receive 35 and $32\frac{1}{2}$ cents; in tanneries laborers working in pits or water receive from 60 to 50 cents; laborers in yards, from 25 to 30 cents; joiners, from $37\frac{1}{2}$ to $52\frac{1}{2}$ cents; in carpenter-factories joiners receive 50 cents; carpenter workmen in workshops, $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents—in open places, 30 cents; apprentices, 15 cents; with room-painters, professional workmen in the winter season receive from 50 to $57\frac{1}{2}$ cents, and their unprofessional assistants, from 30 to $42\frac{1}{2}$ cents; apprentices, $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 cents; and during the summer season they receive double wages, and for dangerous labor professional workmen receive 20 cents, and their assistants 10 cents more besides their usual wages.

Of the wages paid per hour I have but little to say, as they are applied only to some exceptional cases—for example, to the night-work, or to the additional working hours, if workmen are paid per day, though in some factories where even the daily wages exist the additional labor is paid per piece. To compute the amount of wages to be paid per hour it is necessary to divide the daily wages by the number of hours of actual labor, and not by the length of a working day, as workmen are never paid for the breakfast, dinner, and vespers interruptions. Nevertheless, many manufacturers do just the reverse; for instance, when the length of a working day is of twelve hours, out of which ten hours are of actual labor, they divide the daily wages by twelve and not by ten. This action, however, does not prevent those manufacturers

from reducing wages of their workmen as soon as the interruptions during a working day increase.

Returning to the wages paid per piece, I will not discuss them at large, as the particulars stated by me might become unintelligible to those who are not acquainted with a given factory, and therefore I must content myself with a few general remarks of the nature of these wages. There exist in some of the local factories the so-called price-lists, universally known to workmen, and every one knows what wages he can expect for his labor; there are, however, also many factories having no such price-lists, and besides they never inform workmen of their intended lowering of wages, and usually the latter learn it in the time of settling accounts with their employers. When manufacturers obtain orders for a new and sometimes entirely unknown work, they in this case bargain usually with workmen for the amount of wages to be paid. This kind of wages opens for many employers a wide field of abuses, and they not unfrequently cheat their laborers by means of false calculation, false weight, or measure. The difference between daily wages and daily earnings is often very great, as, for instance, the daily wages or "lohn" of locksmiths in factories of hermetical doors are 50 cents, while per piece-work they earn \$1.25; room-painters in summer receive \$1 to \$1.15 as daily wages, and their assistants from 60 to 85 cents, while per piece the former earn \$2 and the latter \$1.

The wages per piece are also paid to laborers taking a given work to their homes, and this kind of labor being practiced in many factories cannot be paid otherwise. The same wages are likewise paid to workmen when they are overwhelmed with work whereby the intensity of labor increases. The local workmen generally prefer these wages as enabling them to earn more, and as they consider themselves, according to their own opinion, freer and independent of their overseers and employers. This opinion of workmen cannot stand a criticism for many reasons, and especially for the two following, viz: The high wages per piece-work are only momentary, as employers will either shortly lower them to such a degree that workmen will be unable to earn by them as much as by their daily wages, or introduce a new kind of wages, of which I will speak below.

This new kind of wages consists simply in the combination of daily wages with wages per piece, namely, workmen receiving daily wages are moreover obliged to work per piece. In some factories workmen in this case receive their daily wages even though they did not earn them at all. In some other factories they receive no wages if they did not earn them. In some factories workmen receive as much as they earn, and in others their earnings cannot exceed by one-half or one-fifth part of their daily wages, and if they exceed, the surplus is never paid to them. In the workshops of the Warsaw-Vienna Railway, where the condition of workmen is better than in other workshops, the workmen, up to the year 1882, in case of their small earnings, received their whole daily wages, and in case of greater earnings they received their whole earnings; at present, in the first case, they receive no daily wages, and in the second case they receive only one-half of their daily wages; therefore, if their daily wages amount to 50 cents, they cannot, even with the greatest effort, receive more than 75 cents. By this means employers for lower wages can obtain greater quantity of labor, as when to wages per piece are low the workmen are obliged to work hard in order to earn something more than their daily wages. The wages per piece-work do not secure a freedom to workmen during their working time; as a proof thereof may serve the following fact: In a plated-ware factory a

workman paid per piece was making a ferrule for his own stick. When it was perceived he was ordered to pay a fine of 50 cents, while such a ferrule in shops costs only 10 cents.

In workshops of smaller artisans the apprentices receive no wages, but instead of them they have board and lodging. The apprenticeship on such conditions lasts four, and even six, years, if masters give also clothes to their apprentices. The worst apprenticeship is with shoemakers. The shoemaker apprentices must tend children, run errands, cut wood, and perform many other services having no connections with their trade. They work late at night, and sometimes even after midnight, and on Sundays and holidays they are at work almost till the very noon. After such a long and hard labor, they are at last permitted to sleep on a miserable litter, in an unheated room, and during severe frosts. The treatment of the apprentices is barbarous; they are unmercifully beaten and terribly reviled. The age of workmen has a great influence upon their wages, as in many factories of this country the old workmen receive lower wages than those of middle age.

Disappointed profits of a manufacturer have sometimes an influence upon wages, even though they were fixed in advance.

It is not to be believed that the above-enumerated wages reach in their totalities the hands of workmen; unfortunately the fines for coming too late, eating during work, haughtiness, &c., considerably diminish them; in this case manufacturers readily fine their workmen even with 50 cents for every transgression, and the money thus obtained they sometimes put in their own pockets. The spoiling of materials by workmen in confectioneries is frequently punished by the stopping of the value of ready produce out of their wages.

Among carpenters and masons, the so-called assistant workmasters open credit for their workmen with the keepers of the ale-houses situated near the place of workmen's occupation, for which they obtain from the keepers a certain percentage, and as the workmasters bind themselves to make all payments of wages in the very ale-houses, therefore every money due to ale-houses is, before all, deducted from wages of workmen.

COST OF LIVING.

The answers made to the first question give us only an idea of the rates of wages paid to the workmen of this country, but they do not enable us to judge of their welfare, as, with low prices for the necessaries of life, workmen receiving even nominally low wages may be more satisfied with them than with high wages and similar prices for the necessaries of life, &c. Therefore an answer to the second question will only give us a better idea of the actual condition of the local workmen. The workmen of this country do not purchase their necessaries of life from the wholesale merchants but from the retailers, and therefore the prices of the latter should be considered. The common white bread is the every-day food of the local workmen. At Warsaw this bread is of different qualities, and consequently of various prices. A loaf of 3 pounds costs $7\frac{1}{2}$, 7, $6\frac{1}{2}$, $6\frac{1}{2}$, 6, and even $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents. The poorest workmen generally use the cheapest quality of bread, usually sold on market places by the so-called hucksters. This bread never has the prescribed weight, is more brown than other qualities, not baked enough, and mixed with various other substances, such as soda, lime, &c. The same relates to all other qualities of bread except the two dearest qualities. By this adulteration of bread the poorest workmen suffer the most, as they only use such adulterated qualities of bread. The well-to-

do working families use bread of 7 cents per 3 pounds. In the country towns bread is by far worse than at Warsaw. Some of the poorest workmen live upon the black bread, which they purchase either from soldiers, having usually the best quality, or from the hucksters. This bread is cheaper by one-half of a cent per pound than the white bread of the most inferior quality.

Meat. This important article of food is very little consumed by the common workmen, but the professional workmen use it in considerable quantities and almost every day, except fasting days. If the poorer workmen use meat they commonly use only its most inferior qualities, such as heads, lights, udders, &c., as well as a little tainted meat, while the well-to-do workmen use better qualities of beef. The prices of meat are as follows: Ox head costs from 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound; heart and liver, from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 cents per pound; the somewhat better and at the same time cheaper qualities of beef cost $5\frac{1}{2}$, $5\frac{1}{2}$, and 6 cents per pound; a whole udder costs from $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 cents. Milk at Warsaw costs 5 cents per pint, which price makes it too dear and inaccessible for a poor workman; in the country its prices are lower, and reach 4, $3\frac{3}{4}$, $3\frac{1}{2}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$, and 2 cents per pint. It is, however, adulterated by means of potash, lime, &c., and also diluted with water.

Tea is but little used among workmen; they prefer beer to it. One pound of a tolerable tea costs 80 cents and can be had only in the grocer's shop, while the little provisions shops, where the poorest workmen make for cash or on credit their pennyworth purchases, sell only something like tea but not a genuine one, as it is impossible to name so a mixture of some herbs with already once boiled and afterwards dyed tea. This mixture infuses well and gives a liquid of a very dark color. It is sold at $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per half an ounce, when a pound of the infused tea can be bought for 5 cents.

Coffee is still less used than tea among poor workmen, and if purchased in the little provisions shops its cheapest quality can be had at 1 cent per half an ounce; it is already ground and frequently adulterated by an admixture of chicory. Potatoes, as the cheapest article of food, are mostly used by the poorest workmen. In order to have them cheaper they purchase them by korzec, or at least its fourth part; all other workmen purchase this article by gallons, on market places or in little shops. In the latter case the workmen are exceedingly fleeced by the shopkeepers, as the market price of a gallon is from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 cents, while in the shops it is sold from 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ cents. But what are the poor workmen to do if they want credit? At present the market price of potatoes is \$1.30 per korzec.

Of the various spirituous beverages only beer and brandy are universally used by workmen, and of the former only the kind known here as the Bavarian beer is extensively consumed. This beer is never purchased by workmen in barrels, but in bottles or jugs, to be drunk on the spot in ale-houses. A bottle of such a beer costs from 3 to 4 cents, and a jug from 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents. It is also subject to many adulterations. The common brandy is the beverage which the local workman drinks every day, whether he receives guests at his home or goes with a friend to an ale-house, or desires to warm himself or sharpen his appetite. The brandy intoxication occurs almost exclusively among the most indigent workmen; all other working classes get usually drunk by beer. The so-called "alembic" brandy is exclusively used by workmen. A little glass of such a brandy costs from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents, and a pint costs from 32 to 40 cents. The local workmen seldom purchase brandy at once in a greater quantity than one-eighth of a pint. If they, however, indis-

pensably want more for holidays, or some domestic festivities, they usually purchase a certain quantity of pure spirit, mix it with water, and thus prepare themselves the required quantity of brandy.

As regards the clothing, the workmen of this country differ in nothing from the rest of population, except in the coarse materials and awkward cut. They purchase their clothing in the Jewish shops, which are numerous in certain streets of Warsaw. Speaking the truth, such clothes being a frippery, are exceedingly cheap. A long winter overcoat, costing \$15 at the tailor's shop, can be had with the Jewish dealers in old clothes for \$6; a summer overcoat for \$1.50; trousers, from 75 cents to \$1; waistcoat, 50 cents, &c. For heads, workmen use caps, costing from 15 to 50 cents, and for their feet they use boots with long legs, which can be bought very cheap. At one of the Warsaw market-places a pair of good boots costs about \$3.50; the well-to-do workmen, and especially the young ones, use on holidays the so-called gaiters, which cost from \$2.25 to \$2.50. The linen, at Warsaw, the poor workmen can have very cheap, though it wears out likewise very fast, and sometimes after the first washing. A shirt costs from 30 to 37½ cents; a pair of drawers from 22½ to 25 cents. Instead of socks, the workmen universally use the footclouts.

Lodgings at Warsaw are very dear, and notwithstanding it they do not satisfy even the least requirements of hygiene and comfort. The lodgings occupied by the poorest classes are especially neglected here. A small room with a kitchen stove which can serve for a family costs \$2.50 per month, and cheaper it can be found nowhere. In the localities near the banks of Vistula, crowded with numerous factories, for the above price can be had a room only in a garret, with the ceiling falling towards its floor, and with a deepened little window, so that such room is almost dark even by twilight. The walls of this room by the slightest knocking bereave themselves of their plaster; the floor is full of holes, and the room has no double windows, the lack of which makes workmen suffer much in winter. Court yards being unpaved are full of dirt, and in summer full of dust. In the old part of this city, crowded with smaller artisans, the lodgings reach still higher prices. For \$2.50 there can be had a room without windows, and the daylight enters it through a glass door, looking into the street; hence it is cold, and instead of a permanent stove there is usually introduced a little iron kitchen with two fire-pans. Enormous heaps of sweepings are lying in the streets, and near the Warsaw citadel the drunken soldiers roam in bands, thereby preventing workmen's wives from walking out of their rooms in the evening. A somewhat better room costs commonly \$5 per month, which price is too high for a working family, consequently such a room contains very often more than one family. As the new city offers for \$5 a room with a separate kitchen, it is therefore inhabited by the well-to-do workmen.

The lodgings in the environs of Warsaw are not cheaper, as the continued building of new factories attracts numerous workmen and thereby enhances their rents.

COMPARISON OF WAGES.

It is impossible to prepare the required comparison, as nobody here is engaged in collecting such information, and as the official data in this respect cannot be relied upon. The official blank forms which are distributed by the authorities among the local manufacturers to be filled up by them, state only the number of workmen and the aggregate

amount of wages paid to them during a year, and as there is an enormous difference between the highest and lowest wages, consequently it is difficult to infer anything from the aggregate amounts of wages. Besides, the statistical data collected in the indicated way, are entirely inaccessible to the public.

Being, however, by chance in possession of the similar official statistical data of the industries of Warsaw for 1882, I beg to give them below, though they do not directly answer this question. In the following table the total number of workmen, and the aggregate wages paid, I have taken from the above-mentioned official source, and the average yearly wages are based on the two preceding columns :

Factories.	Number of workmen.	Total wages paid.	Average wages.
		<i>Roubles.</i>	<i>Roubles.</i>
Machinery	2, 323	693, 500	298. 53
Metal	2, 177	619, 360	284. 50
Tobacco	2, 417	528, 663	218. 72
Tanneries	1, 278	449, 080	351. 38
Joiners	867	221, 700	255. 70
Plated wares	692	203, 500	294. 07
Woolen stuffs	778	176, 700	227. 12
Breweries	412	161, 080	390. 92
Steam mills	235	101, 200	430. 63
Distilleries of brandy	234	91, 370	390. 47
Carriages	311	89, 760	288. 61
Bakers	72	45, 000	625. 00
Pianos	79	41, 900	530. 38
Soap and candles	70	27, 150	387. 85
Perfumery	72	24, 680	342. 50
Hangings	79	15, 600	197. 46
Starch	47	10, 050	213. 88
Paper, colored	31	8, 000	258. 06
Silk	77	7, 000	90. 90
Envelopes	28	6, 300	225. 00
Glue	22	3, 200	145. 45
Ink	18	3, 000	166. 66

Some of the data, for instance those relating to the bakers, strike at once with their unlikelihood as to the amount of wages paid, which probably were falsely stated by the bakers. Besides, there are not stated all the existing factories as well as their workmen. The number of the latter is usually stated inaccurately by manufacturers in order to avoid the payment of burdensome taxes. Finally, in view of the great difference between the highest and the lowest wages, it is very difficult to infer anything from their averages.

According to the foregoing table, in factories of envelopes, the average wages amount to 225 roubles, and as the children of 12 to 14 years receive there but 10 copecks (5 cents) per day, supposing even that they work all the year round uninterruptedly, their high wages will amount only to 36 roubles 50 copecks, which are exceedingly below the stated average.

Taking the total number of workmen of all factories, as well as the total wages, and computing their averages, we will have the following figures :

Years.	Number of workmen.	Total wages paid.	Average wages.
		<i>Roubles.</i>	<i>Roubles.</i>
1882	14, 844	4, 240, 950	286. 10
1881	14, 884	4, 222, 608	284. 60
1880	15, 369	4, 221, 000	274. 64
1879	14, 256	3, 637, 010	255. 12
1878	12, 831	3, 233, 600	253. 01
1877	12, 831	3, 233, 600	222. 00

From the above two tables it follows that (1) the wages of workmen at Warsaw were continually increasing since 1877 to 1882, inclusively, and (2) that the wages are exceedingly low, and consequently the utmost misery must prevail among workmen.

The foregoing tables do not include all workmen really employed, and besides they exclude entirely all small artisans and apprentices laboring in various small workshops. In 1882 there were 4,551 workshops, with 10,298 artisans and 17,575 apprentices; in the previous year, 1881, there were 4,402 workshops, with 9,537 artisans and 15,686 apprentices.

Let us now pass to the country and look on the working ratio of the town of Petrokow :

Years.	Number of workmen.	Total wages paid.	Average wages.
		<i>Roubles.</i>	<i>Roubles.</i>
1871	131	14, 400	112. 97
1881	204	39, 230	192. 39

By these figures we see that here likewise the condition of workmen is not better, on which I will write more amply in the ninth article.

HABITS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

In order to get acquainted with the habits and manners of the workmen of this country, it is necessary to examine their social and family life. It is publicly said that the local workman is a drunkard, of a boorish behavior; that he beats his wife, torments his children, &c.; but all this is a downright falsehood. It is true that he treats his wife without gallantry, but he does not beat her; on the contrary he carefully attends her during sickness, and generally values her as an economic force which washes his linen, prepares his meals, mends his clothes, &c. He cares also about his children, endeavors to send them to schools, and he is very sorry if he cannot do it and if his misery compels him to set his children to work in factories. Fathers are generally more severe toward their children than mothers, and therefore the latter, in case of disobedience of children, or their wild pranks, usually apply with complaints to their fathers for assistance.

The illegal conjugal life exists among workmen, as the marriage ceremony is too expensive, and besides the loss of time, it costs about \$7.50, which for a common and unprofessional workman, earning only \$9 per month, must really be expensive. In the said \$7.50 are not yet included the expenses of wedding feasts. The second cause of the illegal conjugal life is the non-admission of divorce in the Church, hence the ill-matched workmen separate, and being unable to contract the second marriage, they illegally live like husband and wife. According to my approximative calculation, nearly 5 per cent. of the poorest workmen, being unmarried, live, however, illegally. The social life is sufficiently developed among workmen; they visit one another even with their wives and children, but their visits have a somewhat different character from those of other classes of society.

Their visits take place only on Sundays and holidays, while during working-days they are impossible; the more so, as workmen always consider as a necessity to regale their guests with brandy, beer, and meat. The guests, on their part, feel themselves likewise under obligations to

regale the master of the house, and for this purpose they give him out of their own pockets the money necessary for a regalement, but the master of a house must also regale them simultaneously with something. It happens sometimes that a guest gives first his money for such a regalement before the master had offered something; in this case the latter must likewise contribute to it.

The association of the young working people of both sexes is unrestrained; girls with bachelors walk alone and pay visits without their parents. Should, however, a girl go alone to a bachelor's lodging she would be held in bad repute.

RELATIONS OF EMPLOYERS AND WORKMEN.

Every agreement between workmen and employers is always made orally, and if one of the parties desires to break it, it is necessary to inform thereof the other party at least two weeks in advance. But in case a workman proves to be a thief, his employer has the right to dismiss him at once without any previous warning. Usually, however, employers dismiss workmen willfully and without warning. In some measure the laws of the country agree with this practice, as workmen, for the breach of a contract, are responsible both before the civil and penal laws, while employers are responsible only before the civil law; and besides, if in an action between workmen and their employers there exist no written documents, the laws consider employers as being in their right. The laws of the country do not protect workmen; on the contrary, they are always on the side of employers. There exist but few labor regulations in favor of workmen. As regards the relations of employers to their apprentices, I beg to say that I have already described them in the first article.

If in some of the local factories the minds of workmen revolt, their hatred is usually directed either against their work-masters or overseers, but very seldom against their employers.

LABOR ORGANIZATION.

In Poland there exist all three kinds of production, viz, co-operation, manufactures, and factory. They very often coincide in one and the same time in different branches of industry, and especially in those countries which, in comparison with other countries, have but late enough taken the road of capital and now profit by their experience. That it is so in this country, the following figures will prove: In 1881 there were at Warsaw 14,984 factory workmen, while all workshops employed 29,625 workmen. In the following year there were 14,844 factory workmen and 32,424 workshop workmen. From the number of workshops, as well as from that of factories, it is necessary to deduct a great number for manufactures, and then it will be evident that the local industry is but just now entering upon the road of the factory development. In the whole kingdom of Poland, nearly 3 per cent. of its population occupy themselves with various industries, of whom 1.3 per cent. are factory workmen and 1.7 per cent. artisans; in this calculation it is necessary to diminish the percentage of the factory workmen.

STRIKES AND THEIR EFFECTS.

The penal code of Poland forbids conspiracies among workmen, if they have in view the obtaining of higher wages from employers by means of compulsion, and especially if like conspiracies are committed

before the expiration of a contract between employers and their workmen. The accomplices of such conspiracies or strikes are punished by imprisonment for one to three weeks, and their leaders from three weeks to three months.

The strikes in this country being unfrequent, begin but just now to manifest themselves, and as yet they are not systematically carried on. Of late years the greatest of the strikes in this country were the following: In 1882 there broke out a strike in the workshops of the Warsaw-Vienna Railway, caused by the oppression of workmen by one of their engineers. On that occasion the workmen demanded higher wages and a reform of the existing relief funds. They obtained only the latter. Two of them have been delivered into the hands of justice for knocking down one of their engineers, but as yet their case has not been tried. About 1,000 workmen participated in this strike.

In April, 1883, a gigantic strike broke out at Lycardow, in a flax textile factory. The lowering of wages was its principal cause. The workmen demanded the increasing of wages and the abolition of fines. The troops were sent to that place, and some seven workmen killed. This strike resulted in the restoration of the former high wages.

FREEDOM OF PURCHASE.

Many factories have established their own shops of necessities of life, in which workmen can make their purchases without being constrained by any conditions on the part of their employers to do so. However, among carpenters and masons there exists a certain mode of compelling workmen to purchase their provisions in one and not in another shop.

In small factories and workshops the wages of workmen are usually paid every week, but in larger factories they are paid every fortnight. By this occasion some employers withhold their workmen's wages for every last three or six working days in order to prevent them from going to labor elsewhere. Factories with monthly wages pay usually their workmen on the first day of each month, and about the middle of every month they give them a certain advance. The payment of wages is made in metal and paper money of the country; the payment in coupons is forbidden by the law of 1883.

CONDITION OF THE WORKING PEOPLE.

Of the general condition of the working people, it is already possible to infer from what I have hitherto said, and, therefore, I need not enter here into a longer description. I think, however, that this question will be perhaps better answered if I give a few monthly budgets of some of the local working families:

(1) A locksmith, a father of a family, earns 80 cents per day, and, as he is permitted besides to earn 50 per cent. above his daily wages, therefore, with high wages per piece and plenty of work he could earn \$1.20 per day; in fact, however, he earns on the average only about 25 per cent. above his daily wages, and consequently he has but \$1 per day. From an average month of thirty days, deducting four days for Sundays, and on the average about three days for holidays, sickness, absence during working days, occasioned by his personal business, &c., there will, therefore, remain but twenty-three working days. For these twenty-three working days, at \$1 each day, he will receive \$23, and as factories deduct compulsorily 6 per cent. for the relief funds, returned to

workmen on leaving factories, therefore his net income will amount to \$21.62. His wife earns also, making at home cigarettes of a tobacco given to her; for every one hundred cigarettes she receives $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents, but she must give her own mouth-pieces, cigarette paper, and besides she must incur the expenses of purchasing glycerine for smearing her hands during work, starch, wrapping-paper, and threads for binding cigarettes. This work yields to her about \$22.50 per month. In order to earn this it is necessary to make 30,000 cigarettes. The mouth-pieces cost \$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$, cigarette paper, \$1.50, wrapping-paper, threads, glycerine, and starch 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, all together costs \$2.75, and there remains \$19.75. At this work she is assisted by three adult sisters of her husband, and, who have, therefore, lodging, board, and washing; and the eldest of them received besides \$2 per month. Deducting these \$2 from \$19.75, we will obtain only \$17.75. Consequently, for the maintenance of a family, we have \$21.62 + \$17.75, or \$39. The family consists of father, mother, two sons from eight to ten years old, and three adult sisters. As the mother during the whole day, is engaged in making cigarettes, she is unable to cook, wash, and in general to occupy herself with her household, which compels her to keep a servant, a ten years old housemaid, who receives \$1 per month, and besides this she obtains from time to time various gifts. They occupy a lodging near the factory where the workman is employed, consisting of one room with two windows on the first floor in a wooden house, for which they pay \$3 per month. This room is quite spacious, but too little for such a numerous family; hence, there prevails a terrible straitness. The children are sent to school, which is attended by an expense of 50 cents per month. The father of the family, conjointly with another workman, subscribes for a newspaper, the cost of which, together with the expenses for school books, stationery, &c., of his children, amount to 50 cents per month. And consequently the housemaid, lodging, school, and newspaper will cost \$5 per month. The remaining \$34 must cover the expenses of all other necessities of life, viz, food, clothing, fuel, and light. For coal, wood, and matches they expend \$2.50 per month; clothes, shoes, boots, and linen washing cost \$1.50 per month, and light also \$1.50, as the making of cigarettes lasts till midnight. Doctor's assistance and medicines the family obtains gratis from the factory. There remain therefore \$28.50 for the living and other unforeseen expenses.

The cost of living of the whole family is as follows:

Bread, 7 pounds per day, at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents	\$4 90
Wheat bread for children and guests	2 00
Meat, 3 pounds per day, at 7 cents	6 30
Tea, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, at \$1	1 50
Sugar, 1 pound, at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents	2 55
Coffee and chicory	75
Milk, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ quarts per day, at 5 cents	2 25
Bacon, one-half pound per day, at 10 cents	1 50
Flour, grits, condiments, &c	6 75
Total	28 50

The above calculation shows that this family, with the combined labor of a few persons, can maintain itself, but with great difficulty, of which every one can be convinced by the sight of the terribly worn out house furniture, whereas there are no funds for the purchase of a new one. Thus lives a somewhat substantial working family.

(2) I take now a working family in which both the husband and his wife earn their livelihood. The father of the family, being employed in the local railway workshops, receives 50 cents per day, and as he

can earn 50 per cent. above his daily wages, therefore he will have 75 cents per day, or \$17.25 per month of twenty-three working days. Deducting 6 per cent., or \$1.03½, for the safety fund, there will remain only \$16.21½. His wife is engaged in linen washing, for which she receives \$1.25 per week, or \$5 per month. Consequently their total income amounts to \$16.21½ + \$5, or \$21.21½. They occupy a lodging in a cellar, for which they pay \$3 per month. For fuel and light they expend monthly \$2. For the remaining \$16, the father must dress and nourish himself, his wife, and four children. The eldest daughter, of nine years, frequents gratis a school; all the other children remain at home. They eat meat every day; for breakfast they drink coffee and tea alternately, as the exclusive use of coffee would be too expensive; in the evening they drink tea. Besides, they use—

Bread, 6 pounds per day, at 2½ cents	\$4 20
Meat, 2 pounds per day, at 6½ cents	3 90
Tea, coffee, and chicory	80
Sugar, one-half pound per day, at 8½ cents	1 27½
Wheat bread	50
Milk, one quart every other day, at 5 cents	75
Bacon, one-half pound per day	1 50
Flour, grits, and clothing	3 07½
Total	16 00

Under such conditions it is possible to lead but a miserable life, as it is difficult to make both ends meet.

(3) The father of this family is a delivering tramway workman; his duty is to conduct horses to their respective stages. For this service he receives 30 cents per day, or \$9 per thirty working days, as he is obliged to be at work even during holidays. This family consists of both parents, a seventeen years old daughter employed in a laundry (she earns her clothes), twelve years old daughter laboring in an envelope factory (where she earns her shoes), and of two younger daughters of ten and three years. Together, six persons. Let us now see the budget of this family:

Lodging, in which lives this family, together with another family, costs	\$1 50
Black bread, 10 pounds, at 1 cent per pound	3 00
Meat, 1½ pounds per day, at 6 cents	2 70
On receiving wages every fortnight, it is necessary to entertain the immediate overseers, which expense, together with fines for coming too late to work, amount per month to	50
Total	7 70

Therefore, for other articles of food, as well as for fuel, light, clothes, shoes, and boots, there remains only \$1.30. Therefore the whole family has always tattered clothes, only occasionally lights a candle in the evening, and constantly makes many similar economies.

These three budgets quoted by me are not of my contrivance, but they are the true budgets of the families known to me, and they easily convince every one that the workman of this country leads a difficult life and that his decried drunkenness is but the most evident falsehood, as he has no money for getting drunk. However, if he drinks, he does so, for the most part, out of despair, when at home his children and his wife call for food and his earnings cannot afford it. In general the workman of this country has many good sides; he thirsts after learning; he likes to read books, to attend scientific public lectures; he takes an interest in public affairs; desires the education of his children; endeavors to send them to school; he is ready to sustain every sacrifice in this regard; he endeavors to be always of the most delicate in con-

duct towards everybody, &c., and, in a word, as to civilization, he stands very high. Alas! all impedes him in his efforts to rise. The whole popular Polish literature is of no value. Every co-operative society is prohibited. For some time past there were being given at Warsaw public lectures for workmen, and as those lectures were always attended by enormous crowds of working people they were prohibited, and it is now positively forbidden to renew them. Workmen of larger factories are forbidden by the police authorities here to read newspapers in factories even during their leisure.

There is, however, only one objection to be made against the workmen of this country. When some unforeseen circumstances compel them to lower their standard of life they forthwith and exceedingly rapidly fall from their moral level into a precipice out of which they cannot get at all.

PART II.—FEMALE LABOR.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN EMPLOYED.

Owing to the present bad state of the social statistics of Poland it is difficult to answer this question, the more so as no authority collects the required data.

It is true that the statistical blank forms sent out to the factories of this country have the column for inserting the number of workmen, but have none for the sex and age of workmen, therefore it is impossible to get from them the required information. As regards the number of children employed in factories, I have to say, that in the beginning of the year 1883 the Government collected here the statistical data in this respect, but after their collection the respective blank forms and materials have been immediately forwarded to St. Petersburg, where they are till now kept in a concealment. I can therefore make only a general remark that the number of women and children employed in factories is constantly increasing every year.

As soon as the results of the one-day census of Warsaw of 1882 will be printed, they will enable everybody to obtain this information, at least of the city of Warsaw alone. In the same year the census of Petrikow was likewise taken, which has demonstrated that in that town there were six female head-dressers, one female potter, seven female tailors, four women making artificial flowers, twenty milliners, nine female bakers, two women making gingerbread, thirty laundresses, three glove-making women, eighty-six seamstresses, and four wad-making women.

WAGES OF ADULT FEMALE LABORERS.

As everywhere so it is in this country that the wages of women are lower than those of men, for instance, in factories of artificial flowers the so-called assistant girls, who are able to assist all skilled laborers in making various kinds of flowers, but by themselves and independently they are unable to make them, receive from \$1.50 to \$2 per month and sometimes only \$1 for nine working hours a day. If they remain permanently in a factory they, besides their wages, obtain also lodging and board, and in this case their working day is unlimited, and they must very often labor during fifteen to eighteen hours per day of twenty-four hours. The skilled girls, who by themselves and independently, make flowers, receive wages according to the abilities. Their ability, however, is measured with the daily quantity of ready-made flowers, the

neatness of work, the workmanship of produce, and the kind of flowers. Usually their wages amounted to from \$3 to \$5 per month for nine working hours a day, the maximum monthly wages reach \$7.50 or \$9, though they are infrequent. Especially well paid women are those who know how to make roses, twine flowers, wreath garlands, nosegays, &c., and who neatly eye all kinds of flowers. For instance, the workwoman who is able to make all kinds of flowers, except roses, will never receive more than \$3 per month, without lodging and board, while a workwoman who well shapes roses can receive about \$7.50 per month. Workwomen endowed with special artistical abilities receive \$5, sometimes \$10 and even \$12.50 per month, with lodging and board.

The workwomen, who twine flowers, receive \$7.50 to \$9 per month, without lodging and board. Some workmen make flowers per piece at home. The most skilled workwomen, making flowers during the night till 2 o'clock, can hardly earn 15 cents per night. The maximum monthly wages of workwomen reach, therefore, some \$9 for thirteen to fifteen working hours per day. If a workwoman desires to work at her home, she first must be employed during a longer time in a factory and gain the confidence of her employers. Washerwomen in laundries are paid per day, and their wages amount to 30 cents per day. The workwomen smoothing linen are paid per piece, namely, 2 to 2½ cents per day-shirt; those who smooth night-shirts, cauls, drawers, towels, &c., receive from 50 to 60 cents per day; and those starching linen, receive 30 cents per day. In one of the largest book-binding establishments at Warsaw, the workwomen receive \$2.50 to \$3 per month, and seldom \$4.50, for eleven working hours a day.

Factories of paper bags and capsules pay their workwomen, laboring at home, per piece, 5 to 12½ cents per 1,000, which enables them to earn \$7.50 per month, though there are also workwomen who earn only \$2.50.

In factories of paper-boxes, stands, &c., the girls eighteen years old receive \$1 per week, from which are deducted all holidays; the girls printing labels receive \$5 per month, for nine and a half working hours a day; for any additional time they receive 3¾ cents per working hour.

In photographing establishments, the "retouching" women, laboring exclusively on glass, receive \$15 to \$17.50 per month; the workwomen cutting out the photographic cards and pasting them upon the Bristol paper, receive \$4, \$5, and \$10 per month. The "retouching" workwomen, who finish the visiting photographs, receive \$11.50 to \$12.50 per month, and the women taking out stains from photographs, receive \$4 to \$5 per month.

In factories of perfumery and toilet soaps, workwomen earn from 90 cents to \$1.50 per week, and if they labor per piece, they earn \$2.50, but must pay their assistants, whom they usually hire for themselves.

In factories of house bent furniture, the workwomen polishing chairs receive 37½ cents per day.

In tanneries, the women laboring during the whole day of ten working hours in the court yards and in the open air, receive 15 cents per day.

HOURS OF FEMALE LABOR.

..... To this question I have given a few answers in the article on wages. I will, however, repeat and complete them here. Among the flower-making girls the so-called "constant" apprentices, or those who live with their employers, rise before 7 o'clock in the morning, and their working time is usually unlimited. From 8 o'clock in the morning they

labor until 8 o'clock in the evening, sometimes till 11 o'clock, and sometimes longer. The length of their working time depends upon the amount of work on hand. However, they never cease to work before 8 o'clock in the evening. Their average sleeping time is from 12 o'clock in the night to 7 o'clock in the morning. There are no fixed dinner hours, and workwomen usually dine at their leisure hours. The external girl apprentices have strictly fixed working days; they labor from 9 o'clock in the morning till 6 o'clock in the evening, if there are no dinner hours, and they labor to 7 o'clock if there are dinner interruptions. •

During quite as many hours are also at work the skilled girls and their assistants. During the busy season workwomen are at work one or two hours longer, for which they receive no additional wages. In laundries the washerwomen begin their work at 6 o'clock in the morning, and cease to work at 8 o'clock in the evening; having no fixed dinner hours, they usually eat when the state of their labor allows it. As the workwomen smoothing linen are paid per day and have their work allotted, it is therefore difficult to determine the number of hours of their labor, which at all events is of some twelve working hours. Workwomen paid per piece, if they wish to earn more, endeavor to labor as long as possible, and consequently the length of their working day is of nine to fifteen hours, according to quantity of work.

In book-binding establishments the labor begins at 7.30 o'clock in the morning and ends at 8 o'clock in the evening, which gives eleven working hours per day. The night labor lasts from 8 o'clock in the evening to 5.30 o'clock in the morning. In factories of paper bags and capsules there are ten and a half hours of true labor and one and a half of dinner hours.

In factories of paper boxes, stands, &c., the labor lasts during nine-and-a-half hours, not including one-and-a-half hours for dinner. Sometimes when there is plenty of work the working day is longer by three hours. In photographing establishments the working day during the winter season lasts from 9 o'clock in the morning to 4 o'clock p. m., and if the day is dark it lasts till 3 o'clock, while in the summer season it lasts till 5 o'clock afternoon uninterruptedly, therefore the minimum working day is of six and the maximum one is of eight hours, and in the latter case workwomen are permitted to eat during their labor time. Some workwomen in summer labor two or three hours longer and thereby they earn the additional wages per piece.

In factories of perfumery and toilet soaps the labor begins at 7 o'clock in the morning and lasts till 7 o'clock in the evening, with one hour dinner interruption. Frequently, however, the working day is longer by two or three hours.

In tanneries the working day begins at 6 o'clock in the morning and ends at like hour in the evening, with half an hour interruptions for breakfast and vespers and one hour for dinner. In summer when there is much work the labor lasts even during twenty-four hours.

MORAL AND PHYSICAL CONDITION OF FEMALE WORKERS.

The factory workwomen are generally held in bad opinion, even by other workwomen; a seamstress, for instance, looks upon the factory workwoman as being a debased woman; and it is really so. A young girl of about twelve years enters into a factory; there she hears the bawdy discourses of men, laboring together with women or over-seeing the latter. On her going out of a factory she is not unfrequently searched by men, who sometimes touch her willfully, in a very rude

manner, jesting with her at the same time. The girl comes to her maturity and her sexual instinct is constantly excited. No sooner than she grows ripe than all lies already in wait for her, and her own blood becomes her enemy.

A workmaster will give her work by which she can earn little if she will not become his mistress; in the latter case her wages will be higher if she labors per piece. When such a girl enters once upon this road a step only separates her from the worst. Of late years the town of Lodz has distinguished itself in this respect, as a considerable number of workwomen come from that town to Warsaw as prostitutes, all being young girls of sixteen to twenty years.

Last year at Lodz a manager of a factory intended to commit a rape upon a young workwoman, and as the girl resisted, he expelled her together with her father, employed in the same factory, and consented to receive them again just in the moment, when the girl, in the presence of all male and female laborers, asked pardon and kissed the very tip of his boot by his order. It is easy to understand what influence have similar adventurers upon the morals of the factory workwomen. Let us add to this their misery, and we will be persuaded that almost every workwoman must become a clandestine prostitute. And it is really so. Workwomen of tobacco factories increase their earnings by means of prostitution. Seamstresses, flower-making girls, and milliners, being out of employment, are forced into ways of shame, and at the close of each season a considerable number of them enter their names on the list of public prostitutes. The physical state of workwomen presents itself very sadly if we examine the sanitary conditions under which they labor. Flower-making establishments being usually the most common private dwellings, are unfit to contain a greater number of laborers. There are no ventilating arrangements, nor any sanitary measures observed. In winter the workwomen of such establishments are hardly permitted to open windows of their almost unheated factory rooms. In summer, notwithstanding a burning heat, they are forbidden to open the windows looking into the streets, in order to prevent the dust from sinking on flowers; when the female laborers make the crimson red flowers a kind of dust from such flowers gets into their eyes and ears, and during one or two days they continually spit a crimson red dust. The rooms of these establishments are damp, and always contain a greater number of laborers than their space and sanitary condition would permit.

The air is full of a dust from various stuffs, a bad smell of fire-pans, a dust arising from the striking of flowers, a disagreeable odor of aniline dyes, &c. In winter the rooms of flower-making establishments are either unheated at all or only occasionally. The bad smell of fire-pans causes headaches. The continual stooping over work is attended with breast and neck complaints. The eyes suffer from the selection of color shades. Consumption is the common disease among seamstresses and flower-making girls.

Workwomen of tobacco factories are likewise liable to the same disease, as they continually breathe tobacco. Some ten or more years ago the police authorities ordered the introduction of respirators for the use of workwomen in tobacco factories. Complying with this order, they purchased one respirator for a certain number of laborers, but it was good for nothing, as workwomen could use the respirators only by turns, and besides they had an aversion to apply to their mouths an object which was bespawled by others, consequently the respirators soon disappeared from tobacco manufactories. The iron-smoothing

women in laundries labor in the midst of a terrible heat. To this let us add the continual standing on their legs during their whole working day and a bad smell occurring frequently in laundries. It is therefore no wonder that they all have corns on their feet, longer and more frequent monthly courses than other women, and that they have crooked fingers from holding the smoothing-irons, pains in their arms, and particularly in the right one, and that the consumption and cold-catching are the most common phenomena among them.

Workwomen polishing the bent furniture are, during their entire working time, almost literally drunk, being under the influence of spirits used in polishing, and they also feel great pains in their shoulders from strong hand-rubbing.

Photographing workwomen complain of pains in their heads, eyes, necks, &c., caused by continual stooping.

In perfumery factories workwomen suffer from constant headaches, as even a fifteen-minutes' sojourn in such factories causes headaches, while the odor of spirits intoxicates. The opening of windows is forbidden in order to prevent perfumery from becoming vapid.

MEANS PROVIDED FOR IMPROVEMENT.

If there is in this country as yet nothing done for the improvement of the condition of workmen, therefore, what then can be said of workwomen in this respect? Nobody here occupies himself with this matter. The workwomen do not belong to the trade guilds, hence it follows that in case of some unexpected emergencies they receive no relief, except the married workwomen, who, during sickness, obtain it from the factories in which their husbands are employed.

MEANS PROVIDED FOR SAFETY.

The local factories, especially the smaller ones, are for the most part built in such a manner that in case of fire it is easy to escape from them through their windows if it is impossible to do so through their doors, though sometimes, in sweetmeats factories, for instance, the windows are supplied with a thick wire net in order to prevent workwomen from throwing sweetmeats out of the windows. As regards the securing of workwomen from the dangers arising from the labor about machinery, it is to be observed that there are in this country no means provided for their safety and no special laws enacted.

PROVISIONS IN REGARD TO SICK AND DISABLED.

As no factory legislation exists in this country, consequently employers make no provisions in regard to the sick and disabled workwomen. In case of an accident they only give immediate medical help, the expenses of which are usually paid by employers. Sometimes they pay even the expenses of curing of their workwomen.

INCREASE IN WAGES.

During the last five years the wages have generally increased, as it is proved by the figures given in the article on the wages of workmen. The wages of workwomen have likewise increased. As to the prices of

the necessities of life the following price-list of Petrokow will show their increase during the last ten years, viz :

Articles.	1871.	1881.	Articles.	1871.	1881.
Wheat..... per chetvert..	\$6 21½	\$7 20½	Flour, wheat:		
Rye..... do.....	4 06½	4 75½	First quality..... do.....	\$8 28	\$8 50
Barley..... do.....	3 41½	3 76	Second quality..... do.....	5 67	6 00
Oats..... do.....	1 70½	2 10½	Flour, rye:		
Buckwheat..... do.....	3 25		First quality... per chetvert..	5 95	6 30
Potatoes..... do.....	1 62½	1 84½	Second quality..... do.....	4 08½	4 62½
Grits, barley..... do.....	4 80½	6 00	Bread..... per pound.....	01½	02
Grits, buckwheat..... do.....	6 82½	12 50	Bread, black..... do.....	01	01½
			Firewood.... per cubic klafter..	4 50	6 50

EDUCATION AMONG WOMEN.

The last one-day census of Warsaw for 1882 states that this city in that year had 201,602 women, of whom 9,348 were able only to read; 80,864 could read and write, and 111,590 women who could neither read nor write.

The latter number, of course, represents the poorest classes of the population, who for the most part become workwomen.

Generally the educational condition of women in this country is worse than that of men; as for the male apprentices, there exist the Sunday working schools, while for the female apprentices there are in this country no such schools.

To render the foregoing report on the male and female labor more complete, I beg to submit the following statistical tables embracing the largest factories, mills, workshops, &c., of Poland, and showing the rates of wages paid to their workmen, viz :

I. GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid per week in Moscow.

Occupations.	Hours per day.	Days per week.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Bricklayers.....	12½	6	\$3 00	\$4 05	\$3 60
Hod-carriers.....	12½	6	1 80	2 25	2 10
Masons.....	12½	6	3 00	4 05	3 60
Tenders.....	12½	6	1 80	2 25	2 10
Plasterers.....	12	6	1 50	3 00	2 50
Tenders.....	12	6	1 25	1 50	
Roofers.....	12	6	3 00	4 00	3 60
Carpenters.....	12	6	90	2 25	1 80
Gas-fitters.....	11	6			2 25
Bakers.....	13	7	1 00	4 00	2 00
Blacksmiths.....	11	6	3 00	4 50	3 60
Strikers.....	10	6			2 70
Book-binders.....	10	6	1 50	4 50	3 00
Brick-makers.....	12	6	90	3 00	2 25
Brewers.....	15	7	2 25	2 50	
Butchers.....	12	7	1 00	4 00	1 50
Brass-founders.....	10	6	3 00	4 50	3 60
Cabinet-makers.....	10	6	4 50	17 50	6 00
Confectioners.....	12	6	1 25	5 00	3 12½
Cigar-makers.....	10	6	3 00	6 00	4 00
Coopers.....	12	6	2 25	4 50	3 00
Cutters.....	10	6	3 00	4 50	2 50
Distillers.....	13	7	2 00	2 50	2 25
Drivers.....	10	6	2 00	4 00	3 50
Cab*.....			35	58	46

* And board.

Wages paid per week in Moscow—Continued.

Occupations.	Hours per day.	Days per week.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average
Drivers, carriage* street railway	18	7	\$0 35	\$0 58	\$0 46
Dyers	14	6	75	4 00	3 50
Engravers	10	6	4 00	7 50	5 00
Furriers	13	6	1 50	7 50	3 00
Gardeners			1 50	10 00	3 00
Hatters	13	6	1 50	5 00	3 00
Horneshoers	11	6			2 70
Jewelers	11	6	3 00	7 50	3 50
Lithographers	10	6	3 00	4 50	4 00
Millwright	12	6	90	2 25	1 80
Nail-makers	11	6	1 05	3 30	2 50
Printers	10	6	5 00	8 00	6 00
Teachers, public schoolst	6	6	43	5 00	1 44
Saddle-makers	12	6	1 50	4 50	3 00
Harness-makers	12	6	1 50	4 50	3 00
Tanners	10	6	3 00	10 00	5 00
Tailors	12	6	1 50	4 50	3 00
Telegraph operators	8	7	1 75	6 00	2 50
Tinmiths	12	6	3 00	4 00	3 60
Weavers outside of mills	12	6	1 25	2 25	1 50

*And board.

†A piece of ground and lodging.

II. FACTORIES, MILLS, ETC.

Wages paid per week of sixty-three hours in the flour steam mill in Warsaw belonging to Mr. S. G. Bloch.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Laborers and porters	\$0 90	\$1 65	-----
Millers	2 45	2 80	-----
Master miller			\$5 81
Assistant			5 81
Machinist			5 81
Assistant			2 90
Door-keeper			2 90
Night door-keeper			2 10

III. FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS, AND IRON WORKS.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in the foundries, machine-shops, and iron works of Messrs. Lilpop, Rau & Loewenstein, at Warsaw.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Locksmiths	\$2 10	\$4 50	\$3 00
Turners	3 00	4 50	3 60
Modelers	3 90	4 50	-----
Blacksmiths	3 00	4 50	3 00
Founders	1 50	4 50	3 00
Braizers	2 40	4 50	2 40
Joiners	3 00	4 50	3 00
Tinmen	3 90	4 50	-----

IV. GLASS WORKERS.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours to glass workers in the glass factory of Mr. Tg. Hordliczka, at Ozechy.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Workmen of small glass articles	\$7 50	\$8 75	\$8 12½
Workmen of glass panes	8 75	11 25	10 00
Polishers	7 50	8 75	8 12½
Painters	8 75	10 00	9 37½
Assistants	8 75	5 00	4 37½

V. RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per year to the employés of the Warsaw Terespol Line.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Counselor technologist			\$5, 000
Chief secretary			1, 500
Counselor at law			1, 000
Employé at St. Peter-burg			1, 000
Clerk	\$300	\$600	450
Journalist and recorder	250	500	375
Assistant clerks	225	350	250
Cash-keepers	250	1, 000	300
Comptrollers	500	750	500
Book-keepers	325	1, 500	450
Accountants	275	600	400
Physician			300
Surgeon	75	150	125
Director of the line			3, 250
Chief engineer			1, 800
Assistant director			1, 800
Chief of railway traffic			1, 450
Chief mechanician			1, 450
Chief of station	300	900	400
First assistant			425
Second assistant			350
Chief of telegraph office	300	450	375
Telegraph operators	200	275	250

Wages paid to the railway workmen, &c., working week of sixty hours on Warsaw Terespol Line.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Chief locksmith			\$0 55
Locksmiths	\$0 30	\$0 55	35
Joiners	30	60	
Apprentices from fifteen to seventeen years of age	15	25	
Ushers	120 00	150 00	137 50
Printers of tickets			350 00
Lithographers			325 00
Assistants			175 00
Servants	90 00	137 50	125 00
Accountants			350 00
Assistants			300 00
Night watchmen			126 00

Wages paid per year to the railway employes engaged about stations, as well as to those engaged on the engines and cars, on the Warsaw-Terespol line.

Ocupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Senior workmen.....			\$125 00
Workmen in warehouses.....			100 00
Switchmen.....	\$100 00	\$120 00	105 50
Senior workmen employed for maintenance of railroad and buildings.....			150 00
Workmen employed in conservation of railway.....			100 00
Junior workmen employed in conservation of railway.....			75 00
Workmaster in rails department.....			180 00
Locksmiths in bridge department.....			225 00
Workmen in telegraph department.....			250 00
Chief conductors:			
First class.....			300 00
Second class.....			250 00
Senior conductors:			
First class.....			180 00
Second class.....			150 00
Conductors:			
First class.....			137 50
Second class.....			125 00
Brakemen.....			100 00
Weighers.....			108 00
Senior laborers about trains.....			250 00
Junior laborers about trains.....			150 00
Assistants.....			120 00
Overseers of watchmen.....			180 00
Watchmen.....			120 00
Lamp cleaners.....			110 00
Doorkeepers.....	125 00	150 00	
Gatekeepers.....			110 00
Station female laborers.....			30 00
Machinists:			
First class.....			375 00
Second class.....			237 50
Third class.....			175 00
Fourth class.....			150 00
Wheel-greasing laborers.....			100 00

VI. NAVIGATION.

Wages paid per month to sailors, &c., employed on gabars towed by the steam-power on the Vistula River.

Ocupations.	Average.
Pilots.....	\$15
Sailors.....	9

If a sailor serves during the whole navigation time in a year, he receives also the additional wages of 50 cents for every month; if he leaves his service before the close of navigation he receives no such additional wages.

VII. STORE AND SHOP WAGES.

Wages paid per per month of one hundred and ninety-two hours, in a paper shop at Warsaw to males.

Ocupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Chief of counting-room.....			\$100 00
Book-keeper.....			42 50
Assistant.....			35 00
Corresponding clerk.....			30 00
Clerks.....	\$19 50	\$20 00	
Warehouse-keeper.....			30 00
Laborers in warehouse.....	12 50	15 00	

VIII. HOUSEHOLD WAGES IN TOWNS AND CITIES.

Wages paid per month to household servants in the city of Warsaw.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Maid of all work.....	\$1 00	\$2 00	\$1 50
Wet nurse.....	2 50	6 25	4 37
House porters.....	4 00	7 50	5 00
Coachmen.....	5 00	15 00	10 00
Woman cook.....	1 25	2 50	1 50
Man cook.....	15 00	20 00	17 50
Bonne for children.....	2 50	18 00	12 50

IX. AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Wages paid per year to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants in Lomza.

Occupations.	Average.	Occupations.	Average.
Farm male servant.....	\$11 25	Maintenance of one cow.....	10 00
Besides these cash wages here receives:		4 gallons of wheat flour.....	50
17½ bushels rye.....	11 25	Lodging.....	5 00
3 bushels barley.....	3 60	4 gallons of salt.....	40
1 bushels peas.....	4 50		
2 klafters of firewood.....	7 00	Total wages per year.....	\$71 20
11 bushels potatoes.....	15 00		
6 garden beds for flax, cabbage, and vegetables.....	2 70		

X. CORPORATION EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per year to the municipality employés in the city of Warsaw.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
Mayor.....		\$3,000 00	<i>Cash department.</i>		
<i>General affairs department.</i>			Chief counselor.....		\$750 00
Chief of chancery.....	650 00		Alderman.....		500 00
Secretary.....	400 00		<i>Executive department.</i>		
<i>Administration department.</i>			Alderman.....		450 00
Chief counselor.....	750 00		Secretary.....		300 00
Alderman.....	500 00		Cashiers.....	\$412 50	462 50
Chief secretary.....	450 00		Tax-gatherers.....		412 50
Secretary.....	300 00		Comptroller.....		362 50
<i>Statistics department.</i>			Commissary of the cash department.....		450 00
Counselor.....	950 00		<i>Military department.</i>		
Secretary.....	300 00		Counselor.....		750 00
<i>Lombard department.</i>			Alderman.....		450 00
Cashier.....	500 00		Secretary.....		300 00
Comptroller.....	450 00		<i>Insurance department.</i>		
Inspector of market-places, with lodging and fuel.....	150 00		Assessor.....		600 00
Inspector of shambles, with lodging and fuel.....	300 00		Inspector.....		425 00
Veterinarians, with lodging and fuel.....	300 00		Chief secretary.....		425 00
<i>Building department.</i>			Secretary.....		337 50
Chief engineer.....	1,000 00		<i>Weight and measure department.</i>		
Architects.....	500 00		Chief manager.....		262 50
Assistant engineer.....	500 00		Watchman.....		54 00
Water-works engineer.....	900 00		Chief of archives.....		300 00
			Recorder.....		225 00

XI. GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND OFFICES.

Wages paid per year to the employés of the Warsaw court of the exchequer.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
President		\$1,500 00	Chiefs of sections		\$45
Assistant		1,200 00	Commissaries		75
Chief of departments		1,000 00	Surveyor		41
Officials for special commissions	\$500 00	600 00	Chief of archives		60
Book-keeper		500 00	Recorder	\$300 00	27

XI. TRADES AND LABOR, GOVERNMENT EMPLOY.

Wages paid by the week of forty-eight hours to the workmen employed in the printing of belonging to the chancery of the Warsaw chief of police.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Manager, per annum			
Proof-reader, per annum			
Correspondent, per annum			
Compositors, per annum			
Assistant compositors, per annum			
Laborer about machines	\$72	\$108	
Errand boy			

XIII. TRADES AND LABOR IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOY.

Wages paid per month of one hundred and eighty hours to the employés of the Warsaw Government telegraph district.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Chief of the district			\$1
Assistant			
Chief clerk			
Assistant clerk			
Chief mechanic			
Work manager	\$450	\$600	
Senior mechanic			
Junior mechanic	240	390	

XIV. PRINTERS AND PRINTING OFFICES.

Statement showing the wages paid per month and week of sixty hours to printers in a private printing office at Warsaw.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Manager			\$21
Machinist			25
Pressmen			15
Assistant machinist			11
Chief compositor			25
Compositors			11
Apprentices	\$9 00	\$17 50	
Laborers	1 00	9 00	
Printers of proof-sheets	7 00	9 00	
Proof-readers			11
Boys, receivers			1
Boys, putters	1 00	2 50	
Errand boys	2 50	11 00	
Pressers of prints	50	2 50	
Distributors of paper			1

JOSEPH RAWICZ, Consul

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Warsaw, June 3, 1884.

ITALY.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL BYERS.*

The wages paid to laborers in Rome, as generally throughout Italy, are calculated by the day. It must be understood that Italian artisans from early boyhood follow one trade only; on becoming masters they have a full knowledge of every branch of their trade. For example, masons are at one, and the same time masons, bricklayers, plasterers, roofers, slaters, &c. In other words, the division of labor as practiced in the United States does not exist here.

I. GENERAL TRADES.

Statement showing the wages per day of from ten to twelve hours, earned by the general trades in Rome.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
BUILDING TRADES.			
Bricklayers	\$0 54	\$0 67½	\$0 61½
Hod-carriers (men, women, and boys)	34	48½	38½
Masons and scaffolders	62	67½	64½
Tenders	48½	48½	48½
Plasterers	58	87	54
Tenders	34	48½	38½
Asphalters	58	96½	72½
Slaters and roofers	38½	83	58
Do	29	63½	38½
Tenders	19	27	25
Pump-makers	62½	91½	72½
Assistants	17½	29	23
Carpenters	58	87	77½
Gas-fitters and plumbers	62½	91½	72½
OTHER TRADES.			
Bakers	58	77½	66½
Blacksmiths	57½	77½	67½
Strikers (advanced apprentices)	34	43½	38½
Book-binders:			
Men	88½	67½	46½
Women, fixed wages	26		
Brickmakers	29	77½	48½
Brewers	34	96½	48½
Stonecutters	77½	87	83
Tufo cutters (job work)	77½		
Painters, house	67½	77½	
Butchers	29	58	38½
Brass-founders	58	87	77½
Cabinet-makers (common furniture)	48½	96½	58
Confectioners	38½	58	62½
Coopers	43½	58	43½
Coopers, boys	19		
Drivers	29	53	38½
Draymen and teamsters:			
1-horse cart	1 55	1 74	1 64
2-horse cart	2 32	2 70	2 51
Cab, carriage (per month)	11 58	23 16	19 30
Street railway (fixed wages)			96½
Dyers	29	62½	38½
Engravers (artisans)	48½	1 16	67½

* This valuable report was only received at the Department on February 5, 1885, too late for mention in the Secretary's letter. The delay in its preparation and transmission was due to the absence, on account of sickness, of some of the force at the consulate-general, and to the promotions of Consul-General Richmond to Lisbon, and of Consul Byers, of Zurich, to Rome. That no fault can be found with Consul-General Byers, in this connection, is clearly apparent from the fact that he prepared the labor report for Zurich before leaving that post, and the present report for Italy after his arrival at Rome. Consul-General Byers expresses his acknowledgments to Mr. Wood, consular clerk, for valuable co-operation in the preparation of this report.

Statement showing the wages per day of from ten to twelve hours, earned, &c.—Continued

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average
OTHER TRADES—Continued.			
Furriers (repairers only)	\$0 38½	\$0 87	\$0 5
Gardeners	29	87	3
Hatters	38½	02½	4
Horse shoers (not a special trade)	38½	58	4
Jewelers	38½	1 16	5
Laborers, porters, &c.	29	38½	3
Lithographers	48½	67½	5
Potters	19	67½	3
Saddle and harness makers	29	58	4
Tanners	29	58	4
Tailors:			
Men	29	77½	31
Women	15½	38	24
Tinsmiths	29	48½	6
Weavers (outside of mill)	19½	48½	21
Boot and shoe makers	29	77½	34
Boot and shoe upper makers (women)	14	38½	11
Confectioners and pastry cooks (men)	34	77½	3
Coppersmiths	38½	77½	58
Carriage-makers:			
Body-makers	48½	96½	71
Smiths	38	4½	58
Leather work	29	58	4
Upholstering	19½	53	22
Glove-makers:			
Cutters and finishers (men)	48½	67½	58
Sewers (women)	14	29	13
Gunsmiths	58	1 06	77
Workers in mosaics.. } skilled artisans	58	1 16	77
Cameo cutters			
Cameo cutters, apprentices	09	29	19
Trunk-makers	29	67½	38
Upholsterers:			
Men	38½	77½	67
Women	19½	48½	29
Artistic tapestry	36½	1 35	48

GENERAL TRADE NOTES.

Masons.—Contrary to general usage, masons in Rome work mostly during the cooler months. This is not so much on account of the excessive heat as the common custom for workmen to visit their homes during the two or three hottest months of the year. It must also be said that their work continues without interruption through the rest of the year. This exodus in summer occasions an increase in wages; in former years this increase was considerable, but it is diminishing from year to year, as masons are becoming more permanent residents.

Asphalters.—The great use now being made of asphaltum has created the new trade of asphalter. Work being done at night to avoid nuisance from smoke and smell, wages rule higher than in corresponding trades.

Slaters and roofers.—Slating and roofing is done by masons. Still some masons apply themselves to cement work, which covers a great part of roof-buildings, terraces, &c. This is not a specialty, but requires considerable quickness in execution to prevent the cement or its composition from drying.

Brass-workers.—Gas-fitters are skilled mechanics, working in brass, bronze, and other metals used for gas-fittings; they also do plumbing. Pump-makers also execute all plumbers' work in their line and receive the same wages.

Brewers.—Foremen alone are practical brewers; they receive \$0.90½ per day. Attendants receive from \$0.33½ to \$0.4½. They are common laborers, more or less expert.

Cutlery.—Cutlery is not a special trade. Repairing and some common manufacturing is done. This trade known in Italian as coltelli

linaio, comprises everything, from work done by a skilled mechanic from making a spur or fine cutting tools down to the sharpening of razors and knives.

Horseshoers.—Horseshoeing is not a special trade. As already stated, Italian artisans are skilled in every branch of their trade. Where no special trade is referred to it should be understood that the work is done by artisans in corresponding trades. For example, a blacksmith is at one and the same time horseshoer, nail-maker, common lock-maker, &c. In some cases extra wages are paid when artisans are employed on work particularly trying or dangerous.

Cabinet makers.—The nearest corresponding trade is the *stepettaio* and *ebanista*; the highest wages are paid to molders, veneerers, inlayers, and the like.

Steredores.—There are no *stavedores* at Rome. At seaports in discharging ships they generally receive about 96½ cents per day, but when the whole cargo is discharged at one place the work is usually done by contract, and remuneration varies from \$0.19½ to \$0.29 per ton, the higher rate being for discharging railway iron or the like, and the lower rate for grain and coals or other more manageable goods.

Tapesters.—Artistic tapestry is now supported mainly by the Pope, by royalty, and by art patrons. In the words of Alessandro Castellani, the late eminent antiquarian and art collector, without the assistance of the state artistic tapestry would soon become a lost art.

II. FACTORIES, MILLS, ETC.

Daily wages in woolen mills.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
Foremen	\$0 58	\$0 96½	Pressers	\$0 25	\$0 34
Spinners	43½	61½	Seamstresses	19	27
Weavers	38½	58	Warpers	15	19
Scourers	38½	54	Burlers	15	19
Fullers	29	38½	Sorters	09½	15½
Corviers	29	38½	Finishers	09½	15½
Rinsers	24	54			

My informant could not designate an average of wages in woolen manufactures, they being too variable. The lowest wages are paid in country towns, the highest in Rome.

Other trades connected with manufactures, such as smith, carpenters, machinists, &c., are paid the rates as set forth in special table of general trades.

FLOUR-MILLS.

Wages paid in the flour-mill and Italian paste manufactory of the Pantanella Brothers at Rome.

[Day of ten and twelve hours.]

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Foremen	\$19 30	\$18 25	\$28 95
Clerks and controllers	19 30	28 60	28 95
Millers	43½	58	38½
Carters	38½	62½	60½
Porter laborers	43½	54	48½
Macaroni makers	38½	54	48½
Macaroni drivers	38½	77½	48½
Sorters and sifters (women)	29	38	
Machine engineers		38 60	
Firemen		62½	
Oilers	48½	58	54
Boys	58	1 74	1 46

This mill runs night and day, being served by two gangs. It is second to none in Rome. Three hundred and twenty workmen are employed under the direction of one of the owners, Signor Michele Pantanella, who courteously afforded every facility for collecting information on the spot.

GAS-WORKS.

Wages paid per day of twelve hours at the gas-works of the Anglo-Roman Company.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Engine-driver.....			\$0 96½
Machinists.....	\$0 38½	\$0 96½	67½
Refiners.....			58
Head firemen.....			96½
Firemen's foremen.....			72½
Firemen.....			67½
Gas-lighters' inspectors.....			3½
Gas-lighters.....			38½

Wages in these works are all fixed, with the exception of those paid to machinists. No workman is allowed to leave his post during the twelve hours' continuous attendance required per day. The company gratuitously furnishes each workman with a plentiful meat dinner, to be eaten on the spot. Refiners are chiefly old employes, who, for age or infirmity, are unable to do other work. For good conduct a bounty of \$0.193 per week is given to firemen's foremen. The company also pay a pension of \$1 per week to the widows of workmen, which ceases on their remarriage. Gas-lighters take turns in extinguishing one-half the lamps at midnight and the other half at daybreak. They are also bound to clean the lamps; their presence is never required at the gas-works.

For this information I am indebted to the Chevalier Carlo Pouchain, manager of the company.

III. FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS, AND IRON WORKS.

Wages paid per day of ten hours in the foundry, machine-shops, and iron works of Giacommo Moriggia, at Rome.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Engine-fitters.....	\$0 96½	\$1 16	\$0 96½
Machine adjusters.....	67½	1 16	77½
Turners.....	4½	96½	77½
Model-makers.....	67½	1 16	87
Founders:			
Men.....	58	1 16	67½
Boys.....	11½	38½	24½
Engine-driver (acting as fireman).....	38½	58	48½

Machine adjusters, when required, have the care of the engine at work in the shop. Most of the above workmen are assisted by boys, who receive from 11½ to 38.6 cents per day.

IV. GLASS-WORKERS.

Wages paid per day of ten hours to glass-workers in glass factory, at Poggio-Mirleto, near Rome.

Occupations.	Fixed wages.	Occupations.	Fixed wages.
Blowers.....	\$2 32	Furnace men.....	\$2 32
Assistant blowers.....	48	Carpenters and balers.....	1 53
Flatners.....	1 16	Cutters.....	1 63
Assistant flatners.....	48		

Glass-making is an insignificant industry in the district of Rome. The chief factory is at Poggio-Mirleto, about 45 miles distant from Rome, and employs about 30 hands; the products of the factory are window-glass, lamp-chimnies, cases for clocks, &c.

MAJOLICA AND EARTHEN WARE.

There are also four establishments in the district of Rome, manufacturing majolicaware and fine earthenware, employing 50 workmen. Wages paid per day of ten hours are as follows:

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Clay-makers:			
Men.....	\$0 23	\$0 38½	
Women and boys.....	15	10½	
Turners:			
Men.....	25	48½	\$0 38½
Boys.....	09	19½	14
Handlers.....	20		3½
Pressers.....	20		43½
Figure-makers.....	20	58	43½
Modelers.....	38½	72½	48½
Firemen (kiln).....	29		
Glasers or enamellers (women).....	13½	19½	

There are also several manufactories of common earthenware, some of them producing kitchen hollow ware remarkable for great resistance to the most intense charcoal fire.

In this industry the following wages are paid per day of ten hours:

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
Clay makers:			Molders.....	\$0 29	\$0 43½
Men.....	\$0 24½	\$0 29	Pressers.....	24½	29
Women and boys.....	11½	14	Firemen.....	24½	38½
Throwers.....	24½	29	Glasiers or enamellers.....	00	14
Turners.....	24½	29			

V. MINES AND MINING.

Wages paid per day of eleven hours in connection with the Alum mines of Signor Theobaldo Berner, in the mountains of La Tolfa near Civita Vecchia, province of Rome.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Mines.....	\$0 48½	\$0 58	
Blasters and miners.....	58	77½	\$0 62½
Car-drivers in mines.....	38½		
Laborers.....	2½	29	25
Men employed at the pumps.....	38½	67½	
Sifters.....	38½	48½	
Smelters.....	67½	96½	
Feeders of mineral.....	48½	58	
Enginemen.....	77½	96½	1 35
Firemen.....	38½	58	

The total number of men employed is 238, of this number 168 are actually employed in the mines at La Tolfa, and 70 in the refining works at Civita Vecchia.

Wages paid in mines and quarries at Tivoli, 18 miles distant from Rome.

[Work extends from nine to twelve hours per day.]

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
Quarrymen:		
Travertine.....	\$0 38½	\$0 58
Volcanic tuff.....	29	48½
Basaltic lava.....	29	43½
Pozzolana.....	35½	62½
Limestone.....	25	36½
Carters:		
With one horse.....	1 15	1 55
With two or three horses.....	1 74	2 32

Work is also done by the job and by the cubic meter. Carting is generally done by contract at so much per load and per mile.

VI. RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per month to railway employés (those engaged about stations, as well as those engaged on the engines and cars, linemen, railroad laborers, &c.) by the Roman Railroad Company (Ferrovie Romane), in Rome.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.			GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—Continued.		
Chief of section.....	\$90 50	\$106 15	Ushers:		
Central inspector.....	86 50	96 50	First class.....	\$19 30	\$22 20
Secretary:			Second class.....		17 37
First class.....		67 55	Third class.....		15 44
First class (recorder).....		57 90	Doorkeeper.....		19 30
Second class.....		48 25	Porter.....		12 08
Third class.....		38 60	Servants.....		13 51
Chief of copying bureau and recorder of contracts.....		38 60			
Technical secretary.....		48 50	PAY OFFICE.		
Technical recorder.....		28 95	Chief cashier.....		128 54
Head clerks.....		33 78	Assistant cashier.....	53 08	57 00
First class.....		28 95	Examiners.....	24 13	45 25
Second class.....		24 13	Teller.....		57 00
Third class.....		19 30	First paymaster.....		53 08
Copyists.....		18 41			

Wages paid per month to railway employes in Rome—Continued.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
PAY OFFICE—Continued.			TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT—Cont'd.		
Paymaster		\$38 00	Assistant conductors:		
Receiver		24 13	First class		\$10 41
Chief of office		77 20	Second class		14 48
LAW OFFICE.			Brakemen		12 56
Legal counselors		193 00	Assistant brakeman		11 58
Chiefs of office		106 15	Porters	\$11 58	12 74
Secretary:			Scalesmen		12 74
First class	\$57 90	67 55	Head lampmen		29 34
Second class		48 25	Lampmen:		
Appraisers		36 80	First class		17 57
Recorders of expropriations		36 80	Second class		16 41
ACCOUNTANTS.			Third class		14 67
Chief accountant		193 00	Fourth class		12 74
Chief freight controller		106 15	Gas operators	17 37	29 34
Head of section:			Head switchmen		17 57
First class		96 50	Switchmen:		
Second class		77 20	First class		12 74
Central inspector of control		67 55	Second class		12 18
Inspector of control	48 25	57 90	Third class		11 58
Accountant:			Signalmen		11 58
First class		57 90	Water-closet tender		2 00
Second class		42 25	ENGINE AND TRACK DEPARTMENT.		
Third class		36 60	Chief railway engineer (chief of service)		193 00
Assistant keeper of rolls and archives		17 37	Inspector of railway engineers (chief of traction)		106 15
TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.			Railway engineers:		
Chief of office		193 00	Chief of rolling stock		106 15
Assistant chief of office		170 42	Head of office		77 20
Inspectors and chiefs of section		106 15	Chief of section, first class		96 50
Road inspectors	48 25	67 55	Chief of section, second class		80 50
Assistant inspectors		33 78	Engineer (mechanical):		
Chief accountant		67 55	Head of works at Florence		96 50
Chief overseer of carriages		57 90	Head of works at Siena		77 20
Overseer:			Chief road engineer		67 55
First class		33 78	Road engineers:		
Second class		28 95	First class		57 90
Station masters:			Second class		48 25
First class	48 25	57 90	Third class		38 60
First class, first category	43 44	48 25	Chief draftsmen		53 08
First class, second category		38 60	Draftsmen		38 60
Second class, first category		33 78	First class		33 78
Second class, second category		28 95	Second class		28 95
Third class		24 13	Third class		24 13
Fourth class		19 30	Chief accountant		77 20
Manager:			Chief secretary of administrative office		67 55
First class		43 44	Superintendent of machine-shop:		
Second class		38 60	First class		77 20
Day laborers		17 57	Second class		67 55
Telegraph watchmen:			Third class		57 90
First class		17 57	Mechanics, foremen:		
Second class		14 67	First class	48 25	57 90
Clerk of rolling stock	15 44	17 37	Second class		43 44
Assistant clerk of rolling stock		13 13	Third class		38 60
Freight overseers:			Fourth class		33 78
First class		19 30	Carriage makers, foremen		28 95
Second class		17 37	Head engine-house man:		
Freight watchmen		14 67	First class		53 08
Train-makers:			Second class		48 25
First class		19 30	Third class		43 48
Second class		17 37	Assistant engine-house man		38 60
Assistant train makers		14 67	Mechanics, foremen		38 60
Couplers		13 13	Engine drivers and machinist:		
Head watchmen		17 37	First class		32 81
Watchmen		11 58	Second class		28 95
Watchmen interpreters		17 37	Third class		25 09
Chief of trainmen	27 02	38 60	Fourth class		22 23
Conductors:			Firemen:		
First class		19 30	First class		17 37
Second class		17 37	Second class		15 44
			Firemen of stationary engine:		
			First class		25 09
			Second class		22 23
			Third class		17 37

Wages paid per month to railway employes in Rome—Continued.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
ENGINE AND TRACK DEPARTMENT—Continued.					
Chief section men:			Master mechanics.....		\$18 25
First class.....		\$13 32	Assistant mechanics.....		33 78
Second class.....		11 00			
First section men.....		9 27	TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.		
Section men:			Superintendent.....		115 18
First class.....		8 10	Assistant superintendent and		
Second class.....		7 53	inspector.....		67 55
Third class.....		6 95	Clockmakers.....	\$24 13	28 05
Flagmen:			Telegraph guards.....		17 50
First class.....		9 27	Messengers.....	14 67	16 41
Second class.....		8 69	Warehouse markers.....	23 16	30 88
Flagwomen.....		2 32	Deliverers.....	17 56	23 10
Switch tenders:			Porters.....	16 02	17 56
First class.....		12 91	Watchmen.....		13 51
Second class.....		12 35	Coalmen.....		11 51
Third class.....		11 58			

VII. SHIP-YARDS AND SHIP-BUILDING.

Wages paid in ship-yards (wood ship-building) per week, of seventy-two hours, at the port of Ancona, Italy.

[Reported by A. P. Tomassini, consular agent.]

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Carpenters.....	\$3 50	\$4 63	\$3 88
Calkers.....	3 50	4 63	3 88
Boiler-makers.....	3 86	4 83	4 25
Fitters.....	3 86	4 25	4 05
Blacksmiths.....	3 50	3 86	3 67
Laborers.....	2 90	3 28	3 09
Sail-makers.....	3 50	3 86	3 67

VIII. SEAMEN'S WAGES.

Wages paid per month to seamen (officers and men), at the port of Ancona, Italy.

[Reported by Consular Agent Tomassini, of Ancona.]

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Masters.....	\$23 16	\$18 25	\$30 88
First mate.....	17 37	21 23	19 30
Second mate.....	15 44	17 37	16 41
Seamen.....	9 65	11 58	10 63

With reference to the above statement it may be said that monthly wages are agreed upon in ocean-going ships only, all coasting trade being in shares; furthermore, the above wages are for local flag, whether under steam or sail. The Peninsular and Oriental Company's vessels employ a great number of men belonging to the port of Ancona, and the wages paid are \$16.89 for able-bodied seamen, and \$11.97 for ordinary seamen.

IX. STORE AND SHOP WAGES.

Generally in this district, as throughout Italy, there cannot be found a price or even an average of wages paid in stores or shops. The employes are totally at the mercy of their employers, who give them what they please. In some cases, even in the largest houses, part board is given. The information collected under the head of store and shop wages was found to be unreliable, masters and employes making different statements; therefore it is not reported.

X. HOUSEHOLD WAGES IN TOWNS AND CITIES. SOURCE: A

Wages paid per month, with board and lodging, to household servants in Rome.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Steward and butler.....per month.....	\$9 65	\$28 95	\$10 30
Steward's clerk.....do.....	5 79	19 30	11 58
Cooks:			
Male.....do.....	4 83	17 37	6 78
Female.....do.....	2 32	8 69	3 86
Servants:			
Male.....do.....	4 79	23 16	11 51
Female.....do.....	1 16	3 86	2 33
Ladies' maids.....do.....	2 90	11 58	5 79
Chambermaids.....do.....	1 55	5 41	2 90
Nursery maids:			
Italian.....do.....	97	2 90	1 92
Foreign.....do.....	3 86	9 76	4 82
Wet nurses.....do.....	5 41	14 48	8 09
Coachmen.....do.....	7 72	28 95	14 48
Grooms.....do.....	3 86	11 58	6 76
Lackeys.....do.....	5 79	19 30	7 73
Messenger boys*.....do.....	1 93	3 86	2 90
Doorkeepers†.....do.....	3 86	14 48	5 79
Governesses:			
Italian.....do.....	3 86	7 72	5 79
Foreign.....do.....	5 79	15 42	7 72
Private teacher, at home, female:			
Italian.....do.....	5 79	9 65	6 76
Foreign.....do.....	8 69	17 37	11 58

* Without board and lodging.

† With lodging only.

XI. AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

There are no fixed wages for agricultural laborers; it all depends on agreements between masters and laborers, agreements which are generally broken to suit convenience. Land-owners do not hesitate to take advantage of the general destitution of the suffering country people; they only pay for labor when it is required, and bargains are usually made through submanagers; the latter frequently compelling peasants to accept provisions instead of money.

The only possible answer to be made as to wages paid to agricultural laborers would be by calculating them for the whole year on the basis given in the following table.

Replying to questions put by a parliamentary committee of inquiry into the condition of agriculture, especially referring to the manner of lodging agricultural laborers, the following information was obtained: Thirty-five communes, especially in the consular district of Rome, reported a total lack of shelter; in 53 communes there were straw-covered shelters. To the question, "On what do the people sleep?" forty-six communes answered, "On the bare ground, or on straw." One hundred and fifty-three communes reported that they slept on a kind of straw bag. Only 75 communes reported that they sleep on regular beds.

Wages paid per day to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants in the district of Rome, with or without board and lodging.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average
Part in money and part in food:			
Men.....per day..	\$0 11½	\$0 19½	\$0 14
Women.....do.....	05½	11	07
Children.....do.....	04	09½	05
On the few regular farms, working constantly in and out of doors:			
Men.....per day..	19½	29	21
Women.....do.....	09½	19½	11
Children.....do.....	06½	17½	09
Farm servants, male, with board.....do.....	11½	24½	15
Dairymen, with board.....do.....	14	22½	16
Shepherds, with lodging and part food.....do.....	09½	14	11
Servants, female, with board.....per month..	77½	1 93	90

Wages paid by the province at Rome per annum to the following persons employed at the royal prefecture in Rome.

Occupations.	Wages.	Occupations.	Wages.
Prefect	\$2,316 00	Accountants:	
Deputy prefect	1,351 00	First class.....	\$482 50
Councilmen:		Second class.....	386 00
First class.....	772 00	Third class.....	294 50
Second class.....	675 50	Keeper of archives and rolls:	
Secretaries:		First class.....	675 50
First class.....	579 00	Second class.....	579 00
Second class.....	482 50	Third class.....	482 50
Third class.....	386 00	Clerks:	
Under secretaries	294 50	First class.....	386 00
Auditor of accounts:		Second class.....	294 50
First class.....	772 00		
Second class.....	675 50		
Third class.....	579 00		

It may be remarked that prefectures are the executive offices of the provincial governments. There is one prefecture in each of the sixty-nine provinces into which the Kingdom is administratively divided. Some prefectures have also subprefectures or branch offices. Councilmen (*consiglieri*) are dependent on the ministry of the interior, and are appointed and paid by the central Government. All other officials in the prefectures are paid by the respective provinces.

XII. CORPORATION EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per year to the corporation employés in the city of Rome.

Occupations.	Average wages.	Occupations.	Average wages.
Mayor (sindaco), aldermen (asserori), and councilmen (consiglieri)*		Assistant copyists	\$231 00
Secretaries:		Do.....	193 00
First class.....	\$772 30	City police.†	
Second class.....	675 50	Chief Inspector, commander.....	579 00
Third class.....	579 00	Inspector:	
Vice-secretaries:		First class, adjutant.....	463 28
First class.....	579 00	First class, directors of accounts.....	463 20
Second class.....	482 50	Second class, paymaster.....	463 20
Third class.....	386 00	Sergeon.....	231 00
Copyists:		Sergeants.....	272 92
First class.....	386 00	Corporals.....	243 11
Second class.....	347 40	Policemen.....	208 44
Third class.....	289 50		

*Receive no remuneration for their official services. The mayor alone receives \$1,930 for expenses.

†Bounties are given for re-enlistments. Besides this expenditure for city police, the municipality is bound to pay one-half the expense of the state police force employed within its limits.

Wages paid per year to the corporation employes in the city of Rome—Continued.

Occupations.	Average wages.	Occupations.	Average wages.
Sanitary bureau for the service of the poor.		Dog-catching service.	
Medical inspector	\$463 20	Kennel keepers	\$208 44
Physicians	347 40	Kennel watchmen	173 70
Burgeons	173 70	Dog-catchers	140 89
Midwives	86 85	Elementary schools (boys and girls).	
Physicians for suburbs of Rome	579 00	Teachers	328 10
Medical inspector for suburbs of Rome	694 80	School custodians	173 70
Burgeons for suburbs of Rome	579 00	Assistant custodians	138 06
Vaccination inspector	96 50	Servants and sweepers	104 23
Bureau for funeral transport and burials.		Gymnasium school.	
Coroners	231 60	Director	347 40
Cemetery inspector	579 00	Teachers	156 40
Cemetery subinspector	386 00	Superior female school.	
Gatekeeper	231 60	Directress	579 00
Custodians	148 38	Teachers	542
Watchmen (for eight persons)	1,673 00	Professional female school.	
Director of funerals	366 70	Directress	675 50
Superintendent of table	463 20	Teachers of literature	231 60
Coachmen (for six persons)	1,584 81	Teachers of professions	231 60
Grooms (for six persons)	930 91	Museums and galleries of art.	
Grave diggers		Custodians	386 00
Veterinary office for the examination of pork.		Custodians	328 10
Veterinary surgeon	463 20	Custodians:	
Assistant surgeon	304 06	First class	308 80
Clerk	386 00	Second class	277 92
Bureau of food inspection.		Third class	208 44
Chemical expert	579 00	Orphan asylum.	
Assistant expert	231 60	Director	579 00
Bureau of medical night service.		Head assistant	231 60
Burgeons †	173 70	Assistant in workshop	266 34
Chemists	289 50	Assistants	173 70
Justices of the peace. ‡		Cattle market and slaughter-house.	
Clerks of justices of the peace	289 50	Inspector	675 50
Fire department.		Tax receiver	386 00
Staff officers:		Assistant tax receiver	347 40
Lieutenant-colonel, commander	579 00	Custodian	289 50
Captain	463 20	Gatekeeper	196 86
Lieutenant (engineer)	254 76	Cashier	289 50
Band master	254 76	Comptroller	347 40
Surgeon	231 60	Marker	254 76
Physician	231 60	First assistant marker	231 60
Force:		Second assistant marker	208 44
Captain	370 56	Fish market.	
Lieutenant	289 50	Inspector	354 13
Second lieutenant	254 76	Custodian	185 28
Sergeant major	208 44	Watchmen	140 89
Sergeant	138 96		
Corporal	115 80		
Chief trumpeter	115 80		
Trumpeters	92 64		
Firemen, first class	60 00		
Firemen, second class	50 00		

* Are paid by the job. In 1883 the funeral expenses of the poor, done at city expense, amounted to \$2,310.80.

† The surgeons attached to this service take turns in watching at chemists' shops open at night. Six chemists receive \$289.50 each per year for keeping their shops open at night.

‡ These justices have no compensation, but receive \$125.10 per year for expenses.

Technical department (for streets, roads, squares, public walks, and hydraulic service). In this department the municipality employs architects and civil engineers, to whom a total of \$26,055 was paid in 1883.

Night schools.—Night schools are kept by teachers of day schools, to whom a bounty is paid for this extra service, being \$7.72 per month to male teachers, and \$2.90 per month to female teachers.

The Roman municipality also owns two theater buildings and subsidizes one opera company.

Custodians at these city theaters receive \$231.60 per year.

XIII. GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND OFFICES.

The salaries in the following Table XIII represent the amounts actually paid, deductions for pension and Government income tax, and the addition of perquisites having been calculated. A small percentage of the respective salaries is held back each year to secure a pension for employes after honorable discharge or retirement from office.

Ministers are all paid alike; other employes are for their respective ranks equalized in each Government department, with the exception of the navy and war departments; but even in these they differ only in rank, which is military, otherwise their functions and salaries when employed in administrative offices do not differ from those of the employes of other departments.

Salaries paid by the Italian Government to state employees in the nine ministerial departments—Continued.

Rank.	Ministry of foreign affairs.	Ministry of the interior.	Ministry of finance and the treasury.	Ministry of war.	Ministry of the navy.	Ministry of public works.	Ministry of agriculture, industry, and commerce.	Ministry of public instruction.	Ministry of grace and justice.
Heads of administrative sections:									
First class.....	\$1,109 75	\$1,109 75	\$1,109 75	\$1,109 75	\$1,109 75	\$1,109 75	\$1,109 75	\$1,109 75	\$1,109 75
Second class.....	1,107 84	1,107 84	1,107 84	1,109 75	1,109 75	1,109 75	1,119 75	1,109 75	1,109 75
Director of archives.....	891 66	891 66	891 66	891 66	891 66	891 66	891 66	891 66	891 66
First secretaries:									
First class.....	1,007 84	1,007 84	1,007 84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Second class.....	891 66	891 66	891 66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Secretaries:									
First class.....	891 66	891 66	891 66	891 66	891 66	891 66	891 66	891 66	891 66
Second class.....	791 30	791 30	791 30	791 30	791 30	791 30	791 30	791 30	791 30
Third class.....	640 01	640 01	640 01	640 01	640 01	640 01	640 01	640 01	640 01
Fourth class.....	584 79	584 79	584 79	584 79	584 79	584 79	584 79	584 79	584 79
Vice-secretaries:									
First class.....	478 64	478 64	478 64	478 64	478 64	478 64	478 64	478 64	478 64
Second class.....	373 65	373 65	373 65	373 65	373 65	373 65	373 65	373 65	373 65
Under secretaries:									
First class.....	584 79	584 79	584 79	584 79	584 79	584 79	584 79	584 79	584 79
Boarders of dispatches:									
First class.....	517 24	517 24	517 24	517 24	517 24	517 24	517 24	517 24	517 24
Second class.....	430 39	430 39	430 39	430 39	430 39	430 39	430 39	430 39	430 39
Third class.....	373 65	373 65	373 65	373 65	373 65	373 65	373 65	373 65	373 65
Head usher:									
First class.....	844 89	844 89	844 89	844 89	844 89	844 89	844 89	844 89	844 89
Second class.....	328 10	328 10	328 10	328 10	328 10	328 10	328 10	328 10	328 10
Ushers:									
First class.....	306 10	306 10	306 10	306 10	306 10	306 10	306 10	306 10	306 10
Second class.....	284 68	284 68	284 68	284 68	284 68	284 68	284 68	284 68	284 68
Third class.....	267 30	267 30	267 30	267 30	267 30	267 30	267 30	267 30	267 30
Fourth class.....	248 05	248 05	248 05	248 05	248 05	248 05	248 05	248 05	248 05
Office servants:									
First class.....	189 14	189 14	189 14	189 14	189 14	189 14	189 14	189 14	189 14

^a There are also keepers of archives and records, divided in six classes, corresponding in rank and pay with the six classes of secretaries.

^b The wages paid to the various classes of ushers or servants are not stated in the appropriations for the ministries of finance, public works, and public instruction.

Most of the ministries have separate bureaux depending only on the minister or secretary-general, and for which they are responsible. The personnel of these dependent bureaux is not included in the foregoing Table XIII.

These bureaux are as follows :

Ministry of the Interior.—Council of state, prefectures, bureau of prisons, syphilitic hospitals, police service (state), state archives.

Ministry of Finance.—Collection of taxes, tobacco monopoly, salt monopoly, stamps and stamped paper, provincial treasuries, the mint, state domains, state lottery, customs duties and octroi, auditor's department (*corte dei conti*).

Ministry of War.—Pharmaceutical bureau, bureau of military justice, bureau of artillery accounts, engineer corps : (a) bureau of geometry, (b) technical bureau of artillery and engineering, (c) bureau of geographical engineering and topography.

Ministry of the Navy.—Pharmaceutical bureau, bureau of port officials (*Capitaneria di porto*).

Ministry of Public Works.—Post-office department, telegraph department (Government monopoly).

Ministry of Public Instruction.—Bureau of school education, bureau of superior public instruction, bureau of royal universities, bureau of forestry.

Ministry of Grace and Justice.—Department of justice.

With few exceptions the employés in the foregoing dependent ministerial bureaux correspond in pay with those of similar rank mentioned in Table XIII. In other words, the organic law of March 13, 1881, provides for the equalization of all State employés of like title. Employés in Government service are only appointed after examination, from ex-military and civil aspirants, who have passed through a certain line of studies. Once appointed, like officers of the army and navy, they are irremovable except for bad conduct. They follow a regular career; but are, however, transferable from one ministry or dependent bureau thereof to another without in any manner affecting their position, rank, or pay; the right of precedence is given to seniority in the same rank. To fill vacancies in a superior rank a double number are called to pass examination; from these successful candidates the best are chosen. For advancement in the same class for example, from under secretary to vice secretary and from vice secretary to secretary, seniority alone is required. In some ministries and dependent bureaux for administrative purposes the Government has necessarily changed the title, but not the meaning of a given employment. For example, clerks are also called writers, copyists, and reckoners (*computiste*); a head of division may be called director of division, chief of compartment, &c.,

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Wages paid by the ministry of grace and justice, per year, to the following persons employed in this department.

Occupation.	Wages.	Occupation.	Wages.
<i>Courts of cassation.</i>		<i>Courts of appeal.</i>	
First presidents	\$2, 895 00	First presidents	2, 316 00
Presidents of sections	2, 316 00	Presidents of sections :	
Counselors	1, 737 00	First class	1, 737 00
Attorneys-general	2, 895 00	Second class	1, 544 00
General advocates	2, 316 00	Counselors :	
Assistant attorneys-general	1, 737 00	First class	1, 351 00

Wages paid by the ministry of grace and justice, &c.—Continued.

Occupation.	Wages.	Occupation.	Wages.
<i>Courts of appeal—Continued.</i>		<i>Civil and criminal courts and commercial tribunals—Continued.</i>	
Counselors—Continued:		Secretaries of attorneys-general at courts of cassation:	
Second class.....	1, 158 00	First class.....	965 00
Attorneys-general.....	2, 316 00	Second class.....	868 50
Assistant attorneys-general:		Vice-registrars:	
First class.....	1, 351 00	First class.....	772 00
Second class.....	1, 158 00	Second class.....	675 50
<i>Civil and criminal courts and commercial tribunals.</i>		Registrars of courts of appeal:	
Présidents:		First class.....	1, 158 00
First class.....	965 00	Second class.....	965 00
Second class.....	772 00	Third class.....	868 50
Vice-présidents.....	694 80	Secretaries of attorneys-general at courts of appeal:	
Judges:		First class.....	772 00
First class.....	675 50	Second class.....	675 50
Second class.....	579 00	Vice-registrars at courts of appeal:	
King's attorney:		First class.....	579 00
First class.....	965 00	Second class.....	482 50
Second class.....	772 00	Registrars of courts:	
Assistant King's attorney:		First class.....	772 00
First class.....	675 50	Second class.....	675 50
Second class.....	579 00	Third class.....	579 00
Pætors (judges of the peace):		Vice-registrars of courts:	
First class.....	463 20	First class.....	617 87
Second class.....	386 00	Second class.....	386 00
Registrars of courts of cassation.....	1, 351 00	Third class.....	347 40
		Fourth class.....	808 80
		Assistant registrars of courts.....	250 90

The classes of professors and teachers being very numerous it is difficult to state their salary even approximately. Some having apparently a small salary teach in several schools, and thus have a larger income than others whose salaries are greater.

In some cases professors and teachers are salaried for two, three, or four hours per day, and have the remainder of their time for private tuition or literary work.

The following are the professors and teachers having a fixed salary and who are directly dependent on the Ministry of Public Instruction:

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Wages paid per year by the ministry of public instruction to the following professors, teachers, and persons employed under this department.

Occupations.	Number employed.	Wages.
ROYAL UNIVERSITIES. *		
Ordinary professors:		
First class.....	58	\$1, 158 0
Second class.....	52	994 8
First class.....	245	965 0
Second class.....	105	579 0
Extraordinary professors:		
First class.....	68	675 0
Do.....	2	617 8
Do.....	51	579 0
Second class.....	94	405 3
Do.....	1	347 4
Do.....	1	337 7
Assistant professors at Pisa:		
First class.....	1	540 4
Do.....	2	675 5
Assistant professors at Modena:		
Second class.....	1	231 6
Do.....	1	205 8
Do.....	2	185 2

* Universities are classed as first and second.

Wages paid per year by the ministry of public instruction, &c.—Continued.

Occupations.	Number employed.	Wages.
ROYAL LYCEUMS.		
Presidents:		
First class		\$694 80
Second class		579 00
Third class		463 20
Professors, regularly appointed:		
First class		509 52
Second class		463 20
Third class		416 88
Professors, provisory:		
First class		407 62
Second class		370 56
Third class		333 50
Professors, provisory		347 40
ROYAL GYMNASIUMS.		
Directors:		
First class		463 20
Second class		516 88
Third class		370 56
Professors, regularly commissioned, to superior forms:		
First class		463 20
Second class		416 88
Third class		370 56
Professors, regularly commissioned, to lower forms:		
First class		416 88
Second class		370 56
Third class		333 50
Professors, provisory, for superior forms:		
First class	4	370 56
Second class	11	333 50
Third class	40	296 45
Professors, provisory, for superior forms, in Neapolitan provinces	19	347 40
Professors, provisory, for lower forms:		
First class	44	333 50
Second class	35	296 45
Third class	53	259 39
Supernumeraries:		
First class	22	259 39
Second class	28	226 97
Third class	2	194 55
ROYAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTES.		
Presidents	3	1,158 00
Do	3	772 00
Do	2	579 00
Do	1	482 00
Do	2	386 00
Do	2	294 50
Do	5	231 60
Do	20	193 00
Commissioned professors:		
First class	252	424 60
Second class	203	386 00
Third class	146	347 40
Provisory professors:		
First class	25	339 68
Second class	47	308 80
Third class	11	277 92
Special professors	1	772 00
Do	2	579 00
Supernumerary professors	9	281 60
Assistants	6	231 60
ROYAL TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.		
Directors	66	463 20
Do		366 88
Do		370 56
Commissioned and provisory professors	272	463 20
Do		366 88
Do		370 56
Do		333 50
Do		324 24
Do		296 45
Do		259 39
Assistants	272	259 39
Do		266 97
Do		206 12
ROYAL NAUTICAL SCHOOLS.		
Presidents	1	579 00
Do	1	199 50
Do	1	154 40
Do	8	96 50

Wages paid per year by the ministry of public instruction, &c.—Continued.

Occupation.	Number employed.	Wages.
ROYAL NAUTICAL SCHOOL—Continued.		
Commissioned professors:		
First class	15	\$424 60
Second class	36	886 00
Third class	44	347 40
Provisory professors:		
First class	12	339 68
Second class	23	231 60
Third class	9	282 92
Assistant professors	5	231 60
ROYAL ACADEMIES AND INSTITUTES OF FINE ART.		
Directors		965 00
Professors, acting as directors		772 00
Do		579 00
Teachers:		
First class		347 40
Second class		to 386 00
		231 60
		to 294 50
BOTANICAL SCHOOLS.		
Technical gardeners		586 00
Head gardeners		282 92
Chief inspectors of gardens		307 80
First gardeners		270 20
Second gardeners		281 60
Ordinary gardeners		196 86
Under employes		60 19
		to 92 64
NORMAL SCHOOLS (FEMALE), FOR PREPARING SUPERIOR TEACHERS.		
Directors	2	386 00
Professors:		
Ordinary	6	772 00
Extraordinary	14	510 40
Teachers	2	198 00
Directresses	2	308 80
Assistants	10	308 80
NORMAL SCHOOLS (FEMALE) FOR PREPARING TEACHERS FOR RURAL DISTRICTS.		
Directors and directresses	11	586 00
Teachers:		
First class	2	328 10
Second class	10	270 20
Teachers, assistant:		
First class	4	270 20
Second class	2	231 60
Third class	17	77 20
		to 193 00
ROYAL BOARDING SCHOOLS FOR LADIES.		
Directors		772 00
Do		733 40
Do		579 00
Do		482 00
Vice-directors		386 00
Do		347 40
Do		294 50
Do		231 60
Teachers, female	11	144 75
		to 193 00
Day teachers	13	231 68
Do	19	to 270 20
		88 58
		to 124 48
Professors and teachers	11	254 78
Do	15	to 424 00
Do	14	193 00
Do	11	to 243 18
Do	11	135 10
Do	11	to 173 70
		57 90
		to 115 80
Spiritual directors	2	193 00
Catechists and chaplains	8	to 231 60
		96 50
Physicians and surgeons	1	to 154 40
Do	1	154 40
Do	1	115 80
Do	1	57 90

Senators, members of the Chamber of Deputies, and the presidents of both houses receive no remuneration for their official services. Lodgings, however, provided for the presidents of both houses, but this is rarely taken advantage of. Both senators and deputies are by virtue of their office entitled to travel free on all railways throughout the Kingdom, and also on the vessels of all steamship lines subsidized by the Government.

The salaries paid to employés of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, including perquisites and indemnities, are as follows:

Wages paid per year by the Italian Government to persons employed at the Senate and Chamber of Deputies.

Occupations.	Wages.	Occupations.	Wages.
Director of secretary's office.....	\$1,456 27	Assistant librarian.....	\$910 96
Vice-director of secretary's office.....	1,123 26		
Clerks:		STENOGRAPHERS.	
First class.....	891 86	Director.....	1,207 60
Second class.....	804 81	Stenographers.....	to 669 71
Third class.....	727 26	Stenographers' apprentices.....	to 202 05
Chief reviser.....	1,126 90	Head usher.....	to 468 99
Revisers*.....	804 81	Ushers.....	to 405 30
Assistant revisers.....	to 997 81	Head messenger, with lodging.....	to 440 04
	669 71	Messengers.....	386 00
QUESTORS.		Doorkeepers.....	270 20
Director.....	1,435 92	Mail carriers.....	to 362 84
Accountant.....	1,123 26		
Cashier.....	1,046 06		
Clerks.....	810 98		
Telegraph clerk.....	573 21		
Librarian and keeper of archives.....	1,301 78		

* Revisers read and prepare for the press the stenographic reports of speeches made by senators and members of the chamber of deputies. They are all literary men.

XIV. TRADES AND LABOR IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOY.

Wages paid to the trades and laborers in Government employ in Rome.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
<i>Government printing office for stamps and stamped paper.</i>			
Superintending foremen.....per day..	\$0 96½	\$1 16	\$1 06
Mechanics.....do..	58	77½	67½
Mechanics' apprentices.....do..	30½	50½	38½
Printers.....do..	58	77½	67½
Printers' apprentices.....do..	30½	50½	38½
Polishers, examiners of models, and attendants of batteries.....do..	46½	66½	56½
Storekeepers.....do..	38½	58	48½
Laborers.....do..	28½	38	29
Boys and girls.....do..	9½	19½	18½
<i>Tobacco factory (Government monopoly).</i>			
Cigar makers:			
Men.....per day..	38½	87	60
Women.....do..	11½	38½	27
Men, job work.....do..			77½
Women, job work.....do..			58
<i>The mint.</i>			
Superintending foremen.....per year..			689 00
Engravers:			
First class.....do..			584 90
Second class.....do..			436 57
Assayers.....do..			584 90
Mechanics.....do..			436 57
Refiners.....do..			352 14
Founders.....do..			352 14
Printers.....do..			352 14

Wages paid to the trades and laborers in Government employ in Rome—Continued.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
<i>The mint—Continued.</i>			
Laborers:			
First class.....do.....			\$328 10
Second class.....do.....			306 10
Third class.....do.....			284 68
<i>Post-office.</i>			
Ordinary letter carriers.....per year.....		\$214 25	209 41
Carriers of registered letters.....do.....		284 68	248 00
Letter sorters and distributors.....do.....		328 10	284 68
<i>State telegraphs (Government monopoly).</i>			
Telegraph operators:			
Men.....per year.....	\$193 00	482 50	
Women.....do.....	289 50	482 50	
Mechanicians:			
First class.....do.....			482 50
Second class.....do.....			386 00
Semaphoric signal men.....do.....	193 00	482 50	
Foremen of lines.....do.....			250 90
Line men:			
First class.....do.....			185 28
Second class.....do.....			162 12
<i>Salt works (Government monopoly).</i>			
Engineers:			
First class.....per year.....			675 50
Second class.....do.....			579 00
Firemen:			
First class.....do.....			347 40
Second class.....do.....			308 80
Boatmen.....per day.....		58	
Laborers.....do.....	38½	58	

XV. PRINTING AND PRINTING OFFICES.

Statement showing the wages paid by the week of sixty hours to workmen in the printing office of the Fibreno in Rome.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Type setters.....	\$5 21	\$8 69	\$6 96
Type setters' apprentices.....	2 80	4 83	3 84
Pressmen.....	4 83	8 11	5 78
Pressmen's apprentices.....	1 88	3 86	2 90
Proof-readers.....	3 86	6 76	5 78
Proof-readers' apprentices.....	2 90	3 86	3 56
Folders (women).....	96½	1 93	1 38
Book-binders.....	3 86	5 79	4 81
Book-binders' apprentices.....	2 32	2 90	2 51

HOW THE ROMAN WORK-PEOPLE LIVE.

The cost of living is perhaps nowhere so elastic and variable as in Italy. Living may be had for 10 to 60 cents and over per day by persons of the laboring classes, and from 30 cents and upwards by the middle classes. The upper classes as elsewhere vary in their expenses.

Instances may be cited of schools where children live on 12 cents per day, schooling, board, and lodging all included. Single women in the city of Rome are to be found earning and living on from 10 to 12 cents per day, while in the Campagna peasant laborers are occasionally to be found living on even less.

The lowest cost of living to the laboring classes in the city of Rome and its environs would be as follows:

Breakfast: A loaf of course wheat bread, unsalted, weighing 12 ounces, 2 cents; fruit in summer and cured cheese in winter, 1 cent; total, 3 cents.

Dinner at noon-day: One-half loaf of bread as above, 1 cent; a stew made from scraps of tripe, lungs, and the like, or soup prepared with garlies, or onions, pork fat, or lard thickened with maccaroni; sometimes bean soup thickened and seasoned with garlies, olive oil or grease, 3 cents; total 4 cents.

Supper: Same as breakfast, or varied with salad and bread; total cost 3 cents.

Lodging: Single person, at 60 cents per month, per day, 2 cents; grand total of cost of living and lodging per day, 12 cents.

Clothing is a small item of expense, and laborers earning only 12 cents per day will always undertake odd jobs to procure extras or an occasional glass of wine. Lodging is always in common, several persons occupying one room.

On the average wages of 50 cents per day a workingman and family, say, of five persons in all, can and do live about as follows in any of the cities and towns of this consular district, with the exception of Rome, where 15 per cent. must be added:

Breakfast (for laboring classes): Bread, 2 pounds 4 ounces, 7 cents; curd cheese, salt fish, fruit, &c., 5 cents.

At noon, for those at home, maccaroni, rice or vegetable soup made from garlies, onions, and scraps of vegetables chopped fine and fried in oil or grease, called *sofritto*; over this hot water is poured, which makes broth; when it is brought to the boiling point, either maccaroni, rice, beans, bread, or vegetables are put in for thickening; cost for a family of five, about 14 cents. Male members of the family working out of doors eat bread with stewed tripe, or cheap meat, and potatoes placed in the middle of a loaf, from which the center has been removed. The family at home eat soup as above, and perhaps preserve a portion to be eaten cold at the evening meal.

The evening meal consists of soup, bread, and salad, or vegetables boiled or made into salad; also perhaps a little wine. On Sundays maccaroni, seasoned with meat-gravy and bits of meat, is also used. Occasionally the very convenient dish called *polenta* is prepared. This is a kind of mush, made thick; when boiling it is stirred until it becomes of a consistence that will keep shape like a loaf of bread. It is eaten with salt fish, cheese, sausage, stewed meat or tripe, and the like; it is also much used by the middle classes, who often eat it either with stewed sausage and small game or stewed game alone. Polenta is, however, only the daily food of the Lombardo-Venetians, as beans are the staple article of food in Tuscany and the Romagna, and maccaroni of Central and Southern Italy.

Details of the food of artisans and employés cannot be given with any degree of exactness. Board can be had at from 20 cents per day, without wine, up to \$1 a day, including wine. The medium, however, will average 40 cents a day, which includes wine and three meals when in private houses and two meals in restaurants. Good board can be expected for this price. For a family of several persons living in this way the price would be cheaper.

In the city of Rome single rooms are rented on an average at from \$2 to \$4 per month. In better quarters, on first floors, they average from \$5 to \$14 and over. The half of these rates may be set down for provincial towns. Furnished rooms average at from \$4.50 to \$20 a month.

PRICES OF THE NECESSARIES OF LIFE.

The following statement will show the cost of the necessities of life in five cities of the consular district of Rome in the spring of 1884, compared with the cost of the same in the spring of 1878:

Articles.	Rome.		Perugia.		Foligno.		Ancona.		Civita Vecchia.	
	1884.	1878.	1884.	1878.	1884.	1878.	1884.	1878.	1884.	1878.
Flour:										
Superfine.....per pound.	\$0 03	\$0 03	\$0 03	\$0 03	\$0 03	\$0 03	\$0 02½	\$0 03	\$0 03	\$0 03
Family.....do.	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02
Bread:										
Finest.....do.	06	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05
Good, first quality.....do.	04½	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04
Good, second quality.....do.	03½	03	03	03	03	03	02½	02½	03	03
Common.....do.	02½	02½	02½	02½	02½	02½	02½	02½	02½	02
Macaroni:										
Finest.....do.	08	07½	07½	07½	07½	07½	07½	07½	07½	07
Common.....do.	06	05½	05	05	05	05	05	05	05½	05
Beef:										
Choice cuts.....do.	20	18	13	12	13	12	16	14	15	13
Roasting.....do.	16	14	10	09½	10	09	12½	10	13	12
Soup.....do.	12	10	09	08½	09	08	11	10	11	10
Salt or corned.....do.							14	12	12	11
Mutton:										
Choice cuts.....do.	20	16	18	16	18	16	18	17	15	14
Common cuts.....do.	14	12	11	10	11	10	12	12	12	12
Veal:										
Choice cuts.....do.	23	20	14	12	15	13	16	14	16	15
Common cuts.....do.	19	17	12	10	12	12	13	12	13	12
Pork:										
Fresh, choice cuts.....do.	15	13	12	11	12	11	14	13	12	11
Fresh, common cuts.....do.	12	10	10	09	09	09	11	10	09	09
Hams and shoulders.....do.	34	30	28	25	29	26	29	26	30	26
Lard.....do.	16	15	14	13	14	13	12	11	13	12
Bacon.....do.	16	15	13	12	13	13	15	13	13	12
Cheese:										
Parmesan.....do.	23	24							21	19
Caciocavallo.....do.	22	20			24		23			
Gorgonzola.....do.	22	21	22	21	22				20	20
Strachino.....do.	16	15	17		16		16			
Sheep.....do.	17	15	15	14	15	14			15	13
Curd.....do.	09	07	09	07	09	07	09	07	08	07
Butter:										
Milanese.....do.	28	28								
Common.....do.	26	25	23	22	22	22	24	23	24	22
Oleomargarine.....do.	23	22								
Codfish.....do.	10	09	10	09	10	08	09	08	09	08
Fresh fish*										
Potatoes.....per pound.	02	01½	01½	01½	01½	01½	01½	01½	01½	01½
Rice.....do.	04	04	04½	04	04½	04	04	04	04	04
Beans.....do.	04	04	03½	03½	04	03½	03½	03½	04	03½
Milk.....per quart.	08	08								
Eggs.....per dozen.	18	18	16	16	19	16	18	17	17	17
Groceries:										
Tea, cheap, good.....per pound.	1 50	1 78	2 00		1 96		2 00		2 00	
Coffee, green.....do.	23	25	24		24		22	23	22	24
Coffee, roasted.....do.	40	45	48		40	42	38	42	40	46
Sugar, brown.....do.	12	14			15	14	15	13	15	14
Sugar, white.....do.	15	12	15	13						
Soap, common.....do.	08½	08	07½	07½	07½	07½	08	07½	08	07½
Starch.....do.	10	12	10	10	10	10			10	13
Olive oil.....per quart.	15	15	14	14	14	13	13	12	14	14
Sundries:										
Coal or coke.....per ton.	11 00	10 00								
Charcoal, persack of 110 pounds.	95	90								
Wood, hard.....per 22½ pounds.	65	60								
Wood, soft.....do.	50	50								
Petroleum.....per quart.	12	12	18	18	18	13	12	12	12	12
Domestic dry goods:†										
Sheetings, medium quality, per yard.	15	16								
Shirtings, medium quality, per yard.	16	18								
Boots, medium size.....per pair.	3 60	4 00								
Shoes, men's.....do.	2 00	2 00								
Shoes, children's.....do.	1 15	1 25								
Shoes, women's.....do.	1 80	2 00								

* Exceedingly variable, according to season.

† Often varying.

‡ Trustworthy information not obtainable as to these articles in the cities of Perugia, Foligno, Ancona, and Civita Vecchia.

The figures set down in the foregoing statement are the lowest prices for good articles, and where reliable information was not obtainable, the prices were not filled in. Prices for dry goods cannot be satisfactorily given; they vary in nearly every town or city, some using domestic dry goods and others English, French, and German, or a mixture of all.

Since the last report on labor made to the Department in 1878, there is very little change in wages in general trades. In some, as in the building trades, there has been an advance of 10 per cent.; in others an advance of about 5 per cent.

HABITS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

Both men and women are sober and industrious, and, as a rule, trustworthy and moral. They are generally strong, powerful workers, and capable of enduring great fatigue. The working classes earn comparatively little, and a certain percentage of their earnings goes for the purchase of lottery tickets, the lottery being a state institution; but since the spread of savings banks, and especially the establishment of post-office savings banks throughout the Kingdom, the savings of the working classes have been constantly on the increase.

EMIGRATION.

Men are frequently hot tempered, and quarrels often end in bloodshed, without the excuse of drunkenness. Italian laborers emigrate in large numbers for a short term of years to work on public works. They are generally esteemed and preferred to others for steadiness, strength, and skill. They give very little trouble to the authorities when in foreign countries, and the women lead moral lives. The respect enjoyed by the Italian in the United States makes that country very attractive to him. The foregoing observations relate especially to the lower classes of workmen, the upper and middle classes being the same as in other countries. Skill, steadiness, and sobriety are the characteristics of the great mass of Italians.

FEELING BETWEEN EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYÉ.

There are very few large factories in Italy. Indeed, factory life, as distinct from other employments, is comparatively unknown in Italy. The habit of workmen to respect their superiors and employers engenders a reciprocal feeling in these latter for their employés.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

There are numerous co-operative societies and associations for mutual aid in every town and city, which have effected a great improvement in education, and have secured certain privileges from the Government conducive to the general welfare of workmen. There are no counter organizations.

STRIKES.

Strikes are rare, and are seldom or never marked by violence. The strikers nominate a committee to treat with the masters or the authorities. The latter never interfere except to keep order and promote arbitration, and in some cases the operatives resume work while their grievances

are being discussed. Strikes have always been of short duration, and have been generally devoid of influence for good or evil. They have sometimes taken place to compel the retirement of a tyrannical overseer or foreman, and in this they generally succeed. Advancement in wages is effected by mutual agreement, which is sometimes promoted by the conciliatory intervention of the authorities.

In cities and villages the working classes are entirely free to purchase their necessities wherever they choose. When employed on agricultural and public works, such as mining, railways, &c., the employers procure the necessities of life. With the exception of agricultural laborers, the Government interferes for the protection of the working classes. As a rule, laborers are paid weekly, and in the currency of the country, say paper money, silver, and copper coin.

Railway companies have the only co-operative society in Italy affording facilities for purchasing food. A small sum is subscribed at the start, and the railway company puts up an equal amount. This association works well, and the employes get goods considerably cheaper than they otherwise could. Complaints have been made that persons not in railway employ purchase through some regular employé, and that, contrary to law, the co-operative railway associations procure and sell articles of luxury. This has had a bad effect on general trade, as the railway co-operative association does not pay octroi—taxes and numerous other charges which weigh upon the traders and dealers.

AVERSE TO GIVING INFORMATION.

Information regarding the home life of Italian workmen and the use they make of their money cannot be obtained. In England, Germany, and other countries of Northern Europe this information might be obtained, but in Italy it is hardly possible, and is utterly unattainable in Rome. The Romans are distinguished for pride and independence, and will not answer questions about private affairs. Attempts have been repeatedly made to obtain answers in the manner suggested by the State Department circular, but they have been coldly received and evaded.

ACCIDENTS.

In cases of accidents or misfortunes to a workman by fault of his employer he is entitled to compensation. Fire is rarely the cause of death, owing to solidly constructed buildings, in which little wood is used; also because of the comparatively small use of fire in stoves, chimney places, &c.

MORAL AND PHYSICAL WELL-BEING OF EMPLOYÉS.

Employers may be said to have nothing to do either with the moral or physical well-being of their employes. Adults take care of their own morals, and would not tolerate interference on the part of masters. The Government and police authorities take a certain care of children and of the hygienic condition of premises, factories, &c.

POLITICAL RIGHTS.

Every male subject over 21 years of age who is able to read a little and write, if of good character, can vote. Demagogues are doing their best to rise through influencing the ignorant masses with promises to gain their votes.

TAXATION.

The working classes earning under \$120 per year are not taxed directly, but share in indirect taxation, such as customs, octroi, salt tax, and tax on tobacco (both Government monopolies), &c., so that they actually pay a large portion of the state revenue.

LABOR LEGISLATION.

Legislation is very favorable to the working classes. Several projects of law proposing to protect and benefit the working classes are now before the Italian Parliament.

CAUSES OF EMIGRATION.

Destitution, lack of occupation at home, a desire to go for a few years abroad to earn money sufficient to purchase a piece of land are the incentives to emigration among artisans and laborers. There is only one influence working upon emigrants in choosing a country for their new home, and that is the desire to go where they will be best appreciated and best paid. Workmen generally expect to reach their limited ambition in the way of savings in from five to six years; they are therefore only to a small proportion permanent emigrant settlers. They are useful in the United States, being said to work well and conscientiously in the construction of railways and public works. They carry away a considerable amount of the money earned in foreign countries, but are said to rarely leave behind persons in hospitals or prisons, or destitute old persons and children. These emigrants are said to be generally examples of patience, steadiness, and sobriety, to whomsoever they may come in contact.

FEMALE LABOR.

That which has been said of male labor very nearly applies to female labor. Women are employed in many trades like men, even in agriculture and building.

The number of females employed in the consular district of Rome in 1883 was 768,267, classified as follows:

Manufactures.....	157,512
Commerce and transportation	6,294
Professions	12,817
Agriculture	541,364
Servants, domestic.....	50,280
Total.....	768,267

Hotel and boarding-house keepers were included under the head of commerce and transportation. No females were employed in mines. Wages paid to females are included with those paid to men in the various tables accompanying this report.

WAGES PAID TO FEMALE EMPLOYÉES

The following are wages paid exclusively to females in certain special trades and occupations. Neither board nor lodging are included in these figures:

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
Artificial flower makers, per week.....	\$1 35	\$2 32	Makers of uppers for shoes, per week.....	\$0 87	\$1 74
Book-binders..... per week.....	77	1 55	Sewing-machine operators, per week.....	87	1 74
China and majolica ware painters..... per week.....	1 35	3 09	Seamstresses..... per week.....	1 59	2 32
Confectioners..... do.....	87	1 74	Straw hat makers..... do.....	87	2 32
Crochet and net-work..... do.....	77	1 45	Tailoresses..... do.....	1 59	2 61
Fringe-makers..... do.....	87	1 74	Umbrella-makers..... do.....	87	1 59
Glove-sewers..... do.....	96½	1 55	Upholsterers..... do.....	87	1 74
Manufacturers of wax matches..... per week.....	58	1 74	Weavers..... do.....	87	1 74
Milliners and dress-makers, per week.....	87	3 50	Weavers of chair bottoms, per week.....	58	1 45
Hair-dressers..... per month.....	1 93	3 86	Washerwomen..... per week.....	29	87
Lace-makers..... per week.....	67½	3 50	Ironers..... do.....	1 59	2 32

The general education of women is lower than that of men, as the latter receive instruction during their term of military service.

S. H. M. BYERS,
Consul-General,

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
Rome, January 16, 1885.

GENOA.

REPORT BY CONSUL FLETCHER.

STEVEDORES AND PORTERS OF GENOA.

In this consular district by far the greater majority of the working class find constant employment at the different ports along the two *Riviere*, which extend many miles east and west from Genoa. These laborers are employed in loading and unloading vessels, removing the cargoes to warehouses, freighting by trucks to different parts of the city, loading the merchandise on cars, &c. This work is very heavy, but the pay of the laborer is more than that of the average workingman. It is noticeable that from the moment a vessel enters the harbor the pulse of this class of labor is felt from the water's edge to the most remote inland corner of the district. It will also be seen by a visit to the docks that these workingmen are remarkable for their sturdiness; in fact it is no exaggeration to say that they are prodigies of strength and endurance. Their steady habits are in keeping with the above qualifications, and for these reasons they command what people term here big wages, and work is always to be had for them. Their wants are simple, their love for home great—this latter a rule, and not an exception—and therefore the porters' families are always well cared for and comfortably provided with the necessaries of life. His pay runs from \$1 to \$1.10 per day.

THE COST OF LIVING TO THE LABORING CLASS.

The prices paid for food per pound are as follows: Bread, 4½ cents; meat, 15 to 22 cents; cod-fish, 14 to 16 cents; vegetables, 4 to 5 cents; rice, 4 to 5 cents; meal and macaroni, 5 to 6 cents; cheap grade of macaroni and not the first quality of other articles; cheese, 25 to 30 cents; wine, 30 to 40 cents; olive oil, 80 to 90 cents; charcoal, 1 to 1½ cents.

Little other fuel than charcoal is used either in summer or winter.

The average daily expense of a family composed of husband, wife, and say four children, is from 70 cents to 85 cents.

House rent ranges with these people at a rate of about \$6 to \$7 per month.

Clothing for the entire family costs between \$30 and \$40 per year.

It is in place here to say that the lodgings of the laboring class are in that old part of the city where little air can be obtained, on account of the very narrow and winding streets; the workingman seeks those places on account of the low rates. (Within a few years buildings in more airy quarters will be erected for the laborers.) The interior of a workingman's dwelling is very plain. Not a piece of furniture can be seen only what is absolutely necessary. The apartment consists of three or four rooms and kitchen.

DAILY MEALS.

The laborer leaves home early in the morning and returns only in the evening. About noon, in some shop near where his work is, he purchases and partakes of a mixture called *minestra*, a sort of soup composed of bread or macaroni, vegetables, oil, and cheese; or, for a change, at times, a portion of meat with potato, or a dish of stockfish with bread and potato. (It is well to say here that few but dock laborers indulge in meat very often.) In summer his drink is mild wine, which he never abuses.

At his home the wife and children have coffee and milk in the morning, changed to *minestra* at times, with bread. During the day they eat about one-half pound of bread each. When the father returns in the evening the family partake of *minestra*, one-fourth pound of bread each and a glass of wine. Fish, and, once in a great while, a little meat is substituted for *minestra*.

To the wages of the husband must be added also the many dimes earned by the mother or daughter, who both vie with one another in adding to the general fund. (This is especially so among the female portion of the laboring class.) At the ages of fourteen or fifteen girls will make at sewing from 20 to 50 cents per day.

The children of all classes must go to school till they can pass examination in at least the three first elementary classes. The workingmen all incline to this order of things, and, on the whole, are pleased at such a law.

PAST AND PRESENT WAGES.

Wages have increased about 20 per cent. in the larger cities of this province, and about 15 per cent. in the country since 1878.

Rent, food, and clothing are about the same as in 1878; if anything, of a change, they are rather lower.

THE HABITS OF THE WORKING CLASS.

It is the duty of the laboring class to be punctual at their work in the morning. No excuse but that of sickness will be accepted. Knowing this to be binding upon him, the workingman fulfills his obligations faithfully. The lateness of the hour after dinner prevents him, even if he had inclinations to do so, from going into excess of demoralizing nature. It is notorious that religion exercises a great influence on the female portion of the laborer's household; its spirit, therefore, is more or less instilled in the father. Added to these the workingman finds much pleasure in his family circle, and the result is that all tends to decorum and good order. My personal observation is, that no steadier or more reliable workingmen can be found on the face of the earth than the day-laborer of Genoa. Strong drink is unknown to him; his only indulgence is wine, and this he never allows to overcome him. His amusements are simple, and usually consist of an excursion to the interior on some holiday or state occasion.

FEELING BETWEEN EMPLOYÉ AND EMPLOYER.

The employé and employer are always on good terms. The former strives hard to have it so, and the latter appreciates the efforts of his workman. Generally speaking, the employer displays a kind and moderate temper; he is cool, deliberate, slow to find fault, but very cautious and watchful. The employé, by intuition, knows the other well; he is keen in reading character, and like a mirror before him he sees that his best policy is to do his best and in the right direction. Nowhere in the world can be found a more cautious, independent, and deliberate people than the Genoese. High and low born have these characteristics. They are slow to make enemies and cautious in making friends. A stranger, therefore, labors under much disadvantage when attempting to seek information of any kind. Less caution, more freedom, and a willingness to impart information positively known to them *might* create better feelings all around. Whether caused by this conservatism, or by the facilities presented for gaining a fair living by honest toil, fair prosperity is discernible on every side. Unlike Southern Italy, Genoa has few beggars.

THE ORGANIZED CONDITION OF LABOR.

There are many workingmen's societies here, and, in fact, it may be said that no art or trade exists without its society. The aims of these institutions are to give assistance to the members thereof when sickness enters a family, or when one of the members is out of employment. In the last case but little help has heretofore been given, for the amount taxed each member for this purpose is so small he can hope for but slight returns when needy. But the hearts of the members go out in another form, and by solicitation and from their individual purses they push the needy one along till the door of labor is opened to him again. The points mentioned were the primary motives of these societies, but, as in our own country, they are now mounted on the wings of politics. The leaders of these different institutions have what is called the Worker Federation, a sort of head council, and from this council all orders are issued to the other societies. Of late this organization is felt in the political atmosphere, and the color of its banner is republican, which, of course, is in opposition to the system of government existing here.

In carrying out the conditions for which they were first organized, these societies have proved beneficial, but the future must reveal their successes or disasters in the political field.

Counter organizations of capital do not exist here.

STRIKES.

Strikes occur occasionally, but the strikers are quiet and orderly. The aim always is for an increase of wages and a decrease in the hours of labor. The leaders of the workmen enter into all negotiations with the merchant, manufacturer, or company, and in this manner all disagreements are settled, but usually by the workmen coming to former or old terms. The strikes are usually short, and bring distress on the majority of the strikers. The only noticeable advantage of strikes is, that their frequency has opened the eyes of the Government, and legislation is now talked of which will reduce the hours of labor. To sum the profit and loss incident to these disturbances, you can only find on one side unenvied notoriety and distrust for the workman, loss of time to both employer and employed, and short allowances for the family of the last named on the other side. Although there were two strikes in Genoa this last winter, neither were of a proportion to affect business.

The Government has never interfered, only so far as to watch that no outbreak of a serious character was contemplated.

FREEDOM IN FOOD PURCHASES.

The working people are free to purchase anything that money will buy when and where they choose. They have no restrictions whatever. They are paid by the day, week, or once in two weeks, according to the labor and contract agreed upon. Silver and paper currency are on par with gold. One kind purchases as much as another.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

Little can be said on this subject. This consular district has a few co-operative societies, which furnish everything necessary in a household from 10 to 15 per cent. less than the same articles can be purchased in a general store. But as the workman must pay from \$5 to \$12 annually for this privilege, but few avail themselves of the co-operative system. It is not often they can invest these sums at one time. (The above rates are graded according to the importance of the society.)

The credit system is not practiced here to any extent; not more than a week is given to any one. Pay as you purchase is the rule.

THE GENERAL CONDITION OF THE WORKING PEOPLE.

Most of the points in this proposition are answered above, as far as I am able to give them; in addition, I will add that the Genoese workman usually marries when between the age of twenty-five and thirty years. The wife has a great influence over the husband. She lavishes her full affection on him, and this is generally nobly reciprocated. Such mutual affection does not prevail in any other class of society here. Work and religion tones the lower society; idleness in the higher order seeks for vain pleasures, and is successful, often creating misunderstandings and trouble. But in either high or low society, that modest bearing and esteem and respect for the female sex on the part of man sinks far

below that displayed toward our American women at home. In no country in the world are the gentler sex treated with the consideration they deserve as in the United States.

The wife of the workman is generally the trustee for her husband's earnings. She is consequently the general manager of the household, and in this sphere she makes the little home as attractive as possible for him who needs all her kind attention. The spiritual wants of the family are also well provided for, for Genoa boasts of eighty-seven Catholic churches.

By steady labor, good health, and close financiering the laborer saves a little, but how much he will not inform you. It is safe to say, however, that his annual deposits must be very light from the facts and figures given above.

SAFETY OF EMPLOYÉES.

In the two *riviere* of Genoa are many small towns and villages, in which are large mills, factories, &c. These establishments are all as nearly fire-proof as stone and brick and iron can make them. Even the floors are of stone or concrete. Very few accidents are ever reported. The exits are by the ordinary doors—no escapes; in case of sudden danger only by ladders in the care of the fire department. But in case of fire, water is very abundant, and all the floors, no matter how high they may be, can be flooded almost in an instant. The high elevations from which the supply of water comes does this work in time of need without much of man's assistance.

Very few are employed in mines, railroads, &c., who are not thoroughly drilled to their calling. All possible means suggested by prudence and experience are utilized for the prevention of accidents, and, as stated above, few are ever recorded in this province.

In case of accident or sickness it is customary in nearly every case for the employer not only to continue the wages of the afflicted one but also to furnish medicine and doctor *free*. Added to this the labor societies also reach out a benevolent hand. In case of permanent disability or death the employer is first to subscribe to a purse for the family; and not only this, but he takes it upon himself to pass the subscription list around, and in so doing raises a generous sum, enough to keep the sufferer and household from want for many a long month. The relation between the employer and employed is friendly.

Steady habits find constant work and constant toil finds but little room for immoral acts. Mill and factory hands will average physically with all other classes, and their morals are as good also.

POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WORKINGMEN.

The laboring class are now allowed to vote for deputies to the National Parliament and also for aldermen in the community where they reside. I am informed that the influence of the workingman is not yet thoroughly felt in the law-making power, but his strength is developing at no slow pace.

The laborer, unless his wages exceed \$154.44 per annum, contributes nothing to the support of the General Government. The law is that any sum earned or made which amounts to 800 francs or over a tax of 13 per cent. must be paid thereon.

There is what is called a municipal or license tax here which each man has to pay in accordance with the rates of wages he receives. This tax runs from \$7 to \$12 per year.

As remarked heretofore, the Italian Government is now studying on a proposed law which will regulate labor, and also one for the relief of workmen in case of accident.

EMIGRATION AND ITS CAUSES.

The emigration from this consular district is insignificant, and therefore little can be said on the subject. The majority, however, of the few who go forth to seek homes elsewhere are induced to try South America. More is said of that country than of the United States. A great deal of traffic is the order of things between Genoa and the States of the River Plate. The emigrant takes notice of this and bends his steps to a climate equally as warm, if not as healthy, as his native Italy. Those who emigrate are usually common laborers, and it is said that places for work are provided for them upon their arrival at their destination.

PART II.—FEMALE LABOR.

The number of women and children employed in this district, in industrial pursuits, not including ordinary household duties, or domestic servants, classifying the same, is as follows:

In what capacity.	Number employed.	
	Women.	Children.
Manufacturing and mechanical	15,000	3,000
Commercial, including transportation	None.	1,000
Professional and personal, including Government officials and clerks, teachers, artists, chemists, hotel and boarding-house keepers, journalists, laundresses, musicians, inventors, bankers, brokers, lecturers, public speakers, &c.	3,000	1,500
Agriculture	2,000	500
Mining	None.	None.
All other pursuits	8,000	2,000

WAGES PAID TO FEMALE ADULTS.

Females are generally employed in cotton mills, paper mills, woolen factories, &c. Most of them are unmarried. Their ages will run from fourteen to twenty-five years.

The wages run about as follows, per week: Minimum, 92 cents; maximum, \$2.31; average, \$1.32. Their hours of labor are ten per day.

* MORAL AND PHYSICAL CONDITION OF FEMALE EMPLOYÉES.

The moral and physical condition of the female employées are classed as good. Inducements are held out by the employers to have this state of things exist by rewards for merit, steadiness, and morality.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE CONDITION OF FEMALE EMPLOYÉES.

All female employées are able to read and write, and are fairly well versed in the other elementary branches of education. In every town and village are free public schools, and here many of them learned what they possess in education. They have their societies, also, and in them are discussed many questions which no doubt is of much moment to them. I know of no other aid for improvement, only self aid, for this working class.

Those of them who are married and have families of little ones are

materially assisted in this way. There are schools open from 9 a. m. till 6 p. m. for the infants in every factory town, and in these schools the children are not only taught, but *food* and *clothing* are furnished them *free*. The mother, therefore, can go to her work with a light heart, as she is sure her little one will be well taken care of during the day. The children are all at their own homes at night. These infantile institutions are supported by the community, with a little aid from the Government once in awhile.

SAFETY OF FEMALE EMPLOYÉS.

As stated to a similar question on male labor (which see), all working establishments are well provided by water, and accidents are scarcely known in any mill or factory.

SANITARY AND SICK PROVISIONS.

In this entire district the natural inclination of the land and the abundance of water are looked upon as two sanitarians vastly in front and ahead of man's power, and those two, land and water, are left to work out all the sanitary measures with but very little of man's assistance. In case of sickness the employers continue to pay the invalid her regular wages and furnish medicine and medical advice gratis. In cases of general disability purses are raised by the employers who personally appeal for contributions. The result follows that the patient is provided for.

PAST AND PRESENT WAGES AND PRICES.

The wages now paid for female labor shows an increase of from 10 to 15 per cent. over that of five years ago; on the other hand the necessities of life are about the same, with a downward tendency.

The employment of women has no perceptible effect on male wages, for the men are all engaged at quite different work—labor that requires strength and endurance—and therefore more remunerative.

The effects of female labor adds to, rather than detracts from, her social standing among the right-minded of her class, for by honest toil she adds to the general home exchequer.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

The answers to these questions must be formed by the preceding ones. No satisfactory ones could be obtained than what are already given.

AGRICULTURAL LABOR.

Of the laboring class in the rural districts little can be said, for the farms are all very small and require but little labor beyond the owner's time. The natural inclinations and depressions of the district is the cause for this patch-work. Nearly the entire province is a series of cities, small towns, and villages, all dotted along the mountain slopes and sea-side. The farm hand is a mere speck compared with other labors, and his pay is not so much. But those of them who till the soil can live cheaper than those in cities, so at the close of each year he will make probably as good a showing as the city workman, in a financial point of view.

REACHING AVERAGES.

In filling out the accompanying tables a true average was aimed at in making such. Where, therefore, the average is found to be more or less than one-half the minimum and maximum it must be taken for granted that more than two rates of wages were paid the workmen classified under the different heads.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

I hereby give my vice-consul, Mr. Frederico Scerni, credit for nearly all that is commendable in this report, for after vain endeavors to even hire other hands I was compelled to fall back on this gentleman for aid. At the neglect of his own business he worked for me, and found the proper persons, by hiring them, to give, as nearly perfect as they can be made from statistics and thorough investigation, the tabular statements accompanying this report.

JAMES FLETCHER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Genoa, Italy, June 30, 1884.

I. GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid per week of ten hours per day in Genoa.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
BUILDING TRADES.			
Bricklayers.....	\$4 56	\$9 12	\$5 70
Hod-carriers.....	2 28	2 85	2 47
Masons.....	2 28	4 00	3 42
Tenders.....	57	1 71	91
Plasterers.....	2 28	4 00	3 42
Tenders.....	57	1 71	91
Slaters.....	2 28	4 00	3 42
Roofers.....	2 28	4 00	3 42
Tenders.....	57	1 71	91
Plumbers.....	2 28	4 56	3 99
Assistants.....	57	1 71	91
Carpenters.....	2 28	4 56	3 99
Gas-fitters.....	2 21	4 05	3 18
OTHER TRADES.			
Bakers.....	2 31	4 05	3 18
Blacksmiths.....	2 28	4 56	3 42
Book-binders.....	1 71	3 42	2 28
Brick-makers.....	1 73	3 47	2 60
Butchers.....	1 90	3 80	2 85
Brass-founders.....	1 73	5 79	4 05
Confectioners.....	2 31	4 63	3 47
Cigar-makers (women).....	92	1 73	1 15
Coopers.....	2 89	4 63	3 47
Drivers, cab and carriage.....	2 85	5 70	3 80
Dyers.....	2 89	2 62	2 50
Engravers.....	1 71	5 70	3 99
Gardeners.....	2 31	4 63	3 47
Hatters.....	1 71	3 42	2 28
Horse-shoers.....	2 31	5 79	3 47
Jewelers.....	1 71	5 70	3 42
Laborers, porters, &c.....	2 28	5 70	3 42
Lithographers (per month).....	19 00	47 50	28 50
Nail-makers (hand).....	1 71	3 42	2 28
Potters.....	2 31	3 47	2 89
Printers.....	3 80	9 50	6 66
Teachers, public schools (per year).....	152 00	380 00	228 00
Saddle and harness makers.....	2 31	4 63	3 47
Sail-makers.....	2 31	4 63	3 47
Shoedores (per day).....	67½	1 15	77
Tanners.....	2 31	4 63	3 47
Tailors.....	3 42	11 40	5 70
Tinsmiths.....	1 73	5 79	4 05
Weavers (outside of mills).....	1 71	3 42	2 28

II. FACTORIES, MILLS, ETC.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in factories or mills in the district of Genoa.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average
COTTON MILL.			
Director (per year).....	\$950 00	\$1,140 00	\$1,040 00
Foreman.....	4 56	5 21	4 68
Machinist.....	2 85	3 99	3 42
Spinners.....	3 99	5 70	4 56
Boys.....	91	1 48	1 14
Twister women.....	91	1 25	1 14
Women to choose the cotton rejections.....	68	1 14	91
Workers to make up the packets.....	1 14	3 42	2 85
Carders.....	1 71	2 85	2 28
Workers at the batteurs and melanges.....	1 71	2 85	2 28
Women at the étirages.....	91	1 42	1 14
Girls at the rings.....	68	91	85
Women to fold the thread.....		1 48	
PAPER MILL.			
Head chooser.....	2 85	3 99	3 42
Foreman.....	2 85	3 99	3 42
Machinist.....	2 28	3 13	2 50
Firemen.....	2 05	2 73	2 28
Cylinderers.....	1 48	2 28	1 85
Workers.....	1 59	2 28	1 85
Women.....	75	1 14	91
WEAVING MANUFACTORY.			
Weavers.....	2 85	3 61	3 18
Spinners.....	2 85	3 99	3 42
Carders.....	2 28	3 19	2 85
Apprêteurs.....	2 85	3 42	3 13
Batteurs and hulleurs.....	2 30	2 73	2 50
Dyers.....	2 30	2 62	2 50
Triensees, hopenesses, and centragenses.....	91	1 44	1 14

III. FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS, AND IRON WORKS.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in foundries, machine-shops, and iron works in Genoa.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average
Workers at the scissors.....	\$2 31	\$4 63	\$3 47
Workers at the ovens.....	2 31	8 10	3 47
Workers at the wire-drawing machines.....	3 47	9 26	4 63
Cylinder turner (per month).....		57 90	
Assistant turner.....		4 63	
Adjusters.....		5 79	
Blacksmiths.....	1 15	4 63	2 30
Carpenters.....	1 15	4 63	2 30
Porters, &c.....	2 66	3 47	3 23

VI. RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per year to railway employés (those engaged about stations, as well as those engaged on the engines and cars, linemen, railroad laborers, &c.) in Genoa.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Inspector.....	\$791 30	\$1,351 00	\$9,65 00
Station-master.....	289 50	868 50	521 10
Under station-master.....	289 50	579 00	376 35
Goods employés.....	318 45	694 80	347 40
Storekeepers.....	202 65	289 50	231 60
Assistants and watchmen.....	138 96	196 86	173 70
Head manœuvre.....	202 65	289 50	231 60
Head squadron.....	173 70	202 65	185 28
Head conductors.....	185 28	289 50	231 60
Conductors.....	162 12	196 84	173 70
Guards.....	135 10	173 70	162 12
Engine employés:			
Head section.....		810 60	-----
Employés in the engine deposits.....	468 20	579 00	521 10
Machinists.....	260 55	521 10	386 00
Firemen.....	162 12	260 55	202 65
Laborers.....	138 96	173 70	156 33
Greasers.....	150 54	185 28	167 91
Verifiers.....	150 54	280 55	202 65
Book-keepers.....	405 30	579 00	492 50
Under book-keepers.....	280 55	376 35	308 86

VII. SHIP-YARDS AND SHIP-BUILDING.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in ship-yards (wood ship-building) in Genoa.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Head carpenter.....	\$5 79	\$8 10	\$6 94
Carpenters.....	5 21	6 36	5 79
Carpenter's boy.....	1 73	2 31	2 02
Master calker.....	5 79	8 10	6 94
Calkers.....	5 21	6 36	5 79
Calker's boy.....	1 73	2 31	2 02

VIII. SEAMEN'S WAGES.

Wages paid per month to seamen (officers and men)—distinguishing between ocean, coast, and river navigation, and between sail and steam—in Genoa.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Ocean navigation (sail):			
Captain.....	\$34 74	\$48 25	\$38 60
Second.....	17 37	24 12	19 30
Third.....	15 44	19 30	17 37
Steward.....	11 58	15 44	18 51
Sailors.....	10 61	12 54	11 58
Coast navigation (sail):			
Captain.....	19 30	28 95	24 12
Second.....	15 44	19 30	17 37
Sailors.....	4 82	7 72	5 79
Ocean and coast navigation (steam):			
Captain.....	57 90	88 85	67 55
Second.....	38 60	48 25	43 42
Third.....	24 12	28 95	33 77
First machinist.....	57 90	88 85	67 55
Second machinist.....	38 60	48 25	43 42
Third machinist.....	24 12	28 95	33 77
Firemen.....		15 44	-----
Sailors.....		11 58	-----

IX. STORE AND SHOP WAGES.

Wages paid per month of ten hours per day in stores, wholesale and retail, to males and females, in Genoa.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Clerks:			
Males	\$7 72	\$28 95	\$15 44
Females	5 79	19 50	11 58

X. HOUSEHOLD WAGES IN TOWNS AND CITIES.

Wages paid per month to household servants in Genoa, with board and lodging.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Servant man	\$4 75	\$9 50	\$5 70
Servant maid	1 90	4 75	2 85
Cook	9 50	12 00	14 25
Cook maid	3 80	5 70	4 75
Lady's maid	3 42	5 70	4 75

XI. AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Wages paid to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants, in Genoa with board.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Servant man	\$1 45	\$2 28	\$1 71
Servant maid	88	1 71	1 14
Servant man, with board and lodging	3 80	5 70	4 75

XII. CORPORATION EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per month of six hours per day to the corporation employés in the city of Genoa.

Occupations.	Average wages.	Occupations.	Average wages.
First secretary	\$115 80	Aqueduct inspector	\$40 20
Vice-secretary	88 45	Assistants	40 20
Book-keepers	80 41	Drawers	35 38
Treasurer	80 41	Clerks	35 38
Heads of offices	70 76	Head road surveyor	17 87
Heads of sections	53 87	Surveyors	14 47
Clerks:		Door-keepers:	
First class	45 83	First class	22 51
Second class	36 99	Second class	19 30
Third class	28 95	School directors	23 95
Supernumeraries	7 72	Teachers	28 05
Head engineers	112 58	Directors	16 50
Engineers	53 87	Female teachers	19 30
Architect	72 37		

XV. PRINTERS AND PRINTING OFFICES.

Statement showing the wages paid per week of sixty hours to printers (compositors, pressmen, proof-readers, &c.) in Genoa.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Proof-readers	\$4 63	\$6 94	\$5 80
Compositors:			
First category	2 89	4 05	3 47
Second category	2 89	3 47	3 18
Third category	2 31	2 89	2 60
First machinist	4 63	5 80	5 21
Second machinist	3 47	4 63	4 05
Pressmen	2 31	2 89	2 60

LEGHORN.

REPORT BY CONSUL BARNARD.*

In compliance with the requirements enumerated in circular dated February 15, 1884, upon the trades, industries, and labor existing within this consular district, I have the honor to report as follows:

RATES OF WAGES.

The rates of wages paid to all classes, compared with those paid in the year 1878, are generally higher for the employer, inasmuch as the laborers, besides demanding and receiving more money, give their employers less time per day. This has had the effect of changing the system of contracting for labor in nearly all mechanical industries from daily wages either to piecework or by the hour.

CONDITION OF LABORERS.

The tendency of all working classes is to support or favor organized societies for their mutual benefit, but in this part of Italy few of such society organizations are strong enough to dictate terms to their employers, consequently the condition of the laborers is worse than it was before these organizations existed, for the employer takes less interest in their welfare and is more exacting in making terms for their labor. As a rule, they avoid as much as possible employing those who favor or support society organizations.

COST OF LIVING TO THE LABORING CLASSES.

The Italian laborers regulate their daily expenses according to the amount they earn. There are few men who can lay by anything from their wages if they do not earn over 3 lire per day or, say, 18 lire per week. If a man earns less than 3 lire and has a wife and one or two children to support, he has to contract debts where he can, which are seldom if ever paid. If the man be single and has no one to claim his assistance he will spend all he earns for his own comforts and pleasures. I asked a machinist in Leghorn, who earns on the average 21 lire a week, with which he has to support a delicate wife and has two small

* Received at the Department too late to be noted in the Secretary's letter. Held at the consulate-general at Rome.

children besides, how he was able to live upon this sum and not run into debt. He said, "I pay for the rent of two rooms, 9 lire per month. Bread wine, vegetables, coal and occasionally a little meat for my wife, about 60 lire per month, and the remainder goes for clothes." Those who earn less than 15 lire per week seldom taste meat, and they eat the cheapest kind of dark bread.

This may be considered as a rule for the mechanics and laborers of average ability, but for those whose wages are less than an average of 12 lire per week, and who depend upon this to support themselves and families, they cannot afford more than one room at a rent of 5 lire per month, and their food and clothing must be of the cheapest kind. Women, girls, and boys who work in factories and places where they can be employed, usually live in their families; otherwise their wages would hardly pay for the food they eat. A manufacturer of cotton and linen cloth by hand looms, at Pisa and Navacchio, who employs about four hundred hands, told me that they nearly all work by the piece or by measurement, and their average earnings per day is 80 centimes of a lira. They are chiefly women and girls who live with their families, the male members being agricultural laborers.

HABITS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

There is generally so much confidence reposed in the working classes that they are obliged to be honest and trustworthy in order to obtain employment. If a man or woman be found wanting in this quality it is difficult for him or her to obtain employment with honest employers, and therefore, as a rule, those who depend upon their earnings for their support are prudent, saving people and are good citizens. Their aim is to satisfy their employers in order to preserve their places. This class will, when strong and healthy, manage to lay up something yearly for old age or sickness. They have their savings bank book, which is their life anchor, and they will make great sacrifices in comforts and suffer or the necessities of life before they will reduce their deposit in the bank.

All laborers and those working in machine-shops and factories are free, as far as I can ascertain, to purchase the necessities of life wherever they may choose. They receive their wages weekly, and their employers impose no conditions on them relative to the manner in which they shall spend their money.

LAWS AND USAGES BETWEEN EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYÉS.

The owners of mills, factories, and mines of every description are under no obligation towards the workmen, other than to pay them their stipulated wages, but it is customary for them to assist pecuniarily those who have been disabled by accident whilst in their employ. This is done according to the nature of the accident and the circumstances attending it. In cases where workmen are disabled or killed by gross neglect of the employers or their servants, the employers are responsible for all damages. This rule also applies to railroad corporations; consequently, in order to avoid litigations or questions upon this subject the companies employ surgeons to attend to all cases of accident or illness of the employés contracted in service, and report to the chief officers the causes and effects.

POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WORKINGMEN AND THE TENDENCY OF LEGISLATION IN REGARD TO LABOR.

The Italian law gives all those who can read and write their names, the right to vote.

The workingmen being in a large majority would control the Government if they had strong influential men to lead them, but fortunately for the country their employers are usually conservative men, and they have sufficient power and influence over a great many to keep them from following the advice of unscrupulous advisers. The party now in power, however, has to make important concessions to them and legislate as far as possible to lighten the burden of their taxation, whilst the same party is unmerciful to capitalists, merchants, and those who have independent means.

At the present time there are but few workingmen who pay any direct tax, yet they all contribute heavily towards the support of the Government by levying a duty on all they eat and drink and on the clothes they wear. This tax, called the octroi, the Government imposes through the communes, and thereby throws the odium of it on to the city and town governments. As will be easily seen, the burden of this tax falls the most heavily upon the fathers of large families, and they are most numerous amongst the working classes.

EMIGRATION OF THE WORKING PEOPLE.

The causes which lead to the emigration of the working people are several. This emigrating class is generally composed of the most ignorant, but the most industrious and hard working in the country. A large majority of the emigrants are from the rural district of Lucca, where wages are low, if not the lowest in this consular district, and they live miserably. Their occupation in the summer months is farming, but after the harvest in the autumn, there being but little for them to do, thousands of them go to Corsica and Sardinia to work as farm laborers and wood-cutters. This little change for them gives them a desire to see more of the world and ameliorate their condition. Many of them have relatives and friends in foreign countries, and they invite them to join them, offering to lend them the money for their journey. The father of a family of sons learns that by emigrating he can avoid the conscription for them, and this alone is a strong inducement to go.

MINING AND MANUFACTURING.

As this consular district extends over the richest mineral territory of Italy, I think it advisable to speak of this most important industry, both for labor and the employment of capital.

The iron mines of the island of Elba are very rich and extensive, employing a large capital, but their influence on labor is small, as they are worked principally by convicts.

The manganese mines of Orbetello, in the Maremma district, are rich and extensive. These were formerly worked by convicts, but experience proved that free labor at higher wages was more profitable, and the convicts were sent away. These mines could give employment for thousands of men, but the low price of ore at the present time has obliged the owners to reduce the production, and only between two and three hundred are employed.

The rich mines of copper and quicksilver, situated in the hills and

mountains between Volterra and the Maremma district, employ large capital and a great many men.

Boracic acid is produced in great abundance at the town of Larderello near Pomarance. This industry is one of the most important in that section of the country, and employs thousands of people. The whole town and territory around it is owned by the Larderello family. They have built a church, hospital, bath-houses, and factories for making the linen and cotton cloths that are used by the working people. Everything that is manufactured there is sold to those who are employed in the business at cost prices. They employ teachers to educate the children of the working people, and a doctor to attend to the sick gratis.

At Monte Rufolo there are coal and lignite mines that are rich enough in quantity to supply the whole Kingdom of Italy, but the quality is too poor to be used profitably consequently they are now closed.

The silver and lead mines at Serravezza employ a good many men and are important.

Marbles and building stone of various colors and qualities are found in abundance in the mountains and hills along the coast of the Mediterranean, from the border of Roman states to the river Magra near Spezia.

The most important of these are the marble quarries at Carrara, Massa, Seravezza, and the mountain extending towards Lucca. The extensive production of these is the life of the commerce in this consular district. It is difficult to ascertain the number of people employed in this industry, as it varies according to the season and the demand for the production. Ten thousand may be near the average number.

Since the year 1878 the demand for marbles has steadily increased, not only for home consumption but for all the countries of Europe, and more labor being required upon it than formerly to prepare it for transportation, the demand for workmen has greatly augmented in consequence. This has enhanced the price of labor in all branches, except for skilled workmen in the studios. Of these there is a superfluity. Much of the labor upon the marble that was formerly done at the place of destination is now done at the deposits of the quarries and the saw-mills in order to save in the cost of transportation.

The quarries in the vicinity of Lucca are yet imperfectly developed, but the mountains there are full of the finest marbles of all colors.

The manufacturing industry of this district is yet in its infancy. On the river Serchio, near Lucca, there are several factories for manufacturing woollen goods of various descriptions, jute, and for spinning and reeling cotton and linen thread. At San Giuliano there is also a small factory for weaving cotton cloths.

These constitute all the factories run by water power there are in this consular district that are worthy of note. Of these the jute factory is the most important, employing about one thousand people, of which nine hundred are women.

CHAS. P. BARNARD,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Leghorn, July 28, 1884.

I. GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in the consular district of Leghorn.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
BUILDING TRADES.			
Bricklayers	\$3 24	\$3 47	\$3 35
Hod-carriers	1 62	2 31	1 96
Masons	4 63	4 63	4 63
Tenders	81	1 38	1 09
Plasterers	2 31	4 63	3 47
Tenders	81	1 73	1 27
Slaters	3 24	3 47	3 35
Roofers	3 24	3 47	3 35
Tenders	2 89	3 47	3 18
Plumbers	2 31	4 05	3 18
Assistants	4 05	5 21	4 63
Carpenters	3 24	4 05	3 64
Gas-fitters	2 89	4 63	3 76
OTHER TRADES.			
Bakers	3 08	4 22	3 65
Blacksmiths	2 31	4 05	3 18
Strikers	2 31	4 05	3 18
Book-binders	2 31	4 05	3 18
Brick-makers	4 63	6 39	5 51
Brewers	2 31	2 89	2 60
Butchers	2 31	4 63	3 47
Brass-founders	2 31	6 94	4 63
Cabinet-makers	3 24	4 05	3 64
Confectioners	2 89	4 05	3 97
Cigar-makers	1 73	2 31	2 02
Coopers	2 31	4 05	3 18
Outlers	2 31	4 63	3 47
Distillers	2 31	6 94	4 63
Drivers	2 31	4 63	3 47
Draymen and teamsters	2 31	3 24	2 77
Street railways	2 31	5 79	4 05
Dyers	2 31	4 05	3 18
Engravers	3 47	5 79	4 63
Curriers	2 31	4 63	3 47
Gardeners	1 73	2 31	2 02
Hatters	2 31	4 63	3 47
Horseshoers	2 89	4 05	3 47
Jewelers	3 47	6 94	5 20
Laborers, porters, &c	2 31	4 05	3 18
Lithographers	2 34	9 26	5 78
Millwrights	2 31	6 94	4 63
Nail-makers (hand)	2 31	4 05	3 18
Potters	2 89	5 79	4 34
Printers	2 31	5 79	4 05
Teachers, public schools	3 62	5 44	4 63
Saddle and harness makers	2 89	4 63	3 76
Sail-makers	2 31	3 47	2 89
Stevedores	5 79	6 94	6 36
Tanners	2 31	4 63	3 47
Tailors	1 73	3 47	2 60
Telegraph operators	4 63	6 94	5 78
Tinsmiths	2 31	4 05	3 18
Weavers (outside of mills)	92	1 73	1 32

II. FACTORIES, MILLS, ETC.

Wages paid per week of sixty-six hours in factories or mills in the consular district of Leghorn.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Woolen cloths:			
First-class weavers.....	\$5 00	\$6 60	\$5 80
Second-class weavers.....	4 00	5 50	4 75
First-class dyers.....	5 00	6 60	5 80
Second-class dyers.....	3 00	4 20	3 60
Men of all work.....	3 00	3 60	3 30
Women.....	2 00	2 60	2 30
Boys and girls.....	80	1 20	1 00
Cotton cloths:			
First-class weavers.....	3 00	3 60	3 30
Second-class weavers.....	1 60	2 00	1 80
Women weavers.....	60	3 00	1 80
Threads, spinners and reelers.....	60	1 20	90
Jute, weavers.....	70	1 50	1 10
Saw-mills:			
Sawyers of boards.....	2 20	4 20	3 20
Sawyers of marble.....	3 00	4 80	3 90
Corn-mills, millers.....	2 20	5 60	2 90

III. FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS, AND IRON WORKS.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in foundries, machine-shops, and iron works in the consular district of Leghorn.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Machinists:			
Designers and modelers.....	\$7 20	\$9 60	\$8 40
First-class workmen.....	6 00	7 20	6 60
Common workmen.....	3 00	4 80	3 90
Turners.....	3 00	6 00	4 50
Molders.....	4 20	7 20	5 70
Men of all work.....	2 20	3 00	2 60

IV. GLASS-WORKERS.

Wages paid per week of seven days (averaging twelve hours per day) to glass-workers in the consular district of Leghorn.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Blowers:			
First class.....	\$5 60	\$8 40	\$7 00
Second class.....	4 20	7 00	5 80
Casters.....	5 60	8 40	7 00
Flatneners.....	4 20	7 00	5 60
Drawers.....	3 60	5 60	4 60
Cutters.....	4 20	7 00	5 60
Ladlers.....	8 40	11 20	9 80
Stokers.....	3 60	5 60	4 60
Packers.....	3 60	4 80	4 20
Laborers.....	3 00	4 20	3 60

This work is continuous, the furnace fires never being extinguished.

V. MINES AND MINING.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in and in connection with mines in the consular district of Leghorn.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Workmen:			
Iron mines	\$2 30	\$4 20	\$3 25
Copper mines	3 00	4 20	3 60
Lead and silver mines	3 00	4 20	3 60
Manganese mines	3 00	4 80	3 70
Quicksilver mines	1 20	2 40	1 80
Boracic-acid mines	1 80	3 60	2 70
Marble mines	2 40	4 20	3 30
Building stone	2 40	3 60	3 00

VI. RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid to railway employés (those engaged about stations, as well as those engaged on the engines and cars, linemen, railroad laborers, &c., in the consular district of Leghorn.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Station master:			
First class		\$810 60	
Second class		579 00	
Third class		463 20	
Fourth class		347 40	
Accountants	per month..		\$17 37
Conductors of trains	15 44	17 37	16 40
Placer of trains in stations	15 44	17 37	16 40
Baggage-master	15 44	19 30	17 37
Engine drivers	57 90	67 55	62 72
Firemen	28 95	35 00	31 92
Watchmen and laborers	12 00	15 00	13 50

VII. SHIP-YARDS AND SHIP-BUILDING.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in ship-yards—distinguishing between iron and wood ship-building—in the consular district of Leghorn.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Modelers	\$4 05	\$9 26	\$6 65
Joiners	2 89	5 79	4 34
Tinmiths	2 31	4 63	3 47
Firemen	3 18	5 79	4 48
Adjusters	4 05	11 58	8 31
Turners	3 47	10 42	6 94
Masons	2 60	4 63	3 01
Painters	3 18	5 79	4 48
Forgers	4 05	9 26	6 65
Founders in iron	4 63	17 37	11 00
Founders in bronze	3 47	6 94	5 20
Seamen	2 31	4 63	3 47
Carpenters	3 18	7 72	5 45
Coppersmiths	4 63	9 65	7 14
Braziers	4 92	9 26	7 09
Beaters in iron	2 89	4 63	3 76
Cutters in iron	2 89	4 63	3 76
Punchers in iron	2 31	3 47	2 89
Assistants	2 60	3 18	2 89
Assistants (boys)	58		

VIII. SEAMEN'S WAGES.

Wages paid per month to seamen (officers and men)—distinguishing between ocean, coast, and river navigation, and between sail and steam—in the consular district of Leghorn.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Steamers:			
Captains	\$50 00	\$80 00	*\$65 00
Mates	24 00	30 00	*28 00
Seamen			*12 00
Sailing vessels:			
Captains	40 00	60 00	*50 00
Mates	16 00	24 00	*20 00
Seamen			*12 00
Coasters:			
Captains	30 00	40 00	*35 00
Mates	14 00	20 00	*17 00
Seamen			*12 00

* Rations.

The rations of the seamen on steamers consists of bread and coffee in the morning; soup and meat with wine, at dinner; meat and vegetables, with wine, for supper. The seamen on sailing vessels have the same except wine.

IX. STORE AND SHOP WAGES.

Wages paid per week of sixty-six hours in stores, wholesale or retail, to males and females, in the consular district of Leghorn.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
MALES.			
Wholesale:			
Salesmen*			
Book-keepers*	\$4 80	\$7 20	\$6 00
Porters	4 20	8 40	6 30
Retail:			
Salesmen	2 20	3 00	2 60
Accountants	3 00	4 80	3 90
Porters	3 60	6 00	4 80
	2 00	2 60	2 30
FEMALES.			
Retail:			
Saleswomen	1 00	2 00	1 50
Accountants	1 00	2 00	1 50

* Salesmen and book-keepers in wholesale houses are usually employed about forty-eight hours per week.

X. HOUSEHOLD WAGES IN TOWNS AND CITIES.

Wages paid per month to household servants (towns and cities) in the consular district of Leghorn.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Men servants	\$4 00	\$12 00	*\$8 00
Maid servants	2 00	8 00	*5 00
Seamstresses	4 40	9 00	*6 65
Nurses	4 00	8 00	*6 00

* And board.

XI. AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Wages paid per day, of twelve hours, to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants in the consular district of Leghorn.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Males:			
Common laborers	\$0 19	\$0 38	\$0 29
Spaders	29	48	38
Mowers and reapers	58	96	77
Females:			
Planters	10	19	14
Planters	14	23	18
Reapers of hay	14	23	19

XII. CORPORATION EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per year to the corporation employés in the consular district of Leghorn.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Secretary general	\$700 00	\$865 00	\$882 00
Vice-secretary	400 00	772 00	586 00
Chiefs of sections	424 60	540 40	482 50
Chiefs of divisions	579 00	675 50	627 25
Employés	221 60	386 00	308 80
Inspector (Octroi)		969 82	
Cashiers (Octroi)	386 00	463 20	424 80
Employés (Octroi)	231 60	366 70	299 15
Keepers (Octroi)	138 96	212 30	175 63
Physicians		270 20	
Midwives	96 50	125 45	110 97
Teachers	231 60	328 10	279 85
School mistresses	154 40	270 20	212 30
Director of the Gymnasium		289 50	
Professors	347 40	405 30	376 35
Director of the Technical School		289 50	
Professors	231 60	347 40	289 50
CITY GUARD.			
Commandant		424 60	
Marshals		308 80	
Sergeants		270 20	
Corporals	231 60	250 90	241 25
Guards	138 96	212 30	175 63

XIII. GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND OFFICES.

Wages paid per year to employés in Government departments and offices, exclusive of tradesmen and laborers, in the consular district of Leghorn.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
TRIBUNAL.			
First judge		\$000	
Second judge pretor		500	
Chancellor		360	
Porter, usher		200	
CUSTOM-HOUSE.			
First commissary		840	
Second commissary		600	
First appraiser		500	
Second appraiser		400	
Clerks	\$240	360	\$300

XV. PRINTERS AND PRINTING OFFICES.

Statement showing the wages paid per week of sixty hours to printers (compositors, pressmen, proof-readers, &c.), in the consular district of Leghorn.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Compositors	\$1 93	\$4 82	\$3 37
Printers	1 54	3 86	2 70
Pressmen	96	2 31	1 63
Engravers	4 63	6 75	5 69
Machinists	2 89	4 82	3 95

MILAN.

REPORT BY VICE AND ACTING CONSUL RICHMAN.*

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the circular of the Department of the 15th of February last, concerning the condition of labor in different countries, and to report as follows:

AGRICULTURE IN LOMBARDY.

The peasantry are poorly housed and fed. The houses are generally badly built, poorly ventilated, damp, small, and destitute of comforts. The diet consists principally of insufficiently cooked Indian meal and not salted. The prevalence of pellagra, which affects 31 per cent. of the population, is attributed to bad lodging and food.

Land laborers are in three classes:

1. Those who hire land at about 450 liters of wheat per hectare (2.4711 acres) per year, and pay in addition a yearly rent of \$5.79 per room; also a rent extra for garden and stable in a fixed quantity of eggs and poultry. These pay also one-half the taxes, and turn over to the landlord one-half the product of wine and cocoons. For extra work they receive 19.3 cents per day.

2. This class lives (by long custom) upon the estates, and receive free of compensation their dwelling, fuel, 25 per cent. of the rice, meal, and flax, and also, as extra, some meal for bread, rice, milk, butter, and poultry.

3. Day laborers who receive from 28.9 cents to 57.9 cents per day according to the season and the demand.

I. THE GENERAL TRADES.

The wages paid in the various trades are quite uniform throughout northern Italy. The following list of wages paid in the city of Milan has been prepared with much care. These prices apply in the main to a day of eleven hours.

* Held at consulate-general at Rome, and, hence, received at the Department too late for mention in the Secretary's letter.

Wages paid per day of eleven hours in Milan.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
BUILDING TRADES.			
Bricklayers	\$0.43	\$0.57	\$0.45
Hod-carriers .....	.22	.28	.25
Masons .....	.43	.57	.50
3/4 Tenders .....	.22	.28	.25
Plasterers .....	.38	.57	.40
2/3 Tenders .....	.19	.28	.25
Slaters .....	.43	.57	.45
Roofers .....	.43	.57	.50
Tenders .....	.22	.28	.25
Plumbers .....	.48	.57	.50
Assistants .....	.24	.28	.25
Carpenters .....	.38	.67	.48
Gas-fitters .....	.48	.67	.50
OTHER TRADES.			
Bakers	*, 28	.38	.35
Blacksmiths .....	.38	.86	.60
Strikers .....	.38	.48	.42
Book-binders .....	.38	.57	.50
Brick-makers .....	.33	.53	.40
Butchers .....	.38	.67	.50
Brass-founders .....	.38	.67	.50
Cabinet-makers .....	.38	.96	.60
Confectioners .....	.57	.78	.96
Cigar-makers†			
Coopers .....	.38	.57	.45
Cutlery .....	.48	.77	.60
Distillers .....	.41	.57	.50
Drivers .....	.48	.86	.65
Draymen and teamsters .....	.38	.43	.40
2/3 Cab and carriage .....	.48	.86	.65
2/3 Street-railways .....	.53	.53	.53
Dyers .....	.38	.57	.50
Engravers .....	.38	.96	.60
Furriers .....	.38	.67	.60
Gardeners .....	.38	.86	.50
Hatters .....	.38	.86	.60
Horse-shoers .....	.38	.57	.55
Jewelers .....	.38	2.89	.96
Laborers, porters, &c .....	.38	.48	.40
Lithographers .....	.38	.77	.60
Millwrights .....	.38	.38	.38
Nail-makers (hand) .....	.38	.57	.50
Potters .....	.38	.48	.40
Printers .....	.38	.77	.60
Teachers, public schools†			
Saddle and harness makers .....	.38	.77	.57
Tanners .....	.38	.77	.57
Tailors .....	.38	.96	.57
Telegraph operators .....	.86	1.15	.96
Tinsmith .....	.38	.48	.40
Weavers (outside of mills) .....	.28	.57	.38
Spinners (flax) .....	.38	.77	.60
Shoemakers .....	.28	.57	.48
Button-makers .....	.38	1.15	.60
Telegraph messengers .....	.38	.57	.50

* And dinner.

† Stated below separately.

COST OF LIVING.

Having reference to the division of this subject adopted in the circular, I would state:

1. The average cost of the rent and daily meals of a workman is 20½ cents, as follows: *Breakfast*, bread, 3½ cents; *dinner*, bread, 3½ cents; *sausages or cheese*, 2 cents; *supper*, soup of rice and vegetables, 4 cents; bread, 3½ cents; *lodging*, 5 cents. Any surplus of earnings is spent for clothing, shoes, Sunday amusements, &c.

The above refers to single persons. Families spend in proportion. Children of ten years gain an average of 5 cents per day and older ones more. Married women earn from 6 to 10 cents per day.

PAST AND PRESENT WAGES.

Since 1878 wages have advanced 10 per cent.; otherwise there is no change in conditions.

HABITS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

The working classes are generally steady and there are few drunkards. Wages being so low saving is impossible.

FEELING BETWEEN EMPLOYÉ AND EMPLOYER.

A good feeling exists between employé and employer, which contributes to the general prosperity.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

The labor associations of Milan include most of the workmen. These societies are social and political in their aims and seldom dictate wages to employers. There are no counter organizations of capital.

STRIKES.

Strikes are rare and none have occurred for several years.

FOOD PURCHASES.

Work-people are free to buy the necessities of life where they choose. They are paid every Saturday.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

There are co-operative societies which enable workmen to buy the necessities of life at wholesale prices. The result has been good and has affected general trade.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

The condition of the working people as regards food is poor, as appears from what has been already stated. Their homes are miserable. Many families have only one room and very few have more than two. Thus often in one and the same room are huddled together from four to eight persons, of both sexes, single, married, and children. In such a state of things one can imagine the moral condition of the people. They are better off physically than one would expect from their poor living. Their clothes, linen, &c., though inferior in material, are suitable for their work, and neat and clean on Sundays. The general condition will remain much the same, without any chance for the better, with few exceptions. As a rule they can lay up nothing for old age or sickness. When disabled for work they are helped by mutual aid societies, which I shall refer to hereafter. Only in a few cases is the employer responsible for accidents.

POLITICAL RIGHTS OF THE WORKINGMEN.

Since last year a law has been passed giving to workmen who can read and write the right to vote, and which will surely give them in the future a considerable representation in Parliament. They already have one deputy from Milan.

CAUSES OF EMIGRATION.

Nearly 80 per cent. of the emigrants are peasants, the balance workmen, house servants, &c., and this has some influence on wages. They leave to better their condition. Many thousand persons have within the

last four years gone to the United States from Piedmont, Lombardy, and Venice, and they are for the most part a steady, hard working and sober class.

FEMALE LABOR.

Statistics are wanting as to the number of women and children employed in the industries of Lombardy. It is well known that women are largely occupied with field labor in this country. In passing through Lombardy more women than man are seen tilling the land. These women belong to the families of the tenants and are not hired. The largest employment of women is in the silk-spinning establishments. These are paid partly by the day and according to skill, and partly by the quantity of work done. The average wages per day is about 40 cents. In Milan a considerable number of females are employed in the manufacture of clothing, gloves, buttons, porte-monnaies, and fancy articles. Nearly all these are paid by the quantity produced. The establishments are open from early in the morning until dark and employes can work the number of hours they choose. Those who go out to sew receive 19.3 cents per day and board. Sewing women in dress-making establishments have 19.3 cents per day without board. The price has not advanced during the last five years for female labor. Education is now within the reach of all and nearly all children avail themselves of it. The adult population, however, are very deficient, and many of both sexes are unable to read or write.

II. WAGES PAID IN FACTORIES AND MILLS.

Average wages paid per week of sixty-six hours in factories and mills.

Occupations.	Wages.	Occupations.	Wages.
COTTON AND SPINNING MILLS.		WEAVING MILLS—continued.	
Head pickers.....	\$2 30	Jack frames.....	\$1 45
Pickers.....	1 33	Doffers.....	1 45
Oilers.....	2 32	Winders.....	60
Grinders.....	2 90	Quilters.....	1 00
Card shippers.....	2 12	Slasher tenders.....	4 80
Drawers.....	1 28	Slasher helpers.....	1 80
Roving hands.....	1 45	Drawer in colors.....	1 60
Male spinners.....	3 86	Drawer in white.....	1 40
Back boys.....	85	Weavers, plain.....	1 60
Pickers.....	1 45	Weavers, fancy.....	1 93
Elevator hands.....	1 74	Dyers, plain.....	2 31
Iron workers.....	3 48	Dyers, fancy.....	2 89
WEAVING MILLS.		Dyers, chain.....	2 31
Speeder girls.....	1 45	Cloth-room hands.....	1 20
Intermediates.....	1 45	Firemen.....	3 47
Fly frames.....	1 45	Foundrymen.....	3 86
		Masons.....	2 89
		Painters.....	4 24

WAGES PAID IN GOVERNMENT CIGAR FACTORY IN MILAN.

Hours, eight in winter and nine in summer. One hundred and ninety men and 1,300 women are employed. Males earn from 38.6 cents to 86.8 cents per day. Females make from 19.3 cents to 42.6 cents per day. The director states that the hands are industrious, orderly, and saving. Those at regular wages are paid also during sickness. For the women, there is a mutual aid society to meet cases of sickness each member contributing 20 cents per month, and receiving, in case of sickness, 12 cents per day for the first ninety days, and 7 cents per day for the following ninety.

Yearly salary of the officers of the municipal government of Milan.

Officers.	Number employed.	Salary.	Officers.	Number employed.	Salary.
Mayor *	14		Clerk	4	\$239 50
Assessors *			Do.	2	270 20
Secretary-general		\$1,158 00	Chief physician	1	772 00
Secretaries	1	810 60	Under physician	2	579 00
Do.	2	772 00	Do.	1	521 10
Do.	2	733 40	Do.	3	308 80
Do.	1	694 80	Do.	12	501 80
Do.	2	656 20	Midwives	11	96 50
Do.	2	617 60	Chiefs of officers of order	2	675 50
Do.	2	540 40	Do.	2	636 90
Do.	2	501 80	Do.	3	598 30
Do.	2	463 20	Assistants, officers of order	2	540 40
Do.	2	424 60	Do.	4	501 80
Chief engineer	1	1,119 40	Do.	4	463 20
Engineers	1	772 00	Do.	15	424 60
Do.	1	733 40	Do.	20	405 30
Do.	2	694 80	Do.	15	366 70
Do.	2	617 60	Do.	20	347 40
Do.	3	579 00	Do.	15	308 80
Do.	3	540 40	Do.	15	289 50
Chief designer	1	463 20	Do.	25	†77
Designers	1	386 00	Do.	33	†67
Do.	1	347 40	Sanitary officials	6	463 20
Technicians	3	†1 15	Do.	10	424 60
Do.	3	†96	Do.	10	386 00
Do.	3	†86	Chief constables	2	579 00
Do.	3	†77	Do.	2	559 70
Chief clerk	1	1,119 40	Do.	3	521 10
Clerks	1	772 00	Do.	3	482 50
Do.	1	733 40	Constables, second class	1	463 20
Do.	1	694 80	Do.	2	347 40
Do.	2	656 20	Do.	38	270 20
Do.	5	540 40	Constables	90	250 90
Do.	5	501 80	Do.	30	231 60
Do.	5	463 20	Servants	15	216 16
Do.	5	424 60	Do.	15	202 65
Do.	6	366 70	Do.	15	189 14
Do.	9	347 40			

* Unpaid.

† Per day.

COLLECTORS OF OCTROI DUTIES.

Table showing the number, grades, and annual pay of collectors of octroi duties at the gates of Milan, and of guards.

Grade.	Number.	Salary.
Inspector	1	\$945 70
Subinspector	1	656 20
Lieutenant	1	463 20
Do.	1	424 60
Do.	1	386 00
Do.	1	347 40
Accountant	1	308 80
Brigadiers, each	14	208 44
Subbrigadiers, each	20	185 14
Select guards, each	60	173 70
Ordinary guards, each	158	161 70

SCHOOL-TEACHERS.

Annual salaries paid school-teachers in the elementary schools.

Occupations.	Salary.	Occupations.	Salary.
MALES.		FEMALES.	
Director	\$424 80	Directress	\$386 00
Assistant teacher	366 70	Assistant teacher	308 80
Do.	308 80	Do.	269 55
Writing-master	270 20	Do.	96 50
Assistant teacher	173 70	Writing-mistress	231 60

Every five years the salaries are increased 10 per cent.

WAGES OF RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS.

The Alta Italia Railway Company, whose system comprises all the lines of Northern Italy, have their central administration office at Milan. This company have kindly furnished me with their pay-roll, from which I extract the following:

Occupations.	Number employed.	Annual salary.	Occupations.	Number employed.	Annual salary.
<i>Council of administration.</i>			<i>Bureau of sanitary inspection—Continued.</i>		
Chief secretary.....	1	\$1,158 00	Accountants.....	1	\$521 10
Secretaries.....	2	868 50	Do.....	2	463 20
Assistant secretaries.....	2	579 00	Assistant accountants.....	1	347 40
Do.....	2	579 00	Do.....	2	318 45
Chief officer.....	1	752 70	Do.....	2	289 50
Chief officer.....	1	636 90	Porter.....	1	208 44
Accountants.....	2	521 10			
Do.....	2	463 20	<i>Bureau of legal counsel.</i>		
Assistant accountants.....	4	347 40	Law counselor.....	1	1,621 00
Do.....	2	318 45	Chief officer.....	1	926 40
Chief doorkeepers.....	2	289 50	Legal adviser.....	1	610 60
Assistant doorkeepers.....	2	260 55	Do.....	1	752 70
Stenographers.....	2	196 86	Under chief officer.....	1	654 80
			Accountants.....	2	579 00
<i>Secretary's office.</i>			Do.....	3	521 10
Chief secretary.....	1	2,316 00	Assistant accountants.....	2	347 40
Under secretaries.....	2	1,621 00	Do.....	2	318 45
Principal inspector.....	1	1,621 00	Doorkeeper.....	1	231 60
Do.....	1	1,273 80	Porter.....	1	208 44
Inspector.....	1	1,100 00			
Do.....	1	984 30	<i>Traction department.</i>		
Chief officers.....	2	868 50	Engineers.....	29	463 20
Under officers.....	4	752 70	Do.....	92	405 30
Assistant secretaries.....	2	636 90	Do.....	97	376 35
Do.....	4	579 00	Do.....	113	347 40
Accountants.....	4	579 00	Do.....	135	318 45
Do.....	4	521 10	Do.....	155	289 50
Do.....	4	463 20	Do.....	127	260 55
Do.....	5	405 30	Firemen.....	60	260 55
Assistants.....	10	347 40	Do.....	80	231 60
Do.....	10	318 45	Do.....	240	208 44
Do.....	13	269 50	Do.....	160	196 86
Chief doorkeeper.....	1	318 45	Do.....	200	185 28
Do.....	1	289 50	Do.....	200	173 70
Do.....	2	289 50	Chief verifier of arrivals and departures.....	5	405 30
Do.....	2	260 55	Do.....	4	347 40
Do.....	2	231 60	Do.....	8	318 45
Porters.....	4	220 02	Verifiers.....	14	260 55
Do.....	5	208 44	Do.....	45	231 60
Do.....	4	196 86	Do.....	57	208 44
<i>Bureau of sanitary inspection.</i>			Chief watchmen.....	7	185 28
Legated inspector.....	1	1,100 10	Do.....	12	173 70
Sanitary inspectors.....	6	405 30	Lubricating men.....	73	185 28
Do.....	2	347 40	Do.....	74	173 70
Do.....	1	289 50	Do.....	9	162 10
Do.....	2	260 55	Laboring hands.....	130	162 10
Chief officer.....	1	868 50	Do.....	420	150 54
Under officer.....	1	752 70	Do.....	40	138 96
Accountant.....	1	579 00			

Trainmen (per year).—Conductors, \$185.28 to \$289.50; brakemen, \$162.12 to \$173.70; signalmen, \$138.96 to \$173.70.

ANTHONY RICHMAN,
Vice and Acting Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Milan, June 9, 1884.

NAPLES.

REPORT BY CONSUL HAUGHWOUT.*

EXPLANATION.

I have the honor to submit to the Department of State the following answers to the "Labor Circular" of February 15, 1884, which answers embrace the fullest and most reliable information that I have been able to obtain upon the matters therein referred to:

Owing to the peculiar relations between employer and employé in this province and city, and to the condition of the laboring masses here, it has been found impossible to follow out the instructions and to conform strictly to the requisites of the schedules annexed to the circular. When I can fill out the forms relating to wages—highest, lowest, and average—in the manner desired by the Department I will do so, otherwise I will be compelled to formulate my answers in accordance with the information received.

PART I. MALE LABOR.

RATES OF WAGES.

As will be seen by what follows in the forms hereto annexed the rates of wages in all branches of labor in Naples is very low. To this fact is due much of the misery, poverty, and degradation among the working classes. It is true that the cost of living for these classes is also very low, the necessities of life consumed by them being of the simplest and cheapest character, and that for the most part their food is nutritious; but among them there is a total absence of ambition and desire of bettering their condition, and further, the amount of wages they receive is not in proportion to the work done by them.

COST OF LIVING TO THE LABORING CLASSES.

Taken from an American point of view the cost of living to the laboring classes in Naples and its environs is low. Necessaries of life can be bought at small cost. These classes subsist upon a variety of food that is very abundant. The soil is rich and produces in a single year two or three crops of vegetables and fruit, and the grain necessary for bread and macaroni comes from the province of Puglia, in Eastern Italy, in quantities sufficient to satisfy entirely home consumption. Meat with the laboring classes is a luxury, and it may be said that it is rarely indulged in. When used it is worth from 44 to 50 cents per kilogram.

Food prices.—The principal articles of food are: Macaroni, worth from 10 to 12 cents per $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds; fish, worth about 15 cents per $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds; bread, worth from 7 to 9 cents per $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. Vegetables of the following varieties: Tomatoes, in summer, 2 cents per $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds; in winter, 20 cents; cauliflower, 2 cents apiece; cabbage, 1 cent a head; peppers, three for 1 cent; carrots, 2 cents per bunch; turnips and onions, 2 cents per bunch; salad, 1 cent for two heads; potatoes, from 1 to 2 cents per $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds; peas, in summer, 6 cents per $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds; in winter, 28 cents per $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds; beans, about 7 cents per $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. Fruits,

* Received at the Department too late for mention in the Secretary's letter.

sisting of apples, plums, peaches, berries, pears, melons, figs, oranges, lemons, Indian figs, and other varieties of fruit peculiar to the region, worth from 4 to 10 cents per 2½ pounds. Wine, worth from 15 cents per liter or quart.

Under the head of fruit should be included the chestnuts or castagne, the walnuts, grown in large quantities in the province of Salerno, near Naples.

clothing.—A Neapolitan workingman seldom if ever indulges in a new suit of clothes, or in entirely new clothing of any kind. His clothing comes to him in a second-hand condition from many sources. The mildness of the climate renders it unnecessary for him to provide himself with much, even in the winter months. It is estimated that his clothing will cost him from \$5 to \$10 a year. The working women are much more lavish in their expenditures upon personal dress than the men.

The late cholera epidemic has rendered the public generally very fearful with the quarters in which the working classes live, namely the *catò*, *Porto*, *Pendino*, and *Vicaria*. There in the “*bassi*” dwell the poor people in a social condition often that defies belief. The rent of a room for living purposes or of a small number of rooms varies from one dollar per month up to six.

PAST AND PRESENT WAGES.

I have been unable to find that there has been any change in the rates of wages which prevailed in 1878 and that which now prevails, or that the condition of the people has in any degree changed. The rate of wages now paid to the ordinary city laborers is that prescribed by the “*regolamento comunale*” of Naples at the session of October 29, 1878, to which reference is made in another part of this report.

HABITS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

As a general rule the Neapolitan workmen are steady and obedient. They are not guilty of excesses as a habit; drunkenness is rarely seen. During the period of the new wine there is rather more drinking than usual, also on the principal church-festival days, but open drunkenness is an exception, and I can say that during a residence of nearly two years in Naples I have not seen over three men, in or out of the wine shops, who have shown any signs of the evil effects of wine or spirits. The principal cause affecting their habits for good is their religion. The men and women are devout and firm in their religious beliefs. The influence which the priests have over them is still very great and increased perceptibly during the late epidemic. In one respect the workmen are trustworthy; they need careful watching while at work to force them to a strict attention to what they have in hand. They are prone to idle away their time in preference to completing their work and receiving what is due to them; yet when they work they labor well and industriously.

FEELING BETWEEN EMPLOYÉ AND EMPLOYER.

This question is one that is difficult to answer. From appearances the feeling would seem to be in general friendly, and there are cases where it has developed into a sincere attachment. I have lately been conversing with one of the largest iron workers in Southern Italy, a gentleman

who has in his employ seven hundred workmen, that between him and his employés the feeling is in general extremely good, and that among those in his employ there has been formed a society for mutual aid, into the treasury of which the men pay every week 2 cents each in order to establish a fund for the support of sick or injured members.

ORGANIZED CONDITION OF LABOR.

In this province there is no organized condition of labor or capital, and there are no laws affecting the same.

PREVALENCY OF STRIKES.

Strikes among the Neapolitan workmen are very rare. When they occur matters are put to rights by closing the works. I am told that among the workmen here the principles of socialism have taken root, and that the authorities keep a vigilant watch upon the leaders of the movement.

FOOD PURCHASES.

The working people are free to purchase where and in what manner they desire. Payments generally are made at the close of the week. The kind of currency generally used is silver and paper.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

Co-operative societies have had an existence in Naples in an imperfect form for a few years, the object of which has been to raise wages and diminish the number of working hours. There has been a partial success among the iron-workers, but the movement as yet is neither a success nor have the organizations been established on firm basis. There has been no appreciable effect on trade by reason of the formation of the societies.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE WORKING PEOPLE.

This question has been answered in great part in the answer to question No. 1. It is said that the Neapolitan workman has no hopes whatever of the bettering of his social or financial condition. He generally dies in the same station of life as that in which he began work. His earnings are not sufficient for more than the actual wants of the day on which they are received, and no provision can generally be made by him for old age or sickness. His physical condition is excellent.

The Neapolitan workmen are strong, powerful, and by nature a healthy set of people. Their moral condition cannot be spoken of in such flattering terms. The lotteries have somewhat a demoralizing effect upon them. This system has the protection of the Government, and from the drawings it earns yearly about 50,000,000 francs. Every Neapolitan indulges in this species of gambling, from the highest to the lowest class. Sums of money, varying from 2 cents to \$1, are usually invested therein by this class, with a result varying from the loss of the investment to a gain of 25,000 francs. This may be considered one of the evil influences surrounding the workman. The influence of the church and his attachment to his family may be considered the best that surround him.

A PIANO-MAKER'S STATEMENT.

During an interview with one of the representatives of the middle class of workmen in this city I gained the following information. The man had passed through all the grades of his trade, that of pianoforte workman, up to the point where he was independent and controlled his own business. With reference to the time when he was an ordinary workman he said:

I am between thirty-five and forty years of age. I am a pianoforte workman, and have a family consisting of my wife and four children, ranging from two years to fifteen years. My wages per day are 3 francs. The average wages paid to workmen in my class are from 2½ to 3 francs (50 to 60 cents). My working hours in the winter begin at 7 a. m. and in summer at 6 a. m., and I work for about eleven hours. I am allowed half an hour for breakfast at noon; my morning and evening meals are at home. My wife works at sewing; but it is not possible to estimate what her wages would be per day, as it depends upon the piece, so many sou's being received per meter of work. It is with great difficulty that I live upon what I earn. My children's schooling costs me about 6 cents per month. I cannot estimate what it costs me to clothe my family and self. My food consists of macaroni, fresh fish, codfish and beans, with bread and wine, and occasionally meat. I am unable to save anything for the future; but in case of sickness or injury, I receive from a society of mutual aid 2 francs per day during the period of sickness or disablement.

SAFETY OF EMPLOYÉS.

As a general rule, the employés in factories and mills are not cared for by the employer in case of accident. Outside of what aid they receive from their societies, no provision is made for them in such even. Some of the railroad companies have resident physicians, who care for the injured. Beyond this there are no considerations given by the employers to the employés. The relations between these two classes are friendly.

POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WORKINGMEN.

The tendency of legislation in Italy is not adverse to the working classes. The Italian electoral law of January, 1882, extends the power of voting to those who have reached the age of twenty-one years and know how to read and write, and likewise to the following classes:

First. Those who pay annually a direct tax of not less than 19 francs and 18 centimes.

Second. Those who personally cultivate agricultural lands and pay a rental of 500 francs.

Third. Those who cultivate the soil as sharers in the products, or who pay the entire rent in kind, or partly in money and partly in participation in the products, the soil cultivated by them in each of the cases under this number being taxed in a sum not less than 80 francs.

Fourth. Those who pay for their habitations or working places a rental at the following rate:

	Francs
In the communes having less than 2,500 inhabitants.....	14
2,500 to 10,000	20
10,000 to 50,000	24
50,000 to 150,000	32
More than 150,000 inhabitants	40

The Italian working people are exempt from direct taxation. Those who, however, pay a rental of about 450 francs are subject to taxation.

CAUSES OF EMIGRATION.

In my dispatch No. 13, of October 16, 1883, the causes leading to the emigration of the working people were fully discussed. For the most part the emigration has been caused by the desire on the part of the emigrants to better their condition, arising from destitution, high prices of living, and a lack of assured work. Many are called to America by their prosperous relations. The occupation followed in the United States by those leaving this province is generally that of railroad construction. Some of them come back to their native land and pass the winter and in the summer-time either return to their former place of work or seek new fields of operations.

PART II. FEMALE LABOR, NUMBER OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN EMPLOYED.

To give even an approximate answer to all of the questions under this head is impossible by reason of the lack of official statistics upon which to base the same. Generally it may be said that the work of the women and children in this province is devoted to the following branches of business :

Mechanical, a very few engaged in the Royal Arsenal; teachers in the public schools; laundresses; agricultural workers; coral workers; sewing women; workers in the tobacco factory; workers in the construction of buildings; fruit venders and hucksters; in telegraph offices; money changers; water sellers and carriers; household servants and nurses.

The proportion of numbers which is to be assigned to each class cannot possibly be given. There is nothing to which one can look for such information.

The maximum wages per day paid to female adults is about 40 cents; the minimum, 10 cents; the average, 30 cents.

The hours of labor for females are from ten to twelve daily.

MORAL AND PHYSICAL CONDITION OF FEMALE EMPLOYÉS.

Physical condition.—The physical condition of the women is excellent. Their moral condition is open to the same criticism as in the case of the men.

Improvement.—No means are provided by the employers for the improvement of such employés.

No means are used for the safety of the employés in case of fire or other dangers.

PROVISIONS IN CASE OF SICKNESS.

The same answer must be made to this question. In most of the trades there is a society of mutual aid, maintained by the employés by weekly contributions.

PAST AND PRESENT WAGES.

There has been no appreciable difference in the wages of women during the past five years, and their employment has had no effect upon the rates of wages paid to men, as they seldom engage in the same pursuits. This is particularly noticeable in work done about buildings, in which women are largely engaged in the carrying of stone.

The prices of the necessities of life are about one-third higher than they were five years ago, due in great measure to taxation, from which the working classes suffer indirectly.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

It is confidently stated that from 70 to 80 per cent. of the working classes in this province can neither read nor write. Such is the case among the adults. Among the children there is a difference. These at present have the benefit of both the municipal and parochial schools, at which they can be taught to read and write at a total expense of from 2 to 3 francs a month. The Neapolitan working people have within themselves no social circle. The word "home," as understood in the United States, Germany, and England, is unknown here. It does not exist in the Italian language. With the Neapolitan working man and woman life is a perpetual struggle for existence.

GENERAL TRADE WAGES.

In preparing the answers required by No. 1, of "General trades, forms hereto annexed, it has been found impossible to follow out the instructions therein contained with respect to the heading, "Building trades." Many in this list of occupations have no existence, either in name or in fact, in the Neapolitan system. The mason (muratore) does all of the work that the brick-layers, hod-carriers, and roofers attend to in America. In Naples the municipality has regulated a tariff of wages for the workmen engaged in the construction of buildings in the city and adjoining villages, and to this tariff it will be necessary to refer. From this I extract the following descriptions of employment and the wages therein which are fixed. The hours of employment are ten per day.

Occupations.	Wages.	Occupations.	Wages.
Masons:		Marble-workers:	
Head master.....	\$0 58	First class.....	\$0 49
Head of first class.....	45	Second class.....	39
Head of second class.....	35	Carpenter of rough work:	
Head of third class.....	29	Master.....	58
Ornamental stucco-workers.....	73	First class.....	49
Ordinary stucco-workers.....	49	Second class.....	39
Chief asphalt workers.....	68	Carpenter of finishing work:	
Second-class asphalt workers.....	49	Master.....	97
Scaffold-builders:		First class.....	58
Master.....	77	Second class.....	49
First class.....	58	Sawyer.....	54
Second class.....	39	Iron-workers:	
Stone-cutters:		First class.....	58
First class.....	58	Second class.....	42
Second class.....	50	Glazier.....	50
Stone pavement layers:		Ornamental painter.....	97
First class.....	1 15	Ordinary painter and varnisher.....	39
Second class.....	97		

The work of preparing the roof for the reception of the asphalt covering is done by the masons, and the asphalt workers (asphaltiste) complete the labor. There are no plumbers, as a class, in Naples, there being no such system of water pipes or water supply as exists in the United States. Bakers and confectioners and their assistants in this city are divided into four classes, with the following rates of compensation: Chief, \$19.30 per month; ordinary workers, from \$11.58 to \$19.30 per month; boys, \$5.80 per month; porters, 40 cents per day.

The work of the blacksmith is generally done by the job. The figures indicated on the form are the usual rates for day-work. The rate indicated for the brewers is that of the chief brewer; the ordinary workers receive from \$5 to \$8 per month. They do not work steadily, much depending upon the season of the year.

There are no cutlers as a class in Naples. Cutlery sold in this city comes from Campobasso and England.

Among the engravers there are the following classes, with the following rates of wages per day:

Engravers.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
On brass	\$0 58 to \$0 77	\$1 98 to \$2 35	\$0 97 to \$1 16
On hard stone	2 95	.....	5 00

On brass and copper, paid according to cleverness of worker.

Day laborers among the gardeners receive from 23 cents to 39 cents per day; boys of fifteen or sixteen years of age receive from 15 cents to 24 cents per day. Among this class it is very hard to fix a standard of wages. Special work and a scarcity of laborers would raise the rate. Entire families work in the gardens and fields about Naples and pool, so to speak, their earnings.

In Naples lithographers are divided into the following classes, with the following rates of compensation per day:

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Designers	\$1 55	\$2 90	\$1 90
Stone preparer	\$0 87 to 1 15	1 25	97
Printer	39	1 16	\$0 58 to 0 77
Helpers	29	58	39

Sail-makers, as a general rule, receive a fixed rate of wages, indicated in the forms.

Tailors generally work by the job and at their homes. The amount of work is governed by the season of the year.

CIGAR-MAKERS.

The manipulation of cigars in Italy is a Government monopoly. In Naples there is a large establishment, employing 2,700 operatives. The chief officer in charge is a director, who has directly under him one or two technical officers and an office for the adjustment of accounts of material and money.

For admission to the work of the manufactory the women should be fourteen years of age and not over twenty-five, and the men not less than eighteen nor more than thirty. The labor is recompensed according to the job, although there are men and women in varying numbers in the several establishments in the Kingdom recompensed at fixed rates by the day, and these work-people are especially charged with attention to the cleanliness of the works and with the execution of such special labors as cannot otherwise be paid for.

Of the 2,700 operatives alluded to, 2,400 are women and 300 are men.

Of the former 2,000 are jobbers and the balance are assistants, at a daily stipend of from 20 to 32 cents, which amount is paid to them even when they are ill. The jobbers receive about 30 cents daily. The 300 men are all assistants, at a fixed daily pay, two-thirds of whom work by the job. They receive their pay likewise when they are ill, but only for a period of two months. Their daily pay varies from 40 to 80 cents, the average being from 70 to 90 cents.

Over the work-people there are officers charged with the supervising of the work and its various steps, one class of whom receive from \$20 to \$35 a month, and others' daily pay at 60, 80, 44, and 36 cents.

Draymen and teamsters in Naples have no fixed wages or prices; they take what they can get. The figures placed in the column as "highest wages" indicate what is usually paid for an ordinary days' work.

CAB AND CARRIAGE DRIVERS.

The cab and carriage system in Naples is peculiar to the place, and much might be written on the subject. The coachmen can be divided into two classes, those who own the vehicle and horse and those who hire from a principal. The municipality has fixed a tariff by the course and by the hour within the city limits. The prices are 14 cents for the former; for the latter 30 cents for the first hour and 24 cents for the succeeding hours. Some of the men would consider that they had done a good day's work on the receipt of \$1; others, having superior vehicles and horses, would look upon the same sum as the result of a poor day's work.

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYÉS.

It will be noticed that the officials connected with the prefecture and municipality have a fixed rate of salary, augmented in many cases by length of service. In addition to this there are certain perquisites and advantages which enhance greatly their income.

The sums under the head of the form entitled "Seamen's wages" refer solely to the transatlantic steamships. I found it impossible to learn from the same source of information anything concerning the wages upon the coast-line steamships. The agents were unwilling to give it.

FRANK G. HAUGHWOUT,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Naples, December 22, 1884.

I. GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid per month, week, or day of ten to eleven hours in Naples.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Gas-fitters.....per day..	\$0 39	\$0 97	\$0 58
Bakers.....per month..	11 58	19 30	
Blacksmiths.....per day..	77	97	
Book-binders.....do..	39	77	58
Brick-makers.....do..	48	58	
Brewers.....per month..		19 30	
Butchers.....per day..	48	97	58
Cabinet-makers.....do..	86	97	
Confectioners.....per month..	11 58	19 30	
Coopers.....per day..	68	77	
Drivers:			
Draymen and teamsters.....do..		39	
Street railways.....do..	52	58	53
Dyers (in silk).....do..	58	97	48
Furriers.....do..		97	
Gardeners.....do..	29	39	29
Hatters.....do..	40	80	60
Horse-shoers.....do..	33	48	
Jewelers.....do..	10-20	1 18	58
Laborers, porters, &c.....do..	58	77	
Potters.....do..	48	58	
Teachers, public schools.....per month..	11 60	38 80	19 30
Sail-makers.....per day..		97	
Stevedores.....do..	77	1 40	
Tanners.....do..	39	77	68
Tailors.....do..	29	58	
Tinsmiths.....do..	11	48	

Credit for the foregoing information should be given to the following persons in Naples, as follows: Gas-fitters, De Giovanni; book-binders, engravers, and lithographers, Richter & Co.; coopers, brick-makers, sail-makers, laborers, porters, potters, and stevedores, Eduardo de Luca; brewers, Wital & Co.; confectioners and bakers, Van Bol & Feste; draymen and teamsters, Cerulli & Co.; cab and carriage and teachers in schools, personal knowledge; street railways, director of Naples trams; gardeners, Damman & Co. (at Partici); hatters, De Mata; jewelers, Melillo Brothers.

The information covering the other trades is taken from memoranda of past compilation. Although it is accurate, the names of the informants have been lost.

II. FACTORIES, MILLS, ETC.

*Wages paid per day and month of eleven hours daily in factories or mills in Naples.**

Occupations.	Highest wages.	Occupations.	Highest wages.
Director.....per month..	\$48 25	Clerk—Continued:	
Chief mechanic.....do..	77 20	Door of delivery.....per month..	\$25 00
Chief miller.....do..	57 90	Night watchman.....do..	17 30
Second miller.....do..	28 95	Shipping clerk.....do..	11 58
Office clerk.....do..	25 00	Workmen (loading and unloading), per day	48
Clerk:		Miscellaneous workmen.....per day..	48
Bran department.....do..	28 95	Do.....do..	40
Grain department.....do..	32 80		
Assistant.....do..	11 58		

*Information received from Messrs. Bodmer & Co., San Giovanni.

III. FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS, AND IRON WORKS.

*Wages paid per week of fifty-eight hours in foundries, machine-shops, and iron works in Naples, Italy.**

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Men working at lathes, &c.....	\$3 42	\$5 76	\$4 62
Fitters and erectors.....	3 42	6 90	5 16

* Information received from Pattison & Co., Naples.

IV. GLASS-WORKERS.

*Wages paid per month (eight hours daily) to glass-workers in Naples.**

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Master blowers	\$82 00	\$115 80	\$98 60
Smiths (iron-workers)	8 68	19 30	.....
Wood-breakers (for ovens)	8 68	14 45	.....
Glass-cutters	5 80	8 68	.....
Earth-handler .....	.....	25 95	.....
Helpers .....	.....	14 47	.....

* Information obtained from Giovanni Damiani, Naples.

VII. SHIP-YARDS AND SHIP-BUILDING.

*Wages paid per day of fifty-eight hours weekly in ship-yards—distinguishing between iron and wood ship-building—in Naples, Italy.**

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Ship-carpenters working on wooden ships	\$3 42	\$5 76	\$4 62
Ship-carpenters working on wooden ships	3 42	5 76	4 62

* Information obtained from Pattison & Co., Naples.

VIII. SEAMEN'S WAGES.

*Wages paid per month to seamen (officers and men)—distinguishing between ocean, coast, and river navigation, and between sail and steam—in navigation between Naples and the United States.**

Occupations.	Wages.	Occupations.	Wages.
Senior commander	\$86 85	Subengineer	\$48 25
Commander:		Second engineer:	
First class	77 20	First class	38 60
Second class	67 55	Second class	28 95
Third class	57 90	Third class	24 12
First officer:		Apprentice engineer	7 70
First class	48 25	First boatswain	19 80
Second class	38 60	Second boatswain	16 40
Second officer:		Carpenter	14 80
First officer	28 95	Sailors	11 40
Second class	24 12	Cabin boy	3 90
Third officer	15 40	Chief fireman	18 30
Principal engineer	86 85	Boiler tender	17 40
Chief engineer:		Fireman:	
First class	77 20	First class	16 45
Second class	67 55	Second class	14 50
Third class	57 90		

* Information obtained from agents of "Florio-Rubattino" line, Naples.

IX. STORE AND SHOP. WAGES.

*Wages paid per month (ten to twelve hours daily) in dry-goods stores, wholesale or retail, to males and females in Naples, Italy.**

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Salesmen	\$19 30	\$38 60	\$25 00
Book-keeper	29 00	95 00	58 00
Cashier	19 30	38 60	29 00
Apprentices .....	.....	5 00	.....

* Information obtained from M. Gutteridge & Co., Naples.

X. HOUSEHOLD WAGES IN TOWNS AND CITIES.

*Wages paid per month to household servants in Naples, Italy.**

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Male cook.....	\$1 00	\$29 00	\$19 30
Coachman.....	29 00	55 00	19 30
Waiter.....	3 80	15 00	10 00
Chambermaid.....	2 00	10 00	4 00
Footman.....	3 00	8 00	6 00
Stable-boy.....	2 00	4 00	3 00
Cook's boy†.....			
Children's nurse.....	4 00	5 50	4 50
Wet nurse.....	11 75	14 50	8 50

* Information obtained from private sources.

† Paid by cook.

XI. AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

*Wages paid per day to agricultural laborers and household servants in the province of Naples.**

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Day laborers:			
Adults.....	\$0 29	\$0 39	\$0 29
Boys from fifteen to sixteen years of age.....	15	24	

* Information obtained from Damman & Co., Partici.

XII. CORPORATION EMPLOYÉES.

Wages paid per year (seven hours daily) to the corporation employées in the city of Naples.

Occupations.	Wages.	Occupations.	Wages.
Secretary-general.....	\$1,158 00	Custodian of archives—Continued.	
Chief accountant.....	945 00	Third class.....	\$424 60
Keeper of ledger.....	658 00	Officials:	
Secretary:		First class.....	356 70
First class.....	656 00	Second class.....	328 10
Second class.....	617 60	Third class.....	289 50
Vice-secretary:		Fourth class.....	231 60
First class.....	501 80	Chief usher.....	231 60
Second class.....	463 20	Ushers:	
Third class.....	424 60	First class.....	191 07
Accountant:		Second class.....	162 12
First class.....	501 80	Third class.....	138 90
Second class.....	463 20	Fourth class.....	127 88
Third class.....	424 60	Custodian.....	162 12
Chief of archives of first class.....	501 80	Doorkeeper.....	127 88
Custodians of archives:			
Second class.....	463 20		

XIII. GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND OFFICES.

Wages paid per year (seven hours daily) to employes in Government departments and offices, exclusive of tradesmen and laborers, in Naples, Italy.*

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
FIRST CATEGORY.		
Prefect of province	\$1,737 00	\$2,316 00
Delegate	1,158 00	1,311 00
Councillors	675 50	965 00
Secretaries	386 00	579 00
Subsecretaries		289 50
SECOND CATEGORY.		
Accountants:		
First class		289 50
Second class		772 00
THIRD CATEGORY.		
Custodians of archives	289 50	675 50
FOURTH CATEGORY.		
Ushers	92 80	289 50
CUSTOM-HOUSE.†		
Director of custom-house		1,505 40
Chief receiver		772 00
Cashiers	617 60	675 50
Secretary:		
First class		772 00
Second class		675 00
Inspectors		675 00
Warehouse inspector		617 60
Officers of inspection:		
First class		540 00
Second class		463 20
Third class		3-6 00
Fourth class		308 80
Clerk:		
First class		308 80
Second class		270 00
Third class		250 00
Subagent:		
First class		232 00
Second class		212 30
Third class		193 00
Examiner		69 50
GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH.		
Inspectors	579 00	772 00
Secretary		579 00
Vice-secretary	386 00	482 50
Assistant secretary		232 00
Chief director		868 50
Second director		675 50
Female assistants	338 00	482 50
Mechanics		482 50
Clerks	193 00	232 00
Receivers of messages		
Chief of repair department	202 65	250 00
Battery men	162 12	185 28
Captain of the port:		
First class		1,158 00
Second class		808 50
Officers of the port:		
First class		675 50
Second class		579 00
Third class		482 50
Lieutenant		386 00
Physician of Lazzaretto (supplemental)		347 50
Physician of Lazzaretto at Nisida		579 00
GOVERNMENT POST-OFFICE.		
Director of provincial post-office		1,158 00
Vice-director of provincial post-office		772 00
Inspector		772 00
Vice-inspector		482 50
Chiefs of office (25 in number)	482 50	579 00
Officers (8 in number)		386 00
Assistants (186 in number)	270 00	540 40
Messengers	193 00	232 00
Letter-carriers (177 in number)	154 50	193 00

* Information received direct from the offices of the various departments.

† Eight hours' labor.

‡ Receive 12 cents for each telegram up to 1,000; beyond that point 4 cents per each telegram.

XIV. TRADES AND LABOR—GOVERNMENT EMPLOY.

Wages paid per day (nine and one-half to ten and one-half hours) to the trades and laborers in Government employ in Naples.

Occupations.	Highest.	Average.
ROYAL ARSENAL.		
Principal chief of designers (technical department):		
First class.....per year.....	\$772 00	
Second class.....do.....	875 50	
Third class.....do.....	579 00	
Chief of designers (technical department):		
First class.....do.....	482 50	
Second class.....do.....	386 00	
Subchief of designers.....do.....	289 50	
Workmen.....per day.....	68	
Iron forgers, joiners of machinery, sledge-hammer workmen, founders, plate-forgers, metal engravers, copper-tubers, turners.....per day.....	96	\$0 68 to 77
Amanuensis of office, calkers, ordinary forgers, carpenters in iron, designers of office, iron-workers, ornamental carpenters, machinists.....per day.....	96	58 to 68
Common riggers, sewers of flags, sail sewers and furnishers, lantern-makers in brass, planers, chasers with large machines, fire-work makers, copper-smiths, workshop scrivener, wood turners.....per day.....	77	58 to 68
Coopers, nail workmen, managers of small machines and instruments, managers of steam sledge-hammer and small motors, rope-makers, furnishing carriers, chief furnace stokers, office servants, tinmen, locksmiths, and flers, ordinary ship-painters, oar-makers, riveters, sawyers, ordinary cabinet-makers, varnishers.....per day.....	68	48 to 58
Common stokers, warehouse-keepers, mattress-makers, chisellers.....do.....	58	45
Carriers for repairing machine belts, masons, tar workers, and preparers of tow.....per pay.....	58	39 to 49
Hands for general service.....do.....	58	39
Metal perforators by hand.....do.....	49	39
Miscellaneous hands.....do.....	39	29

* Information received from the director of the arsenal.

The cigar-makers (governmental) can more properly be placed in the foregoing dispatch than at this point.

XV. PRINTERS AND PRINTING OFFICES.

Statement showing the wages paid per day of ten hours to printers (compositors, pressmen, proof-readers, &c.) in Naples, Italy.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Compositors.....	\$0 58	\$1 16	\$0 77
Proof-readers.....	38	*1 90	
Printers, by hand.....	38	97	
Printers, by machine.....	38	97	

* Special and expert work.

PIEDMONT.

REPORT BY CONSUL DE ZEYK, OF TURIN.

Pursuant to labor circular of Department of State, dated February 15, and received at this consulate May 10, 1884, I now have the honor to transmit herewith inclosed my report on the labor and wages paid in Piedmont:

I. GENERAL TRADES.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
BUILDING TRADES.		
Brick-layers..... per week..	<i>Lire.*</i> 21.00	<i>Lire.</i>
Hod-carriers..... do.....	8.40	.....
Masons..... do.....	18.00	.....
Tenders..... do.....	8.40	.....
Plasterers..... do.....	25.20	.....
Tenders..... do.....	8.40	.....
Slaters..... do.....	18.00	24.00
Roofers..... do.....	18.00	24.00
Tenders..... do.....	8.40	.....
Saddlers and harness makers..... do.....	15.00	18.00
Plumbers..... do.....	15.00	21.00
Assistants..... do.....	8.40	.....
Carpenters..... do.....	18.00	21.00
Gas-fitters..... do.....	15.50	18.00
OTHER TRADES.		
Bakers..... per week..	18.00	21.00
Blacksmiths..... do.....	18.00	.....
Strikers..... do.....	15.00	18.00
Book-binders..... do.....	18.00	20.00
Brick-makers..... do.....	24.00	26.00
Brewers..... do.....	30.00	50.00
Butchers..... per month..	100.00	300.00
Brass-founders..... do.....	80.00	100.00
Cabinet-makers..... do.....	60.00	80.00
Coopers..... per week..	12.00	15.00
Cutlers..... do.....	18.00	21.00
Distillers..... do.....	18.00	24.00
Drivers..... do.....	14.00	18.00
Draymen..... do.....	7.50	.....
Cab and carriage..... do.....	12.50	.....
Street-railway..... do.....	15.00	21.00
Dyers..... do.....	15.00	18.00
Engravers..... do.....	30.00	36.00
Furriers..... do.....	24.00	30.00
Gardeners..... do.....	12.00	24.00
Confectioners.....	25 to 60	100.00
Cigar-makers..... per month..	80.00	60.00
Hatters..... per week..	25.00	30.00
Horseshoers..... do.....	25.00	30.00
Jewelers (artistical work)..... per month..	90.00	150.00
Laborers, porters, &c..... per week..	12.00	30.00
Lithographers..... per month..	60.00	250.00
Millwrights..... do.....	150.00	300.00
Nail-makers (hand)..... per week..	15.00	18.00
Potters..... do.....	25.00	30.00
Printers..... do.....	22.00	25.00
Teachers (public schools)..... per month..	60.00	150.00
Sail-makers..... do.....	50.00	60.00
Stevadores..... do.....	30.00	50.00
Tanners..... do.....	40.00	45.00
Tailors (cutter)..... do.....	60.00	150.00
Telegraph operators..... do.....	65.00	150.00
Tinsmiths..... per week..	30.00	40.00
Weavers (outside of mills)..... do.....	25.00	30.00

*One lire=19.3 cents.

†Per month, with board.

II. FACTORIES AND MILLS.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours' work in spinning mills about Turin.

	Lowest.	Highest.
	<i>Lira.</i>	<i>Lira.</i>
Boys twelve to fifteen years	4. 50	.....
Boys fifteen to twenty years	6. 00	.....
Women	7. 20	8. 40
Men	10. 50	13. 50

III. MACHINE-SHOPS AND IRON-WORKS.

Wages paid per month in machine-shops and iron-works, seven hours per day.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
	<i>Lira.</i>	<i>Lira.</i>
Engineers	300. 00	.....
Accountant	270. 00	.....
Store-keeper	300. 00	.....
Head draftsman (from ten to thirteen hours per day)	150. 00	.....
Foreman	*200. 00	.....
Shop and other clerks	90. 00	120. 00
Smiths	per hour .40	.50
Stalkers	do .20	.22
Carpenters	do .30	.35
Fitters	do .30	.35
Turners	do .40	.45
Riveters	do .30	.35
Laborers	do .20	.....

*And lodgings.

IV. MINES AND MINING.

Wages paid per twelve hours' nominal and ten hours' effective work per day of eight hours in mines; for example, sulphur mines.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
	<i>Lira.</i>	<i>Lira.</i>
Miners	2. 50	3. 50
Wheelers	2. 75	3. 50
Journeymen	2. 00	2. 50
Viewers	4. 00	4. 00
Masons	2. 75	3. 50
Carpenters	3. 00	4. 50
Smiths	3. 00	4. 00
Engine-drivers	3. 75	4. 25
Fir-men	2. 75	3. 00
Men at the kilns	2. 75	3. 00
Cartmen	2. 00	2. 25
Boys	1. 00	1. 50

V. RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid to the employés of the Alta Italia Railway Company.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
	<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>
Chief inspector..... per year.....		8,400.00
Traffic inspectors..... do.....	4,200.00	5,700.00
Chiefs of stations..... do.....	3,000.00	4,900.00
Agents of stations..... do.....	1,900.00	2,700.00
Porters..... do.....	960.00	1,080.00
Shunters..... do.....	720.00	900.00
Attendants and guards..... do.....	720.00	1,500.00
Laborers..... do.....	720.00	900.00
Brakemen..... do.....	720.00	780.00
Engine-drivers..... do.....	1,350.00	2,400.00
Firemen..... do.....	900.00	1,350.00
Engine cleaners..... do.....	720.00	840.00
Permanent way inspectors..... do.....	600.00	780.00
Foreman plate-layers..... do.....	1,200.00	1,800.00
Plate-layers..... do.....	840.00	960.00
<i>Railway machine shops.</i>		
Mounters..... per day.....	2.20	6.00
Fitters..... do.....	2.00	6.50
Smiths..... do.....	2.50	5.50
Turners..... do.....	2.10	6.20
Carpenters..... do.....	2.30	5.90
Car-makers..... do.....	2.40	4.90
Upholsterers..... do.....	2.20	5.00
Painters..... do.....	2.20	4.30
Tinmen..... do.....	2.40	5.80
Menders of wheels..... do.....	2.10	3.40
Laborers..... do.....	2.00	3.20

VI. STORE AND SHOP WAGES.

Wages paid to store and shop clerks and attendants.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
	<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>
Hardware..... per month.....	35.00	60.00
Dry goods..... do.....	70.00	200.00
Grocers..... do.....	*30.00	*50.00
Book-stores..... do.....	60.00	150.00
Bazars..... do.....	50.00	100.00
Hair-dressers (barbers)..... do.....	*35.00	*45.00
Do..... do.....	70.00	80.00

* With board.

VII. HOUSEHOLD WAGES PAID IN TOWNS AND CITIES.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
	<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>
Doorkeeper..... per month.....	50.00	150.00
Steward..... do.....	70.00	80.00
Butler..... do.....	35.00	50.00
Housekeeper..... do.....	30.00	50.00
Coachmen..... do.....	50.00	80.00
Groom..... do.....	25.00	35.00
Body servant..... do.....	30.00	40.00
Waiter..... do.....	25.00	30.00
Cook (male)..... do.....	60.00	80.00
Cook (female)..... do.....	35.00	40.00
Soullion..... do.....	15.00	25.00
Chambermaid..... do.....	25.00	35.00
Laundress..... do.....	80.00	45.00
Help (male)..... do.....	15.00	30.00
Help (female)..... do.....	15.00	25.00

VIII. AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Occupation.	Lowest.	Highest.
	<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>
Farm hands.....per day..	1. 80	3. 00
Do.....per month..	30. 00	80. 00
Gardeners.....per day..	1. 50	2. 25
Wine dressers.....do..	2. 00	2. 50

IX. GOVERNMENT EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid to laborers in Government employ, twelve hours day's work; paid fortnightly.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
	<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>
Military arsenal, gun foundry	3. 00	5. 40
Printing offices:		
Director.....per year..	3, 000. 00	4, 000. 00
Office clerks.....do..	1, 800. 00	2, 000. 00
Compositors.....per week..	22. 00	25. 00
Chief machinist.....do..	27. 00	40. 00
Machinists.....do..	18. 00	20. 00
Apprentices.....do..	10. 00	12. 00

COST OF LIVING TO THE LABORING CLASSES.

Rent per year, at the rate of \$16 per room for the average of three rooms, including kitchen, \$48. The workmen of Turin and vicinity are far better conditioned than those of any other portion of Italy, because there are ample accommodations, both in the interior and the suburbs from the fourth story up to the sixth, generally all rooms being occupied by laboring classes, which are, as a rule, commodiously built, so as to meet hygienic requirements with plenty of light and ventilation.

Items of expenditure.	Amount.	Items of expenditure.	Amount.
Clothing for male adults, per year.....	\$12 00 to \$15 00	Veal.....per pound..	\$0 25
Clothing for female adults, per year.....	9 00 12 00	Macaroni.....do..	06 to 0 07
Clothing for children, per year.....	5 00 8 00	Olive oil.....do..	15 30
Bread.....per pound..	04	Coffee (burnt).....do..	40 45
Cheese.....do..	10 15	Wine.....per liter..	10 25
Flour.....do..	10 25	Petroleum.....do..	14
Rice.....do..	04 05	Salt.....per pound..	05 06½
Beef and mutton.....do..	20	Wood.....per 100 pounds..	48
		Coke.....do..	1 00
		Charcoal.....do..	1 25

The generality of the laboring classes and their families partake in the morning of a certain vegetable soup, while the wife and children of the higher order take coffee and milk; for their dinner they have soup with bread and cheese or potatoes or codfish; for their supper, which is the main meal, they have bread, wine, some macaroni, or some stew, with vegetables, but very seldom a roast. As a rule they are temperate, industrious, and very punctual, owing, I suppose, to their military training and severe discipline, as everybody's son must serve his "voluntariat."

Married women are seldom employed in the factories or outside occupations, but find enough sewing and other remunerative needle-work at home. The children of the last three generations are regularly at-

tending their elementary schools, learning being obligatory, and both males and females having finished their schooling, soon go out in search of work.

PAST AND PRESENT WAGES.

Although the rent and provisions are hardly higher than in 1878, the wages in Piedmont factories were still raised about 15 per cent., owing to the efforts of the workingmen associations to better their condition.

HABITS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

The habits of the working classes are certainly more steady, and they are more reliable in Piedmont than those in Southern Italy; and, as to their saving propensities, they are so parsimonious as to be nick-named the Jews of Italy. They have no use of stronger drinks or liquors than wine, which being plenty and of easy access for every purse, gives them a sober character. They like singing, dancing, and excursions under the blue sky, and seldom indulge in "free fights."

FEELING BETWEEN EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYÉ.

The feeling between employer and employé can in truth be termed good, since the latter try their best to please the former; there being an overabundance of employés, they intuitively know that any negligence or carelessness on their part would result in their removal, and that is why orders of the foreman in factories are as punctually executed as of a captain in the army; as to the employers working on a well-laid plan for the future, if they want to succeed, they must be, and following their interests they are also, willing to be both just and humane towards the employés, and although there are no facilities for rising from a sub-altern to an independent position without capital, spend their lives in the service of the same employer; such relations, if they do not in reality raise the lower classes to ease and comfort, assuredly prevent them from degrading themselves to the helpless condition to which masses of Southern Italy are reduced; where, beyond agriculture, there are few industries to provide them with an honest livelihood.

TRADE ORGANIZATIONS.

The condition of labor is so far organized in Piedmont that every trade has its society, with regularly constituted heads and executives, holding their usual meetings. All workmen are guided by certain principles of solidarity, not at all inimical to capital, although the exact shade of some societies more or less exploited by politicians, cannot always be assigned to a clearly defined color, especially when their general tendency, surpassing the republican, often verges toward communism. As a rule, the practical results of these societies never go beyond finding employment; few, indeed, are those that can help the distressed or provide for the superannuated.

STRIKES.

Strikes are not very momentous, and usually end in insignificant reductions of the hours; but seldom, if ever, in the augmentation of wages. The Government will, it is understood, endeavor to remedy the evil by opportune legislation, and prevent their recurrence by prefixing the hours of the day's work in the several industrial establishments.

In the beginning, when crowds of visitors began to flock to the Turin

Exhibition, the cabmen struck for higher fare, but in a couple of days they resumed work at old figures on a simple admonitory letter from the mayor.

FOOD PURCHASES.

The "Alta Italia Railroad and several other companies have provision stores, established upon the plan of monthly subscriptions of their employes, that are enabled to sell to their members at lower prices than they could purchase them elsewhere, especially as the railroad facilitates the transport free.

Although there are several of this sort of co-operative stores established by the above-described trades unions, yet no workman in Piedmont is restricted by any organic law from making his purchases anywhere he pleases.

MORAL CONDITIONS OF THE PIEDMONTESE WORKING CLASSES.

Very little, if any, is laid up for old age by the workmen. With their mode of living the Piedmontese are, of all Italy, undoubtedly the most saving and orderly; they make, as well, the most quiet and happy family-fathers with appreciating wives and obedient children, to which religion contributes in no little degree her wholesome influence.

SAFETY OF EMPLOYÉS.

In cases of accidents employes are usually well cared for by the employers and even provided for in cases of complete disability; there are also several benevolent societies where workingmen find relief.

POLITICAL RIGHTS OF LABOR.

The workingmen take part in the election of members to the Chamber of Deputies and of municipal officers; in some districts they cast quite an important vote, in others it is almost lost in the urn. In Piedmont they are far from exercising any influence on legislation; the Government has, though, in hand the projects both for factory laws and for remedying the evils of casualties. All Italians having an income of 800, francs pay 13 per cent. taxes; there are besides municipal taxes, payable by everybody and varying from 30 to 60 francs.

EMIGRATION.

There is a brisk exodus kept up from Piedmont to South America, which dates back to the time when Garibaldi, leading his brave Italians, helped the Uruguayans in their struggle for independence. The climate is as temperate as their own. No wonder, therefore, that, finding all places densely crowded at home, they go to a land much assimilated to their native land, and where labor is better rewarded.

WOMEN'S WAGES.

I had occasion to mention above that women, as a rule, only engage in factory and other outside work till they become married, and that from that time they always try to busy themselves and earn something at home. They are paid a little above one-half of man's wages.

A. J. DE ZEYK,
Vice and Deputy Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Turin, July 17, 1884.

VENETIA.

REPORT BY CONSUL NOYES, OF VENICE.*

AGRICULTURE AND AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

In the tardy development of Italian industry the state of labor and the situation of the laboring classes in the Venetian territory remain still below those of the neighboring regions of Lombardy and Piedmont. Further removed from the great lines of communication with the centers of modern progress, and longer burdened with foreign occupation, the country recovers slowly from the destruction of its ancient prosperity and the political vicissitudes which followed. The limited proportion of arable land for its overcrowded rural population and the want of capital and enterprise to create regular industry on a large scale left no visible resource for the inhabitants of the town, for whom a possible means of occupation has long been a perplexing problem.

This mass of unemployed labor on the one hand and the scanty product of its ill-directed cultivation on the other naturally keep wages at the lowest living rate, and so long as a large portion of the community are thus reduced to the chance of uncertain occupation they must remain at that point or fall still lower. The prevalence in the rural districts of diseases caused by insufficient or improper food, and the extension of public assistance to an unexampled degree, both show this to be the case here, while from time to time an outbreak of despair throws a painful light on the situation of groups of population reduced to the impossibility of existence. The great diversity of situation and modes of living due to the nature of the country exaggerate the differences of condition, but the certainty of scanty gain and consequent privation is the same everywhere. Despite the few industrial establishments, mostly in their commencements, and the special industries of Venice, agriculture is the main interest of the region, and the wages of the cultivator fix a standard which admits no great variation, whatever be the terms on which he tills the soil or the means by which other labor seeks to earn a share of its products. An estimate of the daily retribution of the farmer or his dependant in any regular sum of money is rendered difficult by the endless variety of contracts by which land is held and farm hands engaged, and the rarest of these the simple payment of rent or salary. Different proportional divisions of the product and all kinds of servitudes and compensations enter into these agreements, according to the nature of the product or service or the traditional usage of the district. The proportion of hired laborers on any terms is very small, the land being cut up into a multitude of small holdings by tenants or peasant proprietors, who draw but a painful subsistence from the narrow parcel by the united labor of the family. There is, however, a marked gradation in this respect in descending from the mountain valleys of Belluno, where each garden plot supports the cottager, who generally owns it, to the low lands of the Po and Adige, and the

* This interesting report was received at the Department of State February 5, 1885, and, consequently, too late to be referred to in the Secretary's letter, which was completed on December 12, 1884.

"This report," writes Consul Noyes, "was called for by the labor circular, dated February 15, which, however, was not received at this consulate until July 23. I beg to call special attention to the fact that the 'Trade guild circular,' dated May 18, and received June 16, 1884, was duly reported upon from this office before the labor circular, dated one month earlier, was received."

few great estates of the patrician families of Venice, rented to intelligent industrials or cultivated on a grand scale by the most improved methods. Taking the middle plain and foot-hills, which contain the greater portion of the arable land, as an average of the region, the number of cultivators in mezzadria or on shares is estimated at 78 per cent.; of small proprietors working their own farms at 15, and of hired laborers at only 7 per cent. An estimate of the annual gains of one of these last may be regarded as the lowest grade of paid labor to be found in the territory, gaining but about 200 lire in day's work and an allowance in rations of 50 to 60 lire. Where there is the smallest family to support on such resources the result may be imagined. The invariable article of food is polenta, generally without salt or other condiment, and oftener than not unsalable from mould. The women, if able, add a pittance by working in the field in summer for 20 to 40 centimes a day and spin in winter for still smaller gain. The children beg on the roadside unless attached to some neighboring family for their share of polenta; for the old or disabled there is the hospital. I find in an official publication the following statement of the actual situation of a family of this kind, consisting of an able-bodied man and woman, with three children, five in all, the yearly gains were:

Farm work:

Man in summer, 150 days	\$31 84
Man in winter, 20 days	2 70
Woman in summer, 90 days	14 47
Woman in winter, 10 days	96
Loom work (man), 20 days	5 40
Spinning (woman), 50 days	2 89
	<hr/>
	58 20

On this income the expenses of the family were as follows:

Food, Indian meal, rarely beans and salt fish	\$50 55
Clothing	9 84
House rent	5 79
Petroleum	58
Medicine and other extras	97
	<hr/>
	67 73

Giving for the food of each person daily, 2.7 cents; other expenses 1 cent, and a final deficit of \$9.55 which must be covered by the roadside gatherings of the children, and the scanty succor of the local board of assistance, which may amount to from 15½ to 96 cents per month, mostly dispensed in medicines.

In the elevated pastures of the mountain districts where cattle-grazing is the chief resource, and the soil yields more grudgingly, wages in money or provisions are something lower, but the wants are fewer, and the scanty product of the field is more than supplemented by the overplus of the herd and the dairy. Since the introduction of associated dairies, however, there is less waste of material of this kind, and the very poor use goats' milk which is the next best substitute, and costs little or nothing. A side resource is often found in the busy lumber trade of the neighboring forests, where an active and robust laborer can make from 29 to 38 cents a day; in remote and difficult spots as much as 57 to 77 cents.

In the plain small property holdings are less frequent, and the land is generally leased in rather larger parcels. Here agriculture tends to become an industry, and not always a prosperous one as attested by the constant shifting of tenants on these small farms. The prevailing form

of contract is *mezzadria*, or working on shares. In very favorable circumstances the farmer pays his rent and clears from 3 to 6 per cent., counting the labor of himself and family at the rate of common hands. Young and old lend themselves to the common work, not only in the field but in the various small industries that can be turned to profit. The garden plot, the cow-house, the pig, the goat, or calf on the roadside, gleanings and faggot-gathering, the distaff, and the loom, with odd days' work at a neighbor's call, add each a pittance to the meager budget. The mass of the silk product of the region comes from the modest industry of these small tenants who undertake the management of the worms, hatched from an ounce or two of seed furnished by the landlord, who takes half the crop of cocoons in return for his outlay and for the room and fuel which he provides also. With a favorable season the speculation is excellent for both parties, and saves the doubtful balance for the year; but of all the farmer's ventures it is the most uncertain.

The gain of a laboring adult in all this region ranges from 70 centimes to 1.50 lire. The average is not above 19 cents. Women receive from 40 to 70 centimes when young and active, otherwise from 25 to 50. There is little difference in this respect between the tenant farmer and the hired laborer, and in both cases the figure stated is an estimate of the resulting sum of a varying system of mixed compensation, wages and rent being very rarely paid in money alone.

A form of contract used on a large farm near Vicenza may serve as an example. It fixes the wages of the common field-hand, "*a succoda falce*," to reap and gather at 60 centimes in money for each working day from sunrise to sunset, an allowance of 5 hectoliters (12.76 bushels) of wheat and 14 hectoliters (38.9 bushels) of Indian corn, 20 faggots or fascines of wood, and the privilege of keeping twenty chickens. This would be equivalent to about 1.30 lire a day for 285 working days in the year, the ordinary allowance. This is rather above the average, but as he pays rent (not stated) for his house the net result falls to the common level. The teamster's contract on the same property is much more complicated; 60 francs (\$11.58) per annum with fixed gratifications for each load of grain, wine, wood, &c., indemnities for meals on service abroad, &c. The details are omitted, as no certain equivalent could be determined, but his salary is supposed to be about the same as that of the farm laborer. Fruit tenders, gardeners, and managers of stock and material get rather more. In harvesting all hands receive a supplement of pay, 75 centimes to 1 lira and a liter of wine. Outside laborers employed for the occasion are paid from 2 to 3 lire (38 to 57 cents). These outsiders (*Aoventizei*) form the most miserable class of the rural population. Though getting better wages when occupied—from 1.25 to 1.75 lire (24 to 34 cents) a day—they cannot count on more than 200 days' work, or \$48.25 to \$67.50 a year, which, with a family (and the *contadine* is rarely single), is absolutely insufficient. Their normal condition of idleness and want make them a permanent element of disorder, subject in turn to disease, crime, and imprisonment or emigration.

MINES AND MINERS' WAGES.

Forming a caste apart in the valleys of Belluno some hundreds of these mountaineers are employed in the copper mines of Val d'Imperina near Agordo. Trained for their occupation and enrolled by the state,

their situation is assured for life and good conduct, with the promise of a pension when disabled or superannuated. Their salaries are modest, from .50 to 1.90 lire (9 to 67 cents) for the common miners; from \$1.93 to \$4 a week for chiefs and foremen, but sufficient for their requirements in a region where the necessities of life are few and cheap. The proof of this as well as of their order and frugality is the fact that many of them own the house and lot in which they live, purchased with their economy.

INDUSTRIES OF VENICE.

The artisans who ply the various minor trades in the midst of these rural communities, generally capable of furnishing only the simple objects required for their use, have the advantage of even this slight degree of skill. The weaver if very dexterous can gain from 2 to 2.25 lire (38 to 43 cents) a day, the mason and shoemaker 2 to 2.50, the smith from 2 to 3 (38 to 57 cents), providing himself with coal and iron. His situation is tolerable for his modest surroundings, and on the whole he is better off than his colleague, the art workman and accomplished mechanic of the city, who with infinitely more effort adds little to his gains proportionately to his superior capacity and more difficult conditions of existence. The most successful command from 5 to 10 francs, while their assistants with skill little inferior do not reach the smaller sum. Want of fortune limits rigorously the home demand for their products, and the eager research for their ancient models on the part of foreign amateurs certainly causes an unjust depreciation of their real merits. With such drawbacks added to the chances of fashion these elegant products have been so far the main reliance of Venetian industry. They can of course employ only a special and limited class, leaving the mass of unskilled labor unprovided with regular occupation in a great measure. The arsenal and tobacco manufactory employ a certain number, but these establishments admit little change in their *personnel* and promise no extension for the present. The new cotton-mill and one or two other industries on a much smaller scale are as yet in their beginnings, so that a large residue of the necessitous population depend on precarious occupation in the service of the port, or on the shifting crowd of transient visitors, or lastly on all sorts of petty traffic among themselves. For these pensioners of chance steady gains are out of the question and their increasing struggle for bare subsistence keeps the price of labor for all as nearly as possible on that line.

A notice of the industries of Venice would not be complete without mentioning the hardy race of fishermen who people the islands of the lagoon. No class of the population is more deserving or more ill-requited, plying their toilsome and dangerous trade at all seasons on the treacherous coast of Dalmatia, their earnings are precarious and scanty. Money is scarce, and wages unusual among them, their custom being to divide the catch on a system of their own, so that the daily gain can only be roughly averaged. It is estimated that in ordinary seasons the padrone or skipper of a boat of 4 to 10 tons, with three to six hands, makes at most 3 lire (58 cents) a day, giving 1 or 2 each to his crew. Another branch of the trade, the cultivation of the "*valli*" or fish preserves in the wide shallows of the lagoon, is often lucrative. These spaces are leased at an average of 1,200 lire to the hectare, and often give a profit of 8 per cent. or more, subject, however, to great variations. About 10,000 persons in the province live in different ways on these fisheries.

THE COST OF LIVING TO THE LABORING CLASSES.

The proverbial facilities for cheap living, so often resorted to formerly, are fast disappearing, and the cost of the necessities or comforts for all classes are tending to the level of other countries. Evidently such an aggravation must bear with double weight on the laborer whose income cannot be brought to correspond with it, even by the force of necessity. Fortunately much that is indispensable to life in colder countries is here comparatively needless; little shelter is required by the nature of the climate, and comforts are indifferent for an interior so little frequented. The climate, besides, makes sobriety an easy habit and a condition of health. The constitutional patience and endurance of the Italian peasant do the rest and make him, if not the most fortunate, yet generally the most contented of *proletaires*.

It is difficult to fix the limit of cost where subsistence is possible for the laborer here. The example has been cited of a family whose average expense per day fell short of 4 cents a head. Those who forego salt provisions and use polenta or Indian meal alone, and there are many such, may still save something, but these are extreme cases and too often end in disease and premature death. In general the Venetian makes polenta the base of his subsistence, and each addition to this staff of life marks a degree of well-being; an occasional dish of salt meat and a liter of wine for holidays is the ordinary fare of the farmer. His clothing is often provided in part from the cast-off garments of his patrons; if not he rarely spends more than \$5.79 to \$9.65. Fuel he gathers from the edge of the forest or the refuse of the farm when it is not furnished him as an allowance or perquisite. Medical attendance and medicine he only spends for if comparatively well off; provision is always made by the authorities. The town laborer has generally the same ordinary; he gains more, but the higher price of necessities and the temptations around him are quite sufficient to absorb the difference.

The skilled artisan and gondolier of Venice, with a very much larger margin of casual profits, conforms also to this universal household régime from choice and habit, adding to it frequently a mess of the cheaper sorts of fresh fish. But his wages vary constantly with the chances of occupation or the migration of tourists, and as he generally spends his affluence on his personal indulgence, while he is often very much better off than the average of his class, his family sometimes fares worse. With or without a family he spends from \$115 to \$193 a year, according to the season and circumstances. In justice to him it should be observed that he is heavily taxed for license, tools, maintenance of gondola, &c.

In addition to the statement above given, of the yearly economy of the hired laborer on a mountain farm, another may be added here showing the annual balance of a small tenant farmer in the wealthy province of Vicenza, which may be taken as a fair average of the situation of the independent laborer in most branches of industry throughout the country.

Statement of income and outlay of a laboring farmer in the province of Vicenza with family of eight persons of whom two men, one woman, and one boy labor.

Income.	Amount.	Outlay.	Amount.
Year's work of two men	\$127 38	Consumption Indian meal and a little flour	\$92 6
Year's work of one woman	23 16	Rent of house and garden	11 5
Year's work of one boy	23 16	Salt, provisions, and groceries	19 3
Product of one-half ounce silkworm	8 68	Clothing and shoes	54 0
Product of garden, hemp, beans, &c.	5 79	Wear and supply of implements	7 7
Profit on pig and chickens	12 54	Cost and keep of pig	11 5
Gleaning, faggots, spinning, &c.	11 58	Medicines and extras	5 7
	212 29		202 7

For occasional laborers the usage in the province is to allow 285 working days, and their wages are ordinarily, 70 centimes a day for the first three months of the year; 1 franc for the succeeding four; 1.25 for the next two months, and for the three last 1 franc.

PAST AND PRESENT WAGES.

The advance in wages, and on the whole an advance must be admitted, has been less sensible during the period under consideration than in those which preceded it since annexation to the new kingdom. It has been an interval of retarded progress and of discouragement for the sanguine anticipations of a better future for Venice. The difficulty of renewing former treaties of commerce, and the tendency to protectionist reaction in neighboring countries have slackened the current of exports which gave so much promise in its beginning. The special industries of the place are suffering from overproduction, while indifferent harvests and inundation have diminished the call for profitable labor. As a result industry of every kind is rather in a state of sufferance, and wages in the less prosperous districts have remained stationary, or in some cases declined. Reports on this point vary greatly, and even where an advance is noted, it seems confined to favored localities, intervening districts of the same region showing no improvement. Toward Verona and Vicenza, the most fertile and prosperous portion of the territory at all times, the farm-hand now gets from 1 to 1.50 lire and very exceptionally 2 lire (38 cents), while in other neighborhoods the old rates of 70 centimes to 1 lira remains unaltered. Taking the general average, however, farm wages are estimated to have gained from 10 to 20 per cent. in the western half of the territory, which forms part of the Lombard plain. Effectively, the workman receives more, being paid in currency at par instead of the paper from 10 to 15 per cent. below, but as the change has had little effect on prices, his relative condition remains the same. In Venice it is to be hoped that the introduction of new branches of industry will eventually improve the demand and retribution of labor, but their effect is not perceptible as yet.

HABITS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

Few communities could be found where a normal condition of hopeless want, of insufficient or unwholesome subsistence, or of enforced idleness would be endured with such patient resignation and so little disorder.

The constitutional debility induced by climate and the habit of privation doubtless lessen the energy that might revolt against such unnatural conditions, while the general ignorance of a better state has in a great measure barred access to the suggestions of discontent or socialistic speculation. All the habits of the Venetian are influenced

by the *nonchalant* inertia which forms the base of his temperament; his work is neither rapid nor careful; his movements neither active nor regular; his pleasures never boisterous nor his passions violent; though he will often deprive himself of bread rather than forego his scanty ration of wine, he is not given to drunkenness, and his wordy disputes rarely lead to assault and battery. Gallantry is his principal instinct, but as this generally ends in marriage it has its good side; inordinate eating is a coveted enjoyment, but such abuses are necessarily rare; the lottery is a weakness also, but is not with him the besotted passion so frequent in Southern Italy; gaming is rare otherwise. The Venetian, in town or country, is generally free from vices or bad passions. He is economical from necessity, and, far from the temptations of the town, is much attached to his family, docile and amiable.

But this negative merit of temperament carries with it the want of qualities still more necessary to successful industry. Enterprise, activity, conscientious work, scrupulous fulfillment of contracts—in all these points, whether from constitutional indolence or insufficient hope of reward, the laborer here is but indifferently reliable; some of these deficiencies must in justice be charged to the conviction that no amount of zeal or effort can find adequate compensation or secure a clientele in the shifting mass of strangers who mostly employ him. With the *contadino* the fault is oftener due to the apathy of ignorance. In Venice one is struck by the extraordinary number of small wine-shops, but the fact is explained by the peculiar circumstances of the place. The houses having no cellars, it is impossible to preserve wine for family use, and the shops are merely deposits for general distribution of supplies from the mainland renewed every few days.

FEELING BETWEEN EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYÉ.

The continual shifting of tenants, and the frequent movements of the artisan from one workshop to another, allow few permanent connections of the kind. The employer, without a steady run of work to rely on, cannot maintain a permanent corps of aids, and these in their turn feel no personal attachment where they are only called for the necessities of the moment. The tenant farmer rarely sees his proprietor, and regards the agent, with whom he deals, as his natural enemy and oppressor. He himself needs little outside assistance to cultivate his few acres in ordinary times, and when forced to resort to it, his own narrow circumstances leave him little room for generosity. In the few establishments of sufficient importance to require a body of permanent operatives, the managers make praiseworthy efforts to promote the well-being of their dependents and conciliate their good-will, as well as to create the feeling of social unity and *esprit de corps* necessary for their efficient action. Those of the semi-artistic laboratories of Venice, and Marano also, which have acquired consistence and reputation, are not without a certain fraternity of art, and something of the sympathy of master and pupil, which animated the ancient studios. It is here principally that one may find that fixity of occupation and attachment to it indispensable to effort or success. It is to be regretted that the inchoate state of industry here should make this the exception, leaving master and operative in the generality of cases to the indifferent regard of a chance connection.

ORGANIZATION OF LABOR.

It is obvious that such relations imply and proceed from a general want of that permanent association of effort which is a principal force of modern industry, and, in fact, such organization of labor for efficiency and economy is only to be found in the special establishments alluded to above, modeled on the pattern of older foundations of the same nature in other countries. Apart from such cases where the use of machinery enforces a corresponding regularity in the operations of the whole force, and the mass of operatives makes discipline indispensable, the employment of labor is left to the control of tradition, usage, or the necessities of the moment. The artisan plies his craft surrounded by his "*compagnons*," all following the same simple process, and fashioning the same product with such skill or talent as they may possess, without a thought of specialty or division of labor. With the same simple directness the farmer or the weaver spends the anxious toil of the family on the instrument of common subsistence, and shares the product with his landlord, or sells it from hand to hand in the nearest market town. Where help is employed it is oftener for the job in hand, and the help obtainable is not of a kind to recommend itself for a more permanent engagement. To remedy this defect as well as the incorrigible *nonchalance* of the laborer, payment "*a cottime*," or by the piece, is the effectual means, and this is becoming more and more the universal custom even in industrial establishments where it is not usual in other countries.

Much of this occasional hired labor is furnished by bands of wandering peasants, who descend from the neighboring highlands at harvest in search of the occupation wanting for them at home.

If, from another point of view, the expression "organization of labor" should be referred to any association for concerted action to defend themselves, or extort concessions from capital or employers, it may be said at once that no permanent organization of the kind is known here, except perhaps a federation of journeymen printers of the Kingdom, so inconsiderable in number and resources that in eleven strikes during the past fifteen years it has only obtained 50 centimes advance (9½ cents, of days' wages, about the natural gain of industry in general. In fact the present state of labor hardly permits such maneuvers. Struggling for existence in all its branches, there is no margin of profit to be disputed for. To save the industry itself from sinking employers and employees must make common cause. For the capitalist, on his side, coalition would be without colleagues or purpose. He already commands an unlimited mass of labor on his own terms; more than living wages he can not afford, and has no competitors, as each considerable industrial enterprise is nearly unique of its kind.

PREVALENCE OF STRIKES.

Occasionally the capitalist or his agent abuses his position and encroaches on the inviolable limit of subsistence for the operative, who driven to despair, reacts or refuses longer to strive for the impossible. Some difficulties of this kind have occurred recently, but the necessities of the case are generally so obvious that both parties abandon without delay the useless attempt. In a case of the kind during the past year at Treviso, the lessee of a large estate in the neighborhood pursued and insulted by his infuriated laborers, after an exposure in court of his vexations and extortions, was forced to abandon his lease.

Within the last few days the presumed discovery of a systematic spoliation of operatives in certain public works on the Adige led to the suicide of one of the contractors, and it is a strong proof of the gentle and unresisting nature of the population that no disturbance had taken place at the time. These momentary revolts of the operative, when they occur, are easily appeased and generally at his expense.

No strikes either serious or prolonged have ever happened. Since 1878 but nine are recorded for the territory, and several of these arose from the petulance of work women or questions of regulation. That of the Venetian gondoliers, to oppose the introduction of omnibus steamers, was the only one of sufficient importance to attract attention away from the immediate locality. None of these strikes was attended with violence or injury, but one lasted a week or engaged as many as one hundred laborers, and all either failed or were compromised.

Neither arbitration nor the public force was required in any case, and such trifling incidents scarcely deserve mention. In fact, no strikes in Italy have ever taken an alarming character, nor can do so while the dissemination of laborers and their scanty gains put it out of their power either to concoct action in great masses, or to bear the expense of a prolonged cessation of work.

FOOD PURCHASES.

While it would be difficult to find a legal sanction for any dictation of the kind, yet in reality the rural laborer is rarely free in this respect. We have seen that the farm hand receives his pay in the smallest possible proportion of cash, supplemented by a medley of provisions and allowances. The herdsman, the teamster, the dairyman, &c., are subjected to a still more complicated régime. The contract of the tenant farmer with his landlord is always a sort of partnership of labor and fixed capital, where money payments do not enter, so that in the wages of rural labor they may be said to be the exception, and hardly represent the small remnant of special necessities which cannot be supplied in product. The natural result of such usages is that the laborer is always in running account with his employer or furnisher, generally in his debt, and dependent on him for the necessities which he is forced to accept on any terms which it may please his creditor to impose. The history is an old one, and the extreme scarcity of ready money in the region revealed by the facts themselves aggravate its repetition here.

The town laborer generally receives his pay in cash and spends it at his will. Here the habit of running accounts and compensation in kind is uncalled for. The Italian, besides, is prudent and sparing, and one of his first precautions is to keep out of debt. His connection with his employer is as loose and casual as it is tyrannical with the rustic. His credit is doubtful, and his extravagances would find no indulgence save with the bureau of charity. His labor is paid mostly by the piece and in the currency of the country, coin or paper, now at par, with no apparent preference for either.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

The Venetian workman is at his first essays in the difficult art of financial combination, and circumstances do not favor him. The dissemination and transient grouping of his class make it unsafe; his own want of preparation and cultivation make him unapt for such long-headed and far-reaching projects. Much movement, however, has

taken place within the last few years for the formation of workingmen societies in the towns, but almost exclusively for purposes of mutual assistance. The co-operative form, requiring a more practical realization and more ready capital, has only been attempted in very exceptional cases, and cannot be said to depend on the unaided resources or management of the operatives. A store has been implanted in connection with the friendly society of the woollen mills at Schio, but it is a part of the general system of benevolent institutions created by the direction of that establishment for the benefit of its employes and guaranteed by the funds of the establishment. The same may be said of a combination among the chiefs of the several manufactories of glass beads at Murano for furnishing provisions at a reduced price to their workmen, and on a smaller scale in that of common blown glass at the same place. The employes of the railway station opened a co-operative store on their own account a few months since; of course its success is still a problem until the result of the year's exercise can be known. Co-operative production has not been attempted in any regular form though two of the friendly societies here possess some material for the purpose, a few presses belonging to that of the printers, and a small boat-yard presented to the ship carpenters by a liberal benefactor.

But if independent co-operation is as yet beyond the means of the laborer, friendly societies for mutual assistance have been multiplied perhaps, to excess, each corps, or rather, each local group of artisans joining their enthusiasm and their small contributions, with exaggerated confidence in the future benefit. Apart from a considerable number of unfortunate beginnings, there are now thirty-three in Venice and the environs, and many more in the centers of the territory. No complete account of their situation exists, and a detailed examination, were it possible, would be tedious and unsatisfactory. One only, not among the proper working class—that of the engineers and architects—has accumulated a capital of \$35,898, and two others of \$9,600. The first of these was founded in 1859, and may be said to have given proofs of solidity, though formed, like the two others (of physicians and commercial agents), of class not likely to strain its resources. The rest possess sums of from a few hundred up to \$3,860, and do not reach an average of 144 members. On such slender assurance they promise aid in sickness, indemnities, pensions, survivances, &c.

To intelligent friends of the movement here, it offers, in its present fragmentary state, no guarantee of consistence or success. A conclusive expression of this opinion occurs in the recent report of a parliamentary commission on the subject. After stating the want of an account of the situation of such societies since 1878, and the discouraging character of what is known, the report goes on to quote and adopt the conclusions of an inquest of that date:

(1) That the generality of these societies have fixed their rates of contribution and assistance on no calculation to warrant the system adopted. * * * (3) That those whose situation has been technically analyzed are destined, if not modified, to certain failure.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE WORKING PEOPLE.

Dwellings.—In every estimate of the relative well-being of the Venetian laborer, it should be borne in mind that the climate makes life in the open air preferable most of the year, and even with the middle classes fires are very rarely used at any season. This is often doubtless for reasons of economy, but it proves that life is supportable without them, and re-

relieves the poor from a heavy item of expense. It explains also the possibility of existence in the ill-closed and denuded walls which he generally inhabits. The farm houses of the well-to-do cultivator are often models of solidity and even of elegance; the unfortunate are camped rather than lodged in hovels of every grade of misery and dilapidation down to the huts of cane and rushes, where the fever-stricken marsh-prowlers of the lower lagoon sometimes harbor themselves; but in the home of architecture good construction is the rule, and the dwelling even of the laborer is generally solid and convenient. The want of the appliances for comfort, and the dampness consequent on its never being heated, certainly give it a cheerless feeling, but to this he is insensible, and it serves well enough for the scanty use he makes of it. In Venice and the smaller cities the workman often has his lodging in abandoned palaces of the noblest architecture, and neither finds it more cheerful nor remains in it more willingly.

An account of the ordinary food of the population has been already given in answering query No. 2.

Clothing.—The clothing of the laborer is the ordinary mixture of cotton and woollen goods in common use elsewhere, but neither so solid or so well made as those worn by the workman in England or America. He affects no special fashion in the cut of his dress, and is only distinguishable from his compeer in the rest of Western Europe by his taste for gay colors. The last traces of picturesque local costume are still seen in the rough friese capotes and woollen caps of the Chioggia fishermen and the showy handkerchief loosely knotted on the head of the Bellunese peasant girl. The town workman wears the inferior half-woollen cloths now fabricated at low prices here in imitation of the French nouveauté, and follows completely the fashion of the day. Underclothing of coarse cotton or woollen netting is considered indispensable for defense against the extreme dampness of the air, and is always worn if it can be afforded.

In the present state of affairs the chances of bettering their condition are slender for the mass of the laboring population, since, as has been seen, an adequate subsistence for the time being is beyond the reach of the majority. For the simple manual or the small farmer, it is good fortune when he finds the means of supporting life to the end of the year, avoiding debt at the expense of privation. The artisan, especially if occupied with objects of taste and fashion, may always profit by his superior talent, but this talent rarely goes with the thrift to use it wisely, and his life, as it is, offers so much of easy enjoyment that there is little incentive to foresight or economy. Generally, he enjoys his present, which is tolerable enough. Sickness is too rare and old age too far off to give him much concern.

Savings banks.—The statistics of the various savings banks and similar institutions give a significant indication of the economical habits of the people, compared with those of other regions in the same stage of civilization. The statement of the principal of these establishments, grouped together for the past year, 1883, are as follows:

Region.	Collecting offices.	Number of depositors.	Whole amount of deposits.
Piedmont.....	621	235, 587	22, 698, 518
Lombardy.....	729	552, 437	77, 878, 646
Emilia.....	268	274, 521	27, 640, 933
Tuscany.....	819	230, 398	21, 702, 376
Venezia.....	246	108, 631	14, 076, 428

Analyzing these figures in relation to the population of the respective regions, they are as follows :

Region.	Population December 31, 1881.	Number of inhabit- ants for one collecting office.	Number of credits for 1,000 in- habitants.	Credit per inhabit- ant.
Piedmont.....	3, 179, 323	5, 119	74	\$7 1
Lombardy.....	3, 750, 051	5, 144	146	20 7
Emilia.....	2, 227, 346	8, 311	128	11 9
Tuscany.....	2, 242, 476	7, 029	103	9 6
Venezia.....	2, 873, 961	11, 683	38	4 9

SAFETY OF EMPLOYÉS.

The difficulties of existence, as well as the extreme rarity of large cultivation by hired labor or of great agglomerations of laborers of any kind, do not tend to produce community of feeling between employers and employés, and the general looseness of such relations is the same in town and country. In the larger industrial establishments, however there is a sincere effort to promote the well-being of the operatives, as tested by constant proofs of active benevolence. The institutions created by the administration of the woolen mills at Schio are remarkable examples of the kind. Hospital schools and asylums, library and reading room, gymnasium and baths, a club, and an amateur theater, besides those of more material necessity, the savings bank, the friendly society, and the co-operative store are provided by the care and expense of the direction and maintained from the funds of the establishment. An article of the statute provides that the first repartition of earnings after providing for interest of capital and before declaring a dividend, shall always be appropriated to the maintenance of these institutions, and in fact, during several recent years, this appropriation figures in the balance of the establishment, though no dividend was declared. These humane provisions are more or less imitated in smaller establishments, as, for instance, in the glass manufactories of Marano, already noticed, and in that of sulphur matches of Sigs. Baschiera & Co., where the directors accord \$20 as a marriage present to each young girl at her wedding and a subsidy of \$6 to each woman for her confinement. Such proofs of active sympathy from the chiefs of these little communities produce a general good feeling, attested by the quiet tenor of their operations thus far.

Proper arrangements for the safety of the operatives are rigorously exacted by the authorities, and are always subject to the examination and approval of a commission. Public sentiment is strong on this subject, and in case of accident, which can be attributed to negligence or insufficient precaution on the part of employers, they are liable to criminal and civil action.

In regard to the provision for workmen in case of accident the Government, in the tutelary spirit of European legislation, has assumed the charge of insurance to the laborer by founding (law of July 8, 1883) a bureau and fund for the purpose. A royal decree of May, in the present year, publishes the definitive regulation, and ordains the commencement of its operations. Its principal dispositions may be resumed as follows :

Insurance is confined to *accidents of labor exclusively*, and provides for

cases of death and of incapacity, permanent or temporary, caused by such accidents. The contract of insurance may be *individual* (for one person), *collective* (for several), or *collective combined* (assumed by an employer to cover the risks of his workmen and his civil responsibility together). The insurance may be for one year or a term of years, and the indemnity is proportioned to the amount of premium, limited for the smallest simple premium, in case of death or permanent incapacity, to \$193; for temporary incapacity, to \$1.93 per day, with reduction after ninety days; and finally, the eventual profits of each five years' operation are distributed, one half to those who have received indemnities during the period, the other half to replace the guarantee of government.

CAUSES WHICH LEAD TO EMIGRATION.

Definitive emigration is almost always the refuge of extreme destitution, and is only resorted to at the last extremity. It has been accompanied in several recent cases by such abuses and distress that it is now rendered more difficult by the precautions of government. In the choice of their destination emigrants are influenced primarily by the representations of agents interested in enrolling them for a given point. When guided in their choice by inclination alone, there is much to attract them to Montevideo and the Argentine Republic—similarity of climate and language, the instinctive sympathy for a latin race, the simple mode of life, and above all the force of example, and the assurance of aid and sympathy from compatriots. In recent years considerable numbers have gone to the United States and Brazil. For the latter country there has been during the last few years an active recruiting agency in operation among the rural population.

There is also a constant temporary emigration across the frontier for more remunerative labor in surrounding countries as well as for employment on the Servian and Turkish railways. From these excursions of a season or a term of years the emigrant who finds his condition better than in Italy generally brings back a portion of his gains to relieve the penury of his home. Many families in the difficult existence of the mountain districts only retrieve the inevitable deficit of the year with the supplement of such outside earnings.

The emigrants of both categories, permanent and temporary, are, with few exceptions, either simple day laborers, or small farmers reduced to the expedient by the impossibility of subsistence, or ruined by some visitation of the elements. The artisan, whatever his circumstances, very rarely emigrates. His is much less liable to extreme misfortunes, and the life he is accustomed to, however precarious, offers him so many compensations that he does not often renounce it willingly.

FEMALE LABOR.

The employment of women in occupations requiring business capacity and education, so frequent in other parts of Europe, is nowhere seen in Italy, a difference certainly to be regretted, since many branches of useful labor which offer support and independence to large classes of women elsewhere are thus closed to them here where they are not less necessary. The shop girl, the waitress, the female clerk and accountant, the telegraph employé, and the government clerk are unknown here. To the learned professions no access is accorded them. Apart from the strictly feminine occupations, the female takes no share in the labors of daily life, except in the lowest social grade, where she aids man in the

field as his helpmate in all the toils of existence, or when young and vigorous, as the least expensive beast of burden. There are many causes for this; the prejudices and usages of a southern race, the ancient seclusion of the sex, the want of sufficient occupation for the male population; above all, the indolence and incapacity of the women themselves. Heretofore they have had no sphere of action beyond the household or the convent. But what society and legislation refused the requirements of progress begin to effect by force of necessity. At present the only stated and regular outside employment for women is in the few industrial establishments on modern systems more or less recently implanted. In such a state of things it is impossible to enumerate or classify them with any approach to exactness or to assign them any fixed conditions of time or salary. As a general rule, however, their wages follow those of men in their variations, but are less subject to differences in individual capacity, averaging in the mass about half the amount. Commencing at 7 cents or even at 5 cents for the faggot gatherer or water carrier on the farm, they rarely exceed 28 cents per day for the skilled workman in the city, averaging about 1½ cents, which is in fact the ordinary gain of the majority of capable women in the towns; else where the average would not be above 8 or 9 cents, and scanty as the sum appears, there is probably less suffering than in many other countries with better wages. Marriage is more general here among the working class, and these women are very rarely alone, so that their labor is often in reality only a side resource or even a supply for extras of dress and ornament. In the factory they are generally employed for ten hours a day. At home their hours of labor are as difficult to fix as their rate of wages turning to the loom or needle when free from domestic cares, while away the long afternoons in sauntering, gossip, or stringing beads in groups on the doorstep, the hours pass uncounted, and the gain concerns them little, and this desultory occupation is the prevailing form of female industry.

MORAL AND PHYSICAL CONDITION OF FEMALE LABORERS.

From an English or American point of view their moral and physical condition would not stand high. No great care has been taken with them, either for education or the formation of character; few of them can read or write, and those who possess such accomplishments make little use of them.

Their physical condition are those already described at length for the population in general, with the difference that their scant wages and dependence on the other sex do not permit them the lion's share in the division of necessaries. Yet absence of care with constant life and movement in the open air get the better of such drawbacks, and the superior development of the sex here is proverbial. The flimsy and tattered dress for all seasons, the unhealthy color, sometimes tell of privation, but the fine form and careless grace of manner bear no trace of suffering. But that the agents of disease still do their work, however insidiously, is proved by the unnatural proportion of pulmonary and intestinal complaints in the sanitary statistics of the city and region.

The abundance of public and private charity is a privilege of Italy. Independently of the hospitals and asylums maintained by the administration in every considerable center of population, and of the fund accumulated by the bequests and endowments of successive centuries amounting at present to \$8,523,642, with an income from interest and other sources \$849,569, and an actual disposable sum of \$1,411,506

the management of which requires an important body of administration in itself, there are other pious and benevolent foundations for sheltering the aged and abandoned, for the education of indigent children, young girls, &c., some of which were described in my recent report in answer to the "Trade guild circular." Apart from these refugees of poverty special funds have been bequeathed by charitable testators for the annual distribution of small sums to the deserving as rewards, encouragements, marriage portions, &c. A characteristic trait of manners is also the custom among the wealthy of celebrating every important family event with largesses to the poor, sometimes of considerable amount. It is remarkable that this large current of beneficence should effect so little permanent good, and the fact suggests the possibility that it may defeat its own end. It should be added that the Government is earnest in promoting the extension of common schools, the maintenance of which is obligatory on the finances of every commune, unless inability be proved.

In the great industrial centers these general provisions for the relief of ignorance and want are supplemented by those implanted within the establishments for the special benefit of the operatives. Thus the arsenal at Venice contains elementary and technical schools for the complete education of the children of its *personnel* under naval discipline; the mills at Pordenone elementary schools for both sexes; in those of Schio the provisions for this purpose are remarkably ample. The child is received at fifteen days old in a general nursery, where it remains for three years; from this it passes to an infant asylum, and at seven years old to the elementary school, provided with playground, gymnasium, and appliances for health and instruction. At twelve years the child is admitted to work in the mill, or, in case of exceptional aptitude, he may be transferred to the higher industrial school at Vianza, a creation of Senator Rossi, of which details are given in the report on technical education and "*trade guilds*." In the elementary school there were at last accounts three hundred and seventy children.

SAFETY OF FEMALE EMPLOYÉS.

It does not appear that any special provisions are made by employers for the safety of their operatives, male or female, beyond those required by municipal regulations, which are strict in this respect, but these are always subject to the discretion and surveillance of the authorities. In large establishments one or more fire-engines with their appliances form part of the machinery. Workmen at large, apart from these special cases, are protected only by the ordinary public precautions against accidents, enforced by the authorities of European towns much more rigorously than is usual in America.

Sanitary provisions also are a special subject for municipal regulation, but are little attended to in any quarter. On this point Italian negligence is proverbial, and industrial establishments are no exception to the rule. Public assistance, however, in case of sickness is ample and efficient. No populous district is without its hospital, and every commune salaries a physician for gratuitous medical attendance on the poor. For subsidiary expenses, medicines, family necessities, &c., the friendly society is a resource which the workman here as elsewhere, strives to create for himself for relieving his distress without compromising his dignity and independence. In many cases where these institutions are wisely managed, or where, as has been seen in the establishments at Schio, Murano, and others, they are counselled and subsidized by the

benevolent interest of intelligent chiefs; they give effectual succor but even should they fail in their mission, the bureau of public assistance is always ready to extend the helping hand of a civilized community to the unfortunate laborer.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

In concluding this report I have to express my obligation to Signor A. Sommariva, director of the copper mines of Val d' Imperino; to Signor G. Castellani, director of the Venezia a Murano Glass and Mosaic Works; to Signor L. Baschiera, chief of the extensive manufacture of sulphur matches, and to Count Dante Serego Alighieri Sindaco, of the city of Venice, for documents and communications, as well as to the director of the Cotonificio of Santa Marta in Venice, for useful information accorded *viva voce*.

EXPLANATORY.

I would say further, that not having been able to obtain exact accounts of the number of laborers employed in different special categories from the various industrial centers contemplated here, it has not been possible to arrive at the averages recommended in the circular of the Department. In all cases, however, the true average is very much below the mean of the figures given, the larger of those figures representing the pay of foremen or of a few skilled specialists.

McWALTER B. NOYES,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Venice, September 19, 1884.

1. GENERAL TRADES.

Daily wages of labor in the principal industries of Venice and the surrounding territory.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.*	Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest
SHIP-BUILDING.			METAL FOUNDERS—Continued.		
Carpenters	\$0 48	\$0 77	Smiths	\$0 38	.....
Calkers	38	67	Rough	33	\$0 37
Sawyers	58	.....	Fine	65	77
Sail-makers (women)	19	29	Armors	38	48
<i>Out of Venice.</i>			Knife-grinders	38	48
Carpenters	38	58	Master armors	48	58
Calkers	29	48	Brass-founders	19	48
Sawyers	43	48	Boys, founders	9½	.....
BOAT-BUILDING.			Type founders	38	58
Masters	38	77	Lead-pipe makers	9½	38
Carpenters	24	58	Lead-pipe drawers	48	.....
Upholsterers for gondolas	38	77	Brass-beaters	38	58
Women	14	25	Tinners	38	58
METAL FOUNDERS.			Brass utensil makers	38	48
Modelers	58	96	Nail-makers	19	58
Founders	58	1 35	Boys	9½	.....
			Jewelers	96½	1 15
			Goldsmiths	77	96
			Silversmiths	58	77
			Gold-beaters	57	.....
			Women gold-beaters	15½	.....

* The highest wages here given being those of a few, foremen or very skilled workmen. The true average will be below the mean of the extremes given, and this observation should be borne in mind for all the tables.

Daily wages of labor in the principal industries of Venice, &c.—Continued.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
METAL FOUNDERS—Continued.			AGGLOMERATED COAL-DUST.		
Lapidary:			Laborers	\$0 29	\$0 38
Workman	\$0 77		Stores	38½	58
Machinist	39		Stone-cutters	58	96½
Fireman	19				
GLASS, RODS, ENAMEL, AND PASTE.			CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS.		
Master workman*	1 35	\$1 93	Salt, foreman	1 35	
Assistant workman*	77		Saline:		
Common workman*	38½		Laborers	29	
Bead-cutters	1 48		Women	29	
Bead-piercers	48		Cream of tartar, laborers	38½	58
Other workmen	19		Corrosive sublimate, laborers	48	
Women	19		Starch:		
Tube-makers	48½		Foreman		
Tube-cutters	48		Machinist	48	58
Other workmen	38		Laborers	38½	58
Sorters:			Women	29	
Women	10		Boys	09½	24
Boys	9½		Minium and verdigris:		
Bead-finishers	38½	96½	Laborers	38½	58
Women	38½	96½	Candle-makers (tallow)	29	
Children	05	06			
Smelters (master)	2 31		STEARINE CANDLES.		
Enamelers (master)	2 31		Foremen	58	77
Blowers (fine work)	38½	1 16	Mechanics	38½	96½
Boys	19		Firemen	38½	
Painters on glass	1 93		Carpenters	38½	58
Gilders on glass	58		Masons	38½	58
Mosaicists:			Porters	38½	
Master	2 89	3 86	Suet-melters	38½	
Workmen	77		Press-hands	38½	
Learners	19		Mold-driers	38½	
Cutlers	38½		Mold-driers (women)	11½	19
Sawyers	38½		Wick-makers (women)	19	
Workmen †	19	96	Packers	77	
Women †	19	96	Packers (women)	19	38½
Boys †	19	96	Soap-boilers	38½	
Span glass:			Sulphuric acid makers	38½	
Workmen	38½	58	Other employes	19	38½
Women	38½		Other employes (women)	19	38½
Boys	9½		Door keepers	58	
Mirrors:			WAX CANDLES AND TORCHES.		
Workmen	67½	1 93			
Boys	29	38½	Men and women	29	87
Common articles:			MATCHES.		
Foremen	77		Workmen	38½	58
Assistants	48		Women	17	29
Boys	48		Children	09½	13½
Porters	48				
Boatmen	29		SOAP.		
			Workmen	38½	58
TILES, BRICKS, AND CEMENT.			Workmen (out of Venice)	34	44
Burners	29	77			
Foremen	29	77	VEGETABLE OILS.		
Watchmen	29		Workmen	38½	
Grinders	29		Out of Venice	38½	
Laborers	25	57	Dyers	19	48
ASPHALT AND ARTIFICIAL LAVA.			ARTIFICIAL MANURE.		
Foreman	43	58	Foremen	58	
Laborers	43		Laborers	48	
			Boatmen	48	
REFINING SULPHUR.			Boatmen (small boats)	43½	
Fireman	67				
Machinists	67		DISTILLERIES.		
Laborers	58		Laborers	29	38½
			Brewers	38½	
GRINDING SULPHUR.			Soda-water makers	38½	58
Workmen	29	48	Vinegar-makers	38½	48
Women (sack-makers) †			Vinegar-makers (women)	19	29

* At Murano same prices.

† Stained glass.

‡ By the piece.

Daily wages of labor in the principal industries of Venice, &c.—Continued.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
DISTILLERIES—Continued.			LACE MAKERS—Continued.		
Vinegar-makers (out of Venice)	\$0 11½	\$0 38½	Artificial flowers	\$0 29	\$0 5
Bakers	29	86½	Women	19	2
Out of Venice	29	78	Tanners	24	31
Boys	09½	19	Boys	65	—
Macaroni-makers	29	58	Glovers	77	91
Boys	19	—	Women	14½	11
Pastry cooks	19	57	Trunk-makers	34	41
Confectioners	48	58	Hatters	77	91
Chocolate-makers	48	58	Mattress-makers	19	31
Sausage-makers	19	24	Shell-workers	19	21
			Brush-makers	31	31
			Boys	6	—
MILLERS (FLOURING).			SILKWORM OBSERVATORY.		
Foremen	48	—	Laborers	38½	—
Laborers	29	48	Women	14½	—
Stone pickers	23	—	Children	09½	—
Machinist	1 06	—	Gut-string makers	29	31
Fireman	29	—	Shoemakers	29	41
Laborers	29	58	Women	19	21
Manual laborers	29	—			
Stamp tenders	38½	—	FABRICATION OF VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.		
Porter	24	—	Hemp and flax combers	38½	71
Porter (night)	19	—	Bark-grinders	24	—
Attendant	27	—	Cork-cutters	50	—
TOBACCO FACTORY.			Basket-makers	24	21
Laborers:			Children	8½	—
Day	46	62	Mat and straw workers	11½	21
By the piece	43	—	Cigar straw workers	11½	21
Women	21	—	Prison directors*	67½	—
Do	27	—	Sea-grass mats	23	31
			Cane-grates	24	—
SPINNERS AND WEAVERS.			Women	09½	—
Laborers	29	77	Children	06	—
Women	11½	29	Broom-makers	19	—
Girls	11½	19	Women	14½	—
			Children	14½	—
WOOLEN BLANKETS.			MACHINES, UTENSILS, INSTRUMENTS, MECHANISMS.		
Head weavers	19	38½	Opticians	38½	91
Common weavers	19	38½	Musical-instrument makers:		
Women weavers*	15½	31	First class	48	—
Children weavers*	09½	19	Second class	29	—
Hemp weavers*	19	34	Third class	19	—
Flax weavers*	19	34	Instruments of physics and mathematics	58	71
Cotton weavers*	19	34	Surgical instruments	48	51
Woolen caps and fez	43½	—	Women	14½	11
Rope makers	29	48	Boys	05	91
Women	14½	19			
Children	05	19	MACHINES.		
Stocking and underclothes knitters†	—	—	Founders	38½	1 31
Embroiderers (women)	09½	13½	Boiler-makers	77	1 11
			Blacksmiths	58	71
LACE MAKERS.			Machinists	38½	71
Punta di Burano	09½	77	Turners	77	1 11
At Pellestima and Chioggia, a fusello	06	29	Modelers	58	91
Lace polychrome	19	48	Carpenters	58	91
Lace menders	19	48	Leaners	19	21
Tailors‡	—	—	Forgers	38½	61
Ready-made clothiers‡	—	—	Storekeepers	38½	61
Seamstresses‡	—	—	Porters	38½	61
Makers of fish-nets	05	—	Boys	09½	11
Umbrella-makers	24	58	Laborers (at Mestre):		
Women	29½	38½	First class	58	—
Workmen	09½	13½	Second class	48	—
Upholsterers	38½	48	Third class	19	—
Women	14½	19	Boys	06	0
Children	19	—	Photographers	77	91
Fan-makers	38½	—	Printers (protes)	48	51
Women	38½	—			

* Disposed hand looms.

† In labor prisons.

‡ Prisoners.

Daily wages of labor in the principal industries of Venice, &c.—Continued.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
MACHINES—Continued.			MACHINES—Continued.		
Type-setters	\$0 38½	\$0 48	Women	\$0 09½	-----
Pressmen	38½	48	Children	05	-----
Stitchers (women)	19	24	Book-binders	35½	\$0 77
Boys	09½	19	Stitchers (women)	24½	24
Laborers (S. Lazzaro)	48	-----	Card-board cases	29	38½
Artistic casters	77	98½	Women	09½	24
Workmen	38½	67½	Children	05	-----
Engravers and die-cutters	19	38½	Jewel-case makers:		
Lithographers	1 06	-----	Women	14½	48
Pressmen	38½	57	Children	06	-----
Workmen	48	-----	Porters (of the port)	38½	77
Monomo lithographers	1 06	-----	Ship dischargers	58	96½
Carpenters for window frames	48	58	Stevadores	58	96½
Mast and spar	43½	-----	Bargemen	38	77
Coopers	48	58	Boatmen	36	57½
Turners	58	-----	Pipe-layers, foremen	1 07	-----
Joiners	36	70½	Laborers	43½	63
Carvers	82	1 26	Boys	17	-----
Cabinet-makers	46	77	Painters (house):		
Billiard-makers	29	54	Foreman	92½	-----
Boys	09½	24	Workmen	46	67½
Chaplet-makers	29	-----	Boys	17	-----

COST OF PILOTAGE.

Pilots for the port are divided into two sections which cruise, the first without the port between the principal mouth of the Po (*Punto maestro del Po*) and the light-house at the mouth of the Piave; the second section stations within the lagoon between the entrance at Mala Mocco and the Maritime Railway station. Taking a pilot without the lagoon is optional, but within is obligatory on all vessels of more than 100 tons. For these the charge is \$5.79 without, with ——— additional for every ton over ———. The inner pilotage is \$4.82, and ——— per additional ton. For steamers or ships in two charges are one-third less.

II. FACTORIES AND MILLS.

Wages per day in weaving and spinning mills in Venice.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
WEAVING MILL.		
Winders	\$0 19	\$0 28
Warpers	23	29
Broachers	42	-----
Do	13½	-----
Weavers	24	29
Head weavers	57	77
Substitutes	13½	19
Apprentices	13½	19
Cloth cleaners	10	24
Folders and measurers	57	77
Mechanics	47	58
Servants	38½	59
Keepers and porters	47	58
Weighers	57	77
Packers	57	77
Foremen	77	1 35
SPINNING MILLS.		
Men:		
Scutchers hands	38	42
Card attendants	38	42
Grinders	57	77
Spinners	67	77
Packers	57	77
Plokers	13½	47

Wages per day in weaving and spinning mills in Venice—Continued.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest
SPINNING MILLS—Continued.		
Women:		
Scutchers.....	\$0 23	.....
Card attendants.....	19	.....
Drawing and slubbing.....	19	\$1 2
Roving hands.....	21	.....
Ring throstle hands.....	15	1
Reelers.....	23	2
Reelers and packers.....	23	2
Bobbin winders.....	19	2
Doublers.....	19	2
Porters.....	42	4
Foremen.....	77	2 3
Engineers.....	57	1 0
Firemen.....	57	7
Cover cleaners.....	24	3
Rulers.....	21	.....
Drum cleaners.....	23	3
Cotton tenders.....	15	1
Spinners (self-acting).....	19	2
Smiths.....	43	5
Porters.....	38	5

TRADES IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOY.*Wages per day of ten hours of labor in the Royal Marine Arsenal at Venice.*

Occupations.	Wages.	Occupations.	Wages.
Smiths, adjusters, adjusters for precision, carpenters, copper-smiths, tinner, founders, leather workers, makers of caissons, riggers, pyrotechnists, common laborers.....	\$0 50	Boys.....	\$0 14
NAVAL CONSTRUCTION.		EQUIPMENT.	
Carpenters, calkers, smiths, modelers, carvers, lantern-makers, machinists, pipe-makers, pipe-layers, coopers.....	50	Painters.....	77
Spar-makers, boiler-makers, copper-smiths.....	50	Sail-makers.....	67
		Riggers.....	57
		Laborers.....	24
		Women.....	16
		Boys.....	11
		Small-arm department, smiths, adjusters, turners, armorers, carpenters, shoemakers, leather workers, women, boys.....	58

MINES AND MINING.*Rates of wages per day or week for permanent laborers in the copper and sulphur mines of Val d'Imperia, province of Belluno.*

Occupations.	Hours.	Wages.	Occupations.	Hours.	Wage
Chief of subterranean mine, * per week.....		\$4 15	Pupil of direction*:		
Assistant of same*, per week.....		3 03	First class..... per week.....		\$2 1
First superintendent of extraction*, per week.....		2 70	Second class..... do.....		1 1
Second superintendent of extraction*, per week.....		2 50	FURNACES.		
First chief constructor, * per week.....		2 02	First guard (sworn)† per week.....		3
Second chief constructor, * per week.....		1 88	Second guard..... do.....		3
Superintendent of transports, * per week.....		2 26	Assistant administrator..... do.....		2
Superintendent of sorting mineral*, per week.....		2 12	Chief of excavations..... do.....		2
Weigher of pyrites*..... do.....		2 12	Chief of water service..... do.....		3
Oil distributor*..... do.....		2 12	Chief of vitriol service..... do.....		2
Machinist*..... do.....		2 47	Superintendent of smelting, per week.....		12
			Chief of copper refinery per week.....		2
			Chief of metal calcination do.....		2

* With lodging and wood at the mine.

† By turns day and night.

‡ Plus \$1.27 per batch of mineral turned out of extra furnace.

Rate of wage per day or week for permanent laborers in copper and sulphur mines, &c.—Cont'd.

Occupations.	Hours.	Wages.	Occupation.	Hours.	Wages.
FOREST DEPARTMENT.			FURNACES.		
First forest guard .. per week ..		\$2 36	Chief of sorters ..	10	\$0 33
Second forest guard .. do ..		2 02	Do ..	10	31½
SUBTERRANEAN DEPARTMENT.			Do ..	10	30
Chief miners .. per day ..		24½	Chief of impastation ..	10	31
Miners .. do ..	8	24½	Assistant of impastation ..	10	24½
Constructors (of defenses):			Pilers for roasting ..	10	34½
First class ..	8	28½	Sulphur gatherers ..	10	24½
Second class ..	8	16½	Clay workers:		
Masons ..	8	19½	First class ..	10	20
Excavators:			Second class ..	10	16½
First class ..	8	15	Third class ..	10	13½
Second class ..	8	13	Fourth class ..	10	10
Carriers of mineral ..	8	15	Watermen ..	10	24½
Tenders of extracting-machine ..	8	19½	Washers ..	10	24½
Handlers of mineral ..	8	19½	Vitriol makers ..	10	24½
Powder carriers ..	8	16½	Founders, first class ..	8	32
Sorters ..	8	19½	Founders' smelters, second class ..	8	29½
Separators ..	8	19½	Founders' smelters, third class ..	8	27
Runners ..	8	19½	Copper refiners ..	8	29
Carpenters ..		29½	Furnace guards ..	8	34
Truck-makers ..		26½	Coal measurers ..	10	29
Assistants of same ..		24½	Laborers:		
Day laborers ..		25½	First class ..	10	29½
Do ..		23	Second class ..	10	24½
Smith ..	8	30	Machinists ..	12	33
Do ..	8	23	Masons ..	12	29½
Do ..	8	21	Smiths:		
Do ..	8	20	First class ..	12	34
Machinist ..	12	35½	Second class ..	12	29½
Do ..	12	33½	Dispensary servant ..	12	29
			Furnace guards (night) ..	12	17½

CORPORATION EMPLOYÉS.

Annual salaries of employés in the municipal administration of the city of Venice.

Occupations.	Number individ- uals employed.	Salaries.	Occupation.	Number individ- uals employed.	Salaries.
SECRETARY.			SANITARY OFFICE.		
Secretary ..	1	\$1,158 00	Chief municipal physician ..	1	636 90
Assistants:			Assistant ..	1	386 00
First class ..	4	772 00	Sanitary officers ..	3	270 20
Second class ..	3	579 00	Veterinary officers ..	1	318 45
Third class ..	2	482 50	Temporary clerk ..	1	246 46
Fourth class ..	2	289 50			
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.			OFFICE OF CONCILIATION.		
Chief comptroller ..	1	849 20	Chancellor ..	1	386 00
Assistant comptroller ..	1	636 90	Vice-chancellor ..	1	289 50
Accountants:			OFFICE OF POPULATION.		
First class ..	2	424 60	Director ..	1	579 00
Second class ..	2	405 60	Conservator ..	1	485 50
Third class ..	2	366 70	Clerks:		
Fourth class ..	2	318 45	First class ..	7	405 60
Fifth class ..	2	279 85	Second class ..	8	366 70
ENGINEERS.			Third class ..	12	318 45
Chief engineer ..	1	849 20	Fourth class ..	15	289 50
Engineer ..	1	636 90	Fifth class ..	16	250 90
Engineers ..	2	598 00			
Assistant engineer ..	1	424 60	EXTRAS.		
Assistants:			To acting economo ..		115 80
First class ..	3	424 60	Do ..		57 99
Second class ..	4	366 70			
Draftsman ..	1	405 60			

Annual salaries of employes in the municipal administration of the city of Venice—Continued.

Occupations.	Number individuals employed.	Salaries.	Occupations.	Number individuals employed.	Salaries.
EXTRAS—Continued.			TEMPORARY EMPLOYÉS.		
To acting stenographer			Verifiers of St. Martin (house) ..	2	\$221 4
To suppressed director of population office		\$144 75	Expert for fish market	1	211 2
Assistant		59 83	Expert for vegetable market		173 4
			Boatman		211 2
			Do.		176 1
SERVICE.			BUTCHERY.		
Ushers, first class	2	\$241 25	Keeper	1	211 2
Ushers of gas control	1	212 31	Servants	5	140 8
Ushers, second class	15	202 65	Expert	1	211 2
Keepers of the municipal palaces ..	2	202 65	Grave-diggers	10	176 1
Ushers	3	212 30	Boatmen	4	176 1
Keeper of cemetery	1	193 00	Keeper of Sta. Elena	1	105 6
Messengers	5	212 30			
Porters	4	164 05	MENDICITY.		
Gondollers	2	135 00	Inspector	1	281 7
			Servant	1	88 0
DETACHED OFFICES.			OCTROI REVISION.		
Inspector of cemetery	1	386 00	Chief	1	457 1
Storekeeper (petroleum)	1	407 03	Outside inspector	1	482 5
Vice storekeeper	1	281 78	Revisers	2	347 4
Boatmen	2	176 10	Boatmen	2	176 1

PUBLIC WORKS.

Rates of wages per day allowed by the municipality of Venice for labor on the public work of the city.

[These rates include an allowance of 10 per cent. to the contractor, and the discount allowance to the laborer is often more.]

Occupations.	Wages.	Occupations.	Wages.
Sounder.	\$0 83	Plasterers:	
Assistant	43	Foreman	\$1 13
Navvies, foreman	48½	First class	78
Common	24	Second class	59
Carter	29½	Third class	40
Carter and navvy, second class	29½	Laborer and boy	21
Bargemen:		Pavers:	
Foreman	85	Foreman	87
First class	59½	First class	59
Second class	48½	Second class	48
Third class	43	Common laborer	35
Boatman (small boats)	39½	Boy	21
Masons:		Well-diggers:	
Foreman	86½	Foreman	87
First class	58	First class	59
Second class	43	Second class	48
Third class	35	Common laborer	35
Common laborers:		Boy	21
First class	35	Wood sawyers:	
Second class	29½	First class	68
Third class	21	Second class	48
Stone-cutters:		Veneers:	
Foreman	90	Foreman	1 04
First class	69½	First class	78
Second class	54	Second class	48
Third class	40	Boy	21
Boy	21	Carpenters and joiners:	
Sawyers of stone and marble:		Foreman	87
First class	69½	First class	59
Second class	52	Second class	56
Boy	21	Third class	36
		Boy	21

Rates of wages per day allowed by the municipality of Venice, &c.—Continued.

Occupation.	Wages.	Occupation.	Wages.
Carpenters (rough):		Tinners:	
Foreman	\$0 87	First class	\$0 69
First class	67	Second class	48
Second class	52	Boy	21
Third class	35	Pump and pipe makers and layers for	
Boy	21	gas and water:	
Boat-builders:		Foreman	1 21
Foreman	87	First class	89
First class	69	Second class	69
Boy	21	Boy	21
Calkers:		Painters and paper-hangers:	
First class	87	Foreman	1 04
Second class	69	First class	69
Boy	21	Second class	48
Smiths:		Boy	21
Foreman	87	Uphosterer:	
First class	65	Foreman	1 04
Second class	55	First class	69
Third class	41	Second class	48
Boy	21	Seamstress	29
		Boy	21

FOOD PRICES.

Average retail prices of the principal objects of consumption in the market of Venice.

NOTE.—These prices are those of the small retail trade, and in kilograms, and show the cost to the laborer, who provides himself in this way almost without exception.

Articles.	Retail price.	Articles.	Retail price.
Beef:		Vetches per kilogram ..	\$0 04
Hind quarter per kilogram*	\$0 35	Peas do	08
Fore quarter do	31	Tomatoes do	04
Fillet do	50	Turnips do	02½
Heifer do	27	Cabbages apiece	02½
Veal do	44	Squashes do	½ to 01
Mutton do	29	Celery 3 plants	05
Mutton (cut) do	23	Spinach per kilogram ..	06
Beef liver do	42½	Fruit:	
Beef sweetbreads do	48	Peaches, yellow:	
Poultry, Turkey do	15	Verone do	15
Chickens:		Venetian do	11
Large apiece	44	Ordinary do	08
Small do	29	Apples do	07
Capon do	58	Fine, home grown do	05½
Pigeon do	19	Quinces do	05½
Flour:		Grapes:	
Superfine per kilogram ..	10	Fine white do	07
Ordinary do	08	Black do	06½
Common do	07	Pignola do	04
Maccaroni:		Common wine do	04½
Superfine do	15½	Coffee:	
Fine do	14½	Mocha do	90
Half fine do	13	Porto Rico do	75
Home made do	11	San Domingo do	67½
Rice:		Common do	55
First quality do	11½	Mixed do	47½
Foreign do	10	Sugar:	
Ordinary do	08½	Powdered do	35
di Polesine do	09½	Loaf do	37
di Piedmont do	10	Middling do	31
Middling do	09	Havana, brown do	28
Potatoes do	03	Common, brown do	27
di Tiume do	04	Milk per liter	05
Sweet do	04½	Butter per kilogram ..	48½
Beans:		Cheese do	77
Large white do	08	Salted provisions do	77
Small white do	04	Oil (olive):	
Large red do	09½	Superfine do	42½
Small red do	05	Middling do	38½
String beans do	08	Common do	23

* The kilogram = 2.2046 pounds; 1 liter = 1.0567 quarts.

Average retail price of the principal objects of consumption in the market of Venice—Cont'

Articles.	Retail price.	Articles.	Retail price.
Wood per kilogram..	\$0 07	Milk (double cream)..... per liter..	\$0 01
Coke do.	11	Eggs per 100 ..	1 1/2
Petroleum per liter..	11	Eggs, superior quality .. do.	1 1/2
Fresh pork per kilogram..	31	Cheese:	
Bacon do.	28	Lodigiono per kilogram..	0 1/2
Ham do.	42 1/2	Ermenthaler do.	0 1/2
Herrings:		Common do.	0 1/2
Dutch apiece..	06	Lemons and oranges apiece..	01 to 0 1/2
Second quality do.	03	Mandarins do.	01 to 0 1/2
In oil do.	09 1/2	Preserved fruit.....	
Codfish (dry)..... per kilogram..	28	Sardines:	
Anchovies one box	09 1/2	In oil apiece..	0 1/2
Chestnuts per kilogram..	08	Salted per 100 ..	0 1/2
Second quality do.	04 1/2	Salted per keg ..	1 1/2
Biscotelli de Bologna.....	11 1/2	Wood:	
Oats do.	04	Istriax per 1,000 faggots..	2
Rye do.	03 1/2	Seasoned do.	1 1/2
Barley (home-grown)..... do.	08	Forest do.	1 1/2
Superior do.	14	White pine per 100 faggots..	2
Flour bread do.	08 1/2	Charcoal:	
Superfine do.	11 1/2	Ash per kilogram..	0 1/2
Eye bread do.	08 1/2	Ordinary do.	0 1/2
Bran, mixed do.	04 1/2	Coke per quintal ..	1 1/2
Vinegar:		Coal (fossil)..... do.	1 1/2
First quality per liter..	15 1/2		
Third quality do.	08		

Market prices of the common kinds of fish and shell-fish consumed by the population of Venice.

Kind of fish.	Lowest.	Highest.	Kind of fish.	Lowest.	Highest.
Sardines per kilogram..	\$0 09	\$0 77	Sgombro per kilogram..	\$0 04	\$0 04
Sardelle do.	09	77	Donzela do.	09 1/2	0 1/2
Paeserini do.	11 1/2	19	Shell-fish:		
Orada do.	19	77	Granisporo do.	01	0
Volpina do.	19	77	Masaneta do.	13 1/2	14 1/2
Gò do.	14 1/2	19	Moleche do.	14 1/2	14 1/2
Paganati do.	09 1/2	19	Schile do.	9 1/2	9 1/2
Marsconi do.	14 1/2	19	Sepia do.	06	06
Maridola do.	11 1/2	19	Piocio do.	11 1/2	11 1/2
Salpa do.	15 1/2	19	Pettini do.	02	02
Anzoleto do.	11 1/2	19	Ostreche apiece..	02	02
Lovo do.	19	19	Sardoni per kilogram..	24	24

FLORENCE.

REPORT BY CONSUL WELSH, OF FLORENCE.

Knowing that the relative condition of the industrial classes in t United States, as compared with the industrial classes in other countries is at this time a subject of much interest to the people of the United States, I venture to submit to the Department the following statement as the result of investigation.

The tables appended will show the salaries and wages given from t highest civil, military, and naval officer to the ordinary uneducated day-laborer.

These tables are collected from official and reliable sources.

The question as to whether it would not be beneficial to control law the right of employing women and children has been open sin 1875, and attempts have been unsuccessfully made to pass a law to control such labor.

Both on the 14th February, 1877, and the 25th July, 1879, circulars

were addressed by the minister of agriculture, industry, and commerce to the prefects of the Kingdom, but the replies to the circulars were not such as to indicate that the employers would be willing that a law controlling female and children's labor should go into force.

The Government then decided to submit the question to the different chambers of commerce in a circular dated November 20, 1883. viz:

1st. Whether the employment of children should not be entirely forbidden until the age of nine years had been reached.

2d. That they then should only work a half day, five or six hours per day until the age of twelve or fourteen years.

3d. Whether, after that age, it would not be beneficial to prohibit their employment on Sundays and at night-time until the age of sixteen.

The opinions expressed by the different chambers of commerce may be described as follows:

1st. To prohibit entirely the employment of children at manual labor until they may have arrived at the age of ten years; to forbid their employment on Sundays or at night-time until they may have arrived at the age of fifteen years.

2d. To organize committees in the provinces to superintend the execution of the law.

It is to be hoped that such action will be taken that the employment of children may be controlled, and then many at present unavoidable abuses done away with.

In regard to employment throughout Italy at present, women work at spinning and weaving (silk, cotton, and wool), in hemp and paper mills, and in this district principally in making straw plaits and braids. They are also largely employed in the fields and vegetable gardens or truck patches.

One finds children working at all trades, but few are under ten years of age.

The average hours of work are: Fifteen hours from the twenty-four in the summer, with two hours for meals allowed from the fifteen; twelve hours from the twenty-four in the winter, with one hour and a half for meals allowed from the twelve.

Except in foundries, where the necessity exists, and night and day hands are employed, night work after 9 o'clock is the exception.

Sundays are universally used by the working classes as days of recreation; and the more important holidays, with what are called name days, or the day of the saint the children take their names from, are strictly observed, particularly in the south of Italy.

In and in the neighborhood of Florence women are paid from 10 to 22 cents per day, children from 10 to 40 cents per week, or for odd jobs 10 to 17 cents per day; the ordinary labor of men is valued at from 30 to 60 cents per day.

In woollen mills the hands employed are males to females as 60 to 40. In cotton mills women predominate in the same ratio. In the straw trade 80 women are employed to every 20 men.

In regard to the general health of the working classes in Tuscany it can be said to be good. However, certain trades produce certain diseases, just as in the United States or elsewhere, and here in the cities and towns a lack of proper nourishment may add to the tendency to disease.

Drunkenness prevails but to a slight extent among the working classes. The prevailing vice is gambling. Gambling is nourished by

the Italian Government in its weekly lotteries, which are always attractive to the poor.

The predominating religion is the Roman Catholic, and in Tuscan the working classes pay much attention to their religious duties, although swearing and obscene language are dreadfully prevalent.

The food of the workmen is simple in the extreme and its staple throughout Italy is the polenta, which corresponds to our Indian meal. A cup of bad coffee in the early morning serves till noon, when a meal of broad beans, cooked in olive oil or hog's grease, or polenta, boiled or fried, with a small allowance of wine, is eaten, and the pranzo, or dinner, is taken in the evening when work is finished, and is of very much the same nature as the noon-day meal, with the exception that some salted fish or porridge is added, with cabbage or other greens.

I append a table showing about the amount of food eaten by an adult and the approximate cost thereof.

Fresh meat is but seldom eaten, even by the skilled mechanic. Vegetables and fruit, however, are at times so plentiful as to be accessible to the poorest. Macaroni, which is popularly supposed in America to be the staple food of Italy, is in reality only accessible to the comparatively rich.

The farmers and farm-laborers in Tuscany, in many cases, arrive at great age, and are generally very healthy. In the cities the average life is lower.

A dispatch sent the Department under date of the 13th December 1883, and numbered 47, will have given an insight into the death-rate and the prevailing diseases in this district.

The table, No. 3, will show the approximate number of people employed in the several industries, and with soldiers, Government and railway employés, and prisoners they constitute about one-sixth of the population.

The laboring classes are generally well and neatly clad, taking usually the thrown-off clothes of their superiors and arranging them to fit themselves. The local costumes, which were very picturesque, are things of the past, except in some few localities in the south.

The working classes are not well-housed; indeed, they are miserably housed, living in the country in damp, badly ventilated hovels, and in the cities crowded together in large but badly ventilated and drained houses in the worst quarters. With all these drawbacks they are clean and may also be said to be healthy.

The working classes cannot be said, as yet, to be educated, but more attention is given each year to the education of the masses.

Enlisted or drafted men in the army are not allowed to leave the color until able to read and write, and a system of schools throughout the country is about to be adopted for the compulsory education of all children. Steps in this direction have to be taken cautiously by the Government, as strong prejudices exist in the minds of the people against a liberal education, and in the minds of some against any education whatever, except that which is inculcated by the Church.

WM. L. WELSH,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Florence, Italy, February 11, 1884.

Report on salaries and wages in Italy, particularly the district of Florence.

CIVIL OFFICERS.

Grade.	Class.	Per year.		Remarks.
		Lire.	Dollars.	
<i>Ministry of the Interior.</i>				
Director-general of the prisons.....		9,000.00	1,800 00	And perquisites.
Directors chief of division	First	7,000.00	1,400 00	Do.
	Second	6,000.00	1,200 00	Do.
Inspectors-general	First	7,000.00	1,400 00	Do.
	Second	6,000.00	1,200 00	Do.
Chief sections.....	First	5,000.00	1,000 00	Do.
	Second	4,500.00	900 00	Do.
First secretaries	First	4,000.00	800 00	Do.
	Second	3,500.00	700 00	Do.
Secretaries.....	First	3,000.00	600 00	Do.
	Second	2,500.00	500 00	Do.
	Third	2,000.00	400 00	Do.
<i>ACCOUNTANTS.</i>				
Director chief		6,000.00	1,200 00	Do.
Auditors.....	First	5,000.00	1,000 00	Do.
	Second	4,500.00	900 00	Do.
Accountants.....	First	4,000.00	800 00	Do.
	Second	3,500.00	700 00	Do.
	Third	3,000.00	600 00	Do.
Clerks	First	2,500.00	500 00	Do.
	Second	2,000.00	400 00	Do.
<i>UNDER OFFICERS.</i>				
Directors		4,000.00	800 00	Do.
Archive keepers.....	First	3,500.00	700 00	Do.
	Second	3,000.00	600 00	Do.
	Third	2,500.00	500 00	Do.
Clerks		2,000.00	400 00	Do.
<i>Civil service.</i>				
Prefects	First	12,000.00	2,400 00	Dwelling, servants, perquisites, and entertainment fund.
	Second	10,000.00	2,000 00	Do.
	Third	9,000.00	1,800 00	Do.
Counselors.....	First	7,000.00	1,400 00	Do.
	Second	6,000.00	1,200 00	Do.
Vice-prefects and counselors.....	First	5,000.00	1,000 00	Dwelling, servants, and perquisites.
	Second	4,500.00	900 00	Do.
Vice-prefects and counselors, second category.	First	4,000.00	800 00	Do.
	Second	3,500.00	700 00	Do.
Secretaries	First	3,000.00	600 00	And perquisites.
	Second	2,500.00	500 00	Do.
	Third	2,000.00	400 00	Do.
Under secretaries.....		1,500.00	300 00	Do.
Accountants.....	First	4,000.00	800 00	Do.
	Second	3,500.00	700 00	Do.
Clerks	First	2,500.00	500 00	Do.
	Second	2,000.00	400 00	Do.
	Third	1,500.00	300 00	Do.
<i>UNDER OFFICERS.</i>				
Archives keepers.....	First	3,500.00	700 00	Do.
	Second	3,000.00	600 00	Do.
Clerks	First	2,000.00	400 00	Do.
	Second	1,500.00	300 00	Do.
<i>Council of state.</i>				
Under secretaries.....	First	4,000.00	800 00	Do.
	Second	3,500.00	700 00	Do.
Clerks	First	3,000.00	600 00	Do.
	Second	2,500.00	500 00	Do.
	Third	2,000.00	400 00	Do.

Report on salaries and wages in Italy, particularly the district of Florence—Continued.

CIVIL OFFICERS—Continued.

Grade.	Class.	Per year.		Remarks.
		Lira.	Dollars.	
<i>Archives of state.</i>				
Chief archives keepers.....	First.....	7,000.00	1,400 00	And perquisites.
	Second.....	6,000.00	1,200 00	Do.
First archives keepers.....	First.....	5,000.00	1,000 00	Do.
	Second.....	4,500.00	900 00	Do.
Archives keepers.....	First.....	4,000.00	800 00	Do.
	Second.....	3,500.00	700 00	Do.
	Third.....	3,000.00	600 00	Do.
Under archives keepers.....	First.....	2,500.00	500 00	Do.
	Second.....	2,000.00	400 00	Do.
	Third.....	1,500.00	300 00	Do.
Registrars.....	First.....	3,000.00	600 00	Do.
	Second.....	2,500.00	500 00	Do.
	Third.....	2,000.00	400 00	Do.
Copyists.....		1,500.00	300 00	Do.
<i>Prisons.</i>				
Directors.....	First.....	5,000.00	1,000 00	Dwelling, fuel, wa ants, and perquisi
	Second.....	4,500.00	900 00	Do.
	Third.....	4,000.00	800 00	Do.
	Fourth.....	3,500.00	700 00	Do.
Vice-directors.....		3,000.00	600 00	Do.
Accountants.....		2,500.00	500 00	And perquisites.
Clerks.....	First.....	2,000.00	400 00	Do.
	Second.....	1,500.00	300 00	Do.
<i>Hospitals for venereal diseases.</i>				
Directors.....	First.....	3,500.00	700 00	Do.
	Second.....	3,000.00	600 00	Do.
Accountants.....		2,500.00	500 00	Do.
Clerks.....	First.....	2,000.00	400 00	Do.
	Second.....	1,500.00	300 00	Do.
<i>Public surety.</i>				
Chiefs of police.....	First.....	7,000.00	1,400 00	Traveling expens uniform, and per sites.
	Second.....	6,000.00	1,200 00	Do.
Inspectors.....	First.....	5,000.00	1,000 00	Do.
	Second.....	4,000.00	800 00	Do.
	Third.....	3,500.00	700 00	Do.
Vice-inspectors, 1st category.....	First.....	3,000.00	600 00	Do.
Delegates, 2d category.....	do.....	3,000.00	600 00	Do.
Vice-inspectors, 1st category.....	Second.....	2,500.00	500 00	Do.
Delegates, 2d category.....	do.....	2,500.00	500 00	Do.
Vice-inspectors, 1st category.....	Third.....	2,000.00	400 00	Do.
Delegates, 2d category.....	do.....	2,000.00	400 00	Do.
2d category.....	Fourth.....	1,500.00	300.00	Do.
<i>Administration of the royal Italian lottery.</i>				
Directors.....	First.....	6,000.00	1,200 00	And perquisites.
	Second.....	5,500.00	1,100 00	Do.
	Third.....	5,000.00	1,000 00	Do.
Chief, section.....	First.....	5,000.00	1,000 00	Do.
	Second.....	4,500.00	900 00	Do.
Under directors.....		4,000.00	800 00	Do.
Chief secretaries.....		4,000.00	800 00	Do.
Secretaries.....	First.....	3,500.00	700 00	Do.
	Second.....	3,000.00	600 00	Do.
Vice-secretaries.....	First.....	2,500.00	500 00	Do.
	Second.....	2,000.00	400 00	Do.
	Third.....	1,500.00	300 00	Do.
Chief accountants.....		4,000.00	800 00	Do.
Accountants.....	First.....	3,500.00	700 00	Do.
	Second.....	3,000.00	600 00	Do.
Assistant accountants.....	First.....	2,500.00	500 00	Do.
	Second.....	2,000.00	400 00	Do.
	Third.....	1,500.00	300.00	Do.

Report on salaries and wages in Italy, particularly the district of Florence—Continued.

CIVIL OFFICERS—Continued.

Grade.	Class.	Per year.		Remarks.
		Lire.	Dollars.	
<i>Administration of the royal Italian lottery</i> —Continued.				
First comptrollers	First	4,000.00	800 00	And perquisites.
	Second	3,500.00	700 00	Do.
	Third	3,200.00	640 00	Do.
Second comptrollers	First	2,800.00	560 00	Do.
	Second	2,500.00	500 00	Do.
	Third	2,000.00	400 00	Do.
Comptrollers' clerks	First	1,800.00	360 00	Do.
	Second	1,500.00	300 00	Do.
	Third	1,200.00	240 00	Do.
Stamping clerks	First	1,100.00	220 00	Do.
	Second	1,000.00	200 00	Do.
	Third	900.00	180 00	Do.
Porters		800.00	160 00	Do.
<i>Royal Italian telegraphs.</i>				
Director-general		9,000.00	1,800 00	Do.
Inspectors-general		8,000.00	1,600 00	Do.
Auditor		7,000.00	1,400 00	Do.
Directors, chief of divisions		6,000.00	1,200 00	Do.
Directors of compartments		5,500.00	1,100 00	Do.
Inspectors		5,000.00	1,000 00	Do.
Under inspectors		3,000.00	600 00	Do.
Chief of sections		4,000.00	800 00	Do.
Secretaries		3,000.00	600 00	Do.
Chief of offices		2,500.00	500 00	Do.
Assistants		1,500.00	300 00	Do.
Female assistants		1,000.00	200 00	Do.
Clerks		1,200.00	240 00	Do.
Mechanics		2,500.00	500 00	Do.
Wire guards		900.00	192 00	Do.
Porters		1,100.00	220 00	Do.
Messengers				Lire 0.15 = \$0.03 each telegram.

ARMY.

General		15,000	3,000	Entertainment fund and perquisites.
Lieutenant-general		12,000	2,400	Do.
Major-general		9,000	1,800	And perquisites.
Colonel		7,000	1,400	Do.
Lieutenant-colonel		5,200	1,040	Do.
Major		4,400	880	Do.
Captain		3,200	640	Do.
Lieutenant		2,200	440	Do.
Under lieutenant		1,800	360	Do.
Bandmaster	First	1,225	245	Do.
	Second	1,005	201	Do.
Quartermaster major		925 to 1,000	185 to 200	Do.
Quartermaster		725	145	Do.
Sergeant trumpeter		690	138	Do.
Sergeant		615	123	Do.
Corporal major		480	96	Do.
Corporal trumpeter		445	89	Do.
Corporal		410	82	Do.
Trumpeter		390	78	Do.
Second corporal		370	74	Do.
Pioneer		370	74	Do.
Musician		390	78	Do.
Soldier		355	71	Do.
<i>Carabinieri.</i>				
Marshal		1,225	245	Do.
Quarter marshal		1,005	201	Do.
Brigadier		840	168	Do.
Vice-brigadier		715	143	Do.
Carabinieri		695	139	Do.
Apprentice		435	87	Do.

Report on salaries and wages in Italy, particularly the district of Florence—Continued

ARMY—Continued.

Rank.	Class.	Per year.		Remarks.
		Lire.	Dollars.	
<i>Professors and teachers of military schools.</i>				
Professors of literature and science.	First	4,000	800	And perquisites.
	Second	3,500	700	Do.
	Third	3,000	600	Do.
Assistants professors of literature and science.	First	2,500	500	Do.
	Second	2,000	400	Do.
Professors or teachers of drawings.	First	3,000	600	Do.
	Second	2,500	500	Do.
	Third	2,000	400	Do.
Assistants professors or teachers of drawings.	First	1,500	300	Do.
	Second	1,000	200	Do.
<i>Military justice.</i>				
Advocate-general		12,000	2,400	Do.
Substitute advocate-general	First	8,000	1,600	Do.
	Second	7,000	1,400	Do.
Fiscal advocate	First	6,000	1,200	Do.
	Second	5,000	1,000	Do.
Substitute fiscal advocate	First	3,500	700	Do.
	Second	3,000	600	Do.
	Third	2,500	500	Do.
Instructor officers				According to grade.
First secretary		5,000	1,000	And perquisites.
Secretary	First	3,500	700	Do.
	Second	3,000	600	Do.
Under secretary	First	2,500	500	Do.
	Second	2,000	400	Do.
Clerk		1,500	300	Do.
<i>Military apothecaries.</i>				
Inspector chemist		5,000	1,000	Do.
Director chemist		4,500	900	Do.
Chief apothecaries	First	4,000	800	Do.
	Second	3,500	700	Do.
Apothecaries	First	3,000	600	Do.
	Second	2,500	500	Do.
	Third	2,000	400	Do.
	Fourth	1,500	300	Do.
<i>Accountants of artillery and engineers.</i>				
Auditor	First	5,000	1,000	Do.
	Second	4,000	800	Do.
Comptrollers	First	3,500	700	Do.
	Second	3,000	600	Do.
Accountants	First	2,500	500	Do.
	Second	2,000	400	Do.
<i>Technical office of artillery and engineers.</i>				
Chief technical officer	First	4,000	800	Do.
	Second	3,500	700	Do.
	Third	3,000	600	Do.
Assistant technical officer	First	2,500	500	Do.
	Second	2,000	400	Do.
<i>Geographical and topographical engineers.</i>				
Chief geographical engineer	First	5,000	1,000	Do.
	Second	4,000	800	Do.
Geographical engineer	First	3,500	700	Do.
	Second	3,000	600	Do.
Assistant engineer	First	2,500	500	Do.
	Second	2,000	400	Do.
Chief topographical officer		5,000	1,000	Do.
Topographical officer	First	4,000	800	Do.
	Second	3,500	700	Do.
Assistant officer	First	3,000	600	Do.
	Second	2,500	500	Do.
Copyist	First	1,400	280	Do.
	Second	1,200	240	Do.
	Third	1,000	200	Do.
Messenger		1,000	200	Do.

Report on salaries and wages in Italy, particularly the district of Florence—Continued.

NAVY.

Rank.	Class.	Per year.		Remarks.
		Lire.	Dollars.	
Admiral		15,000.00	3,000 00	Perquisites, 3,000 lire, or \$600; entertainment fund.
Vice-admiral		12,000.00	2,400 00	Do.
Rear admiral		9,000.00	1,800 00	Do.
Captain of man-of-war		7,000.00	1,400 00	Perquisites, 400 lire, or \$80; entertainment fund.
Captain of frigate		5,200.00	1,040 00	Perquisites, 300 lire, or \$60; entertainment fund.
Captain of sloop		4,400.00	880 00	Do.
Lieutenant of man-of-war		3,200.00	640 00	Perquisites, 300 lire, or \$60.
Under lieutenant of man-of-war		2,200.00	440 00	Perquisites, 200 lire, or \$40.
Marine guard		1,800.00	360 00	Do.
Captain of frigate		5,200.00	1,040 00	Perquisites, 1,200 lire, or \$240.
Captain of sloop		4,400.00	880 00	Do.
Lieutenant		3,200.00	640 00	Perquisites, 1,000 lire, or \$200.
Under lieutenant		2,200.00	440 00	Perquisites, 900 lire, or \$180.
Marine guard		1,800.00	360 00	Do.
Comptroller		3,500.00	700 00	
Accountant		3,000.00	600 00	
First assistant accountant		2,500.00	500 00	
Second assistant accountant		2,000.00	400 00	
Chief apothecary		3,000.00	600 00	
Apothecary	First	2,500.00	500 00	
	Second	2,000.00	400 00	
Professor of literature and science	First	4,000.00	800 00	And perquisites.
	Second	3,500.00	700 00	Do.
	Third	3,000.00	600 00	Do.
Assistant professor of literature and science	First	2,500.00	500 00	Do.
	Second	2,000.00	400 00	Do.
Professor of drawing	First	3,000.00	600 00	Do.
	Second	2,500.00	500 00	Do.
	Third	2,000.00	400 00	Do.
Assistant professor of drawing	First	1,500.00	300 00	Do.
	Second	1,000.00	200 00	Do.
Inspector and captain of port		7,000.00	1,400 00	Do.
Captain of port	First	6,000.00	1,200 00	Do.
	Second	5,000.00	1,000 00	Do.
	Third	4,500.00	900 00	Do.
Officer of port	First	3,500.00	700 00	Do.
	Second	3,000.00	600 00	Do.
	Third	2,500.00	500 00	Do.
Clerk		2,000.00	400 00	Do.
First technical officer	First	4,000.00	800 00	Do.
	Second	3,500.00	700 00	Do.
	Third	3,000.00	600 00	Do.
Technical officer	First	2,500.00	500 00	Do.
	Second	2,000.00	400 00	Do.
Under technical officer		1,500.00	300 00	Do.
CREW.				
Mariners:				
Pilot	First	1,115.00	223 00	And found.
Do	Second	910.00	182 00	Do.
Do	Third	765.00	153 00	Do.
Second pilot		585.00	117 00	Do.
Under pilot		475.00	95 00	Do.
Mariner A B	First	375.00	67 00	Do.
Do	Second	300.00	60 00	Do.
Do	Third	215.00	43 00	Do.
Boys		75.00	15 00	Do.
Quartermasters:				
Head steersman	First	1,115.00	223 00	Do.
Do	Second	910.00	182 00	Do.
Do	Third	765.00	153 00	Do.
Second steersman		585.00	117 00	Do.
Under steersman		475.00	95 00	Do.
Steersman		335.00	67 00	Do.

Report on salaries and wages in Italy, particularly the district of Florence—Continued.

NAVY—Continued.

Rank.	Class.	Per year.		Remarks.
		Lire.	Dollars.	
Cannoniers:				
Head cannonier.....	First.....	1,115. 00	223 00	And found.
Do.....	Second.....	910. 00	182 00	Do.
Do.....	Third.....	765. 00	153 00	Do.
Second cannonier.....		585. 00	117 00	Do.
Under cannonier.....		540. 00	108 00	Do.
Cannonier.....	First.....	380. 00	76 00	Do.
Do.....	Second.....	335. 00	67 00	Do.
Torpedo-men:				
Head torpedo-man.....	First.....	1,115. 00	223 00	
Do.....	Second.....	910. 00	182 00	Do.
Do.....	Third.....	765. 00	153 00	Do.
Second torpedo-man.....		585. 00	117 00	Do.
Under torpedo-man.....		540. 00	108 00	Do.
Torpedo-man.....	First.....	380. 00	76 00	Do.
Do.....	Second.....	335. 00	67 00	Do.
Machinists and firemen:				
Machinist.....	First.....	1,500. 00	300 00	
Do.....	Second.....	1,320. 00	264 00	Do.
Do.....	Third.....	840. 00	168 00	Do.
Head fireman.....		585. 00	117 00	Do.
Under fireman.....		475. 00	95 00	Do.
Fireman.....	First.....	365. 00	73 00	Do.
Do.....	Second.....	330. 00	66 00	Do.
Help machinist.....		215. 00	43 00	Do.
Assistants on board	First.....	1,115. 00	223 00	Do.
	Second.....	910. 00	182 00	Do.
	Third.....	765. 00	153 00	Do.
Workmen:				
Foreman.....	First.....	1,115. 00	223 00	
Do.....	Second.....	910. 00	182 00	Do.
Do.....	Third.....	765. 00	153 00	Do.
Under foreman.....		475. 00	95 00	Do.
Workman.....	First.....	395. 00	79 00	Do.
Do.....	Second.....	330. 00	66 00	Do.
Musicians and trumpeters:				
Bandmaster.....		1,115. 00	223 00	
Under chief.....		765. 00	153 00	Do.
Chief trumpeter.....		585. 00	117 00	Do.
Under chief trumpeters.....		475. 00	95 00	Do.
Musician and trumpeter.....		335. 00	67 00	Do.
Overseers of infirmary:				
Overseer of infirmary.....	First.....	1,115. 00	223 00	Do.
Do.....	Second.....	910. 00	182 00	Do.
Do.....	Third.....	765. 00	153 00	Do.
Second overseer of infirmary.....		585. 00	117 00	Do.
Under chief of infirmary.....		475. 00	95 00	Do.
Nurses.....	First.....	335. 00	67 00	Do.
Do.....	Second.....	300. 00	60 00	Do.

RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS.

Chief section.....	First.....	6,600. 00	1,320 00	Pension after twenty-five years' service and perquisites.
	Second.....	6,000. 00	1,200 00	Do.
Inspector, central.....	First.....	6,000. 00	1,200 00	Do.
	Second.....	5,400. 00	1,080 00	Do.
Secretary.....	First.....	4,200. 00	840 00	Do.
Secretary, keeper of archives.....		3,600. 00	720 00	Do.
Secretary.....	Second.....	3,000. 00	600 00	Do.
	Third.....	2,400. 00	480 00	Do.
Chief registrar.....		2,400. 00	480 00	Do.
Assistant registrar.....		2,400. 00	480 00	Do.
Technical secretary.....		3,000. 00	600 00	Do.
Keeper of technical archives.....		1,800. 00	360 00	Do.
Chief clerks.....		2,100. 00	420 00	Do.
Clerks.....	First.....	1,800. 00	360 00	Do.
	Second.....	1,500. 00	300 00	Do.
	Third.....	1,200. 00	240 00	Do.
Legal counselors.....		12,000. 00	2,400 00	Do.

Report on salaries and wages in Italy, particularly the district of Florence—Continued.

RAILWAY EMPLOYÉES—Continued.

Employés.	Class.	Per year.		Remarks.
		Lire.	Dollars.	
Sanitary inspectors.....		2,000.00	400 00	Pension after twenty-five years' service and perquisites.
Physicians.....		960.00	192 00	Do.
Chief accountants.....		6,000.00	1,200 00	Do.
Controlling inspectors.....		4,200.00	840 00	Do.
Assistant accountants.....		3,600.00	720 00	Do.
Messengers.....	First.....	1,380.00	276 00	Do.
	Second.....	1,200.00	240 00	Do.
Doorkeepers.....		1,200.00	240 00	Do.
Messengers.....	Third.....	1,080.00	216 00	Do.
	Fourth.....	960.00	192 00	Do.
Porters.....		840.00	168 00	Do.
Chief cashier.....		8,000.00	1,600 00	Do.
Assistant cashier.....	First.....	3,600.00	720 00	Do.
	Second.....	3,300.00	660 00	Do.
Clerks.....	First.....	3,000.00	600 00	Do.
	Second.....	2,400.00	480 00	Do.
	Third.....	2,100.00	420 00	Do.
	Fourth.....	1,800.00	360 00	Do.
	Fifth.....	1,500.00	300 00	Do.
Paymaster.....		3,300.00	660 00	Do.
Assistant paymaster.....		2,400.00	480 00	Do.
Chief services.....		12,000.00	2,400 00	Do.
Under chief.....		10,000.00	2,000 00	Do.
Inspectors of section.....		6,600.00	1,320 00	Do.
Under inspectors.....		6,000.00	1,200 00	Do.
Inspectors of line.....		3,600.00	720 00	Do.
Assistant inspectors of line.....		2,100.00	420 00	Do.
Distributor of cars.....		2,100.00	420 00	Do.
Chief stations.....		3,000.00	600 00	Do.
Chief stations, first category.....	First.....	2,700.00	540 00	Do.
Chief stations, second category.....	do.....	2,400.00	480 00	Do.
Chief stations, first category.....	Second.....	2,100.00	420 00	Do.
Chief stations, second category.....	do.....	1,800.00	360 00	Do.
Chief stations.....	Third.....	1,500.00	300 00	Pension after twenty-five years' service.
	Fourth.....	1,200.00	240 00	Do.
Managers.....	First.....	2,700.00	540 00	Do.
	Second.....	2,400.00	480 00	Do.
Chief clerks.....		2,100.00	420 00	Do.
Clerks.....	First.....	1,800.00	360 00	Do.
	Second.....	1,500.00	300 00	Do.
	Third.....	1,200.00	240 00	Do.
Guards and laborers.....		1,080.00	216 00	Do.
Clerks, registrars of the movable material.....		1,080.00	216 00	Do.
Assistants, registrars of the movable material.....		825.00	165 00	Do.
Assistants, registrars of merchandise.....	First.....	1,200.00	240 00	Do.
	Second.....	1,080.00	216 00	Do.
Guardian of merchandise.....		915.00	183 00	Do.
Chief.....	First.....	1,200.00	240 00	Do.
	Second.....	1,080.00	216 00	Do.
Under chief.....		915.00	183 00	Do.
Chief guards.....		1,030.00	216 00	Do.
Guards.....		730.00	146 00	Do.
Guard's interpreters.....		1,100.00	220 00	Do.
Chief travelers.....		2,400.00	480 00	Do.
Comptrollers of trains.....		1,500.00	300 00	Do.
Conductors.....	First.....	1,200.00	240 00	Do.
	Second.....	1,080.00	216 00	Do.
Convoys.....	First.....	1,020.00	204 00	Do.
	Second.....	900.00	180 00	Do.
Brakemen.....		780.00	156 00	Do.
Assistant brakemen.....		730.00	146 00	Do.
Porter's brakemen.....		805.00	161 00	Do.
Weighers of luggage.....		805.00	161 00	Do.
Chief lamplighters and lampists.....	First.....	1,325.00	265 00	Do.
	Second.....	1,095.00	219 00	Do.
	Third.....	1,025.00	205 00	Do.
	Fourth.....	915.00	183 00	Do.
Lamplighters.....		805.00	161 00	Do.
Gas workmen.....	First.....	1,325.00	265 00	Do.
	Second.....	1,095.00	219 00	Do.
Porters.....	First.....	730.00	146 00	Do.
	Second.....	620.00	124 00	Do.
W. keepers.....		182.00	36 50	Do.
		19 000 00	2 400 00	Do.

Report on salaries and wages in Italy, particularly the district of Florence—Continued

RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS—Continued.

Employés.	Class.	Per year.		Remarks.
		Lire.	Dollars.	
Engineer, chief of traction		6,600.00	1,320 00	Pension after twenty five years' service.
Engineer, chief of material		6,600.00	1,320 00	Do.
Engineer, chief of office		4,800.00	960 00	Do.
Engineers, inspectors, chief	First	6,000.00	1,200 00	Do.
	Second	5,400.00	1,080 00	Do.
Chief engineer of workshops		6,000.00	1,200 00	Do.
Engineer of traction		4,200.00	840 00	Do.
Engineer	First	3,600.00	720 00	Do.
	Second	3,000.00	600 00	Do.
	Third	2,400.00	480 00	Do.
Assayer		2,400.00	480 00	Do.
Chief engineer		3,300.00	660 00	Do.
Designer	First	2,100.00	420 00	Do.
	Second	1,800.00	360 00	Do.
	Third	1,500.00	300 00	Do.
First accountant		4,800.00	960 00	Do.
Accountant	First	3,600.00	720 00	Do.
	Second	3,000.00	600 00	Do.
	Third	2,400.00	480 00	Do.
Copyists		1,095.00	219 00	Do.
Chief of workshops	First	4,800.00	960 00	Do.
	Second	3,600.00	720 00	Do.
	Third	3,000.00	600 00	Do.
Foremen, superintendent		3,600.00	720 00	Do.
Foremen	First	3,000.00	600 00	Do.
	Second	2,700.00	540 00	Do.
	Third	2,400.00	480 00	Do.
	Fourth	2,100.00	520 00	Do.
Chief depot	First	3,300.00	660 00	Do.
	Second	3,000.00	600 00	Do.
	Third	2,700.00	540 00	Do.
Under chief depot		2,400.00	480 00	Do.
Machinists	First	2,040.00	408 00	Do.
	Second	1,805.00	360 00	Do.
	Third	1,560.00	312 00	Do.
	Fourth	1,320.00	264 00	Do.
Firemen	First	1,080.00	216 00	Do.
	Second	960.00	192 00	Do.
	Third	1,560.00	312 00	Do.
	Fourth	1,320.00	264 00	Do.
	Fifth	1,080.00	216 00	Do.
Chief pointsmen	First	1,095.00	219 00	Do.
	Second	683.50	136 70	Do.
First pointsmen		620.50	124 10	Do.
Pointsmen	First	547.50	109 50	Do.
	Second	511.00	102 20	Do.
	Third	474.50	94 90	Do.
Guardians	First	584.00	116 80	Do.
	Second	547.50	109 50	Do.
Female guardians		146.00	29 20	Do.
Chief of telegraphic service		7,200.00	1,440 00	Do.
Inspectors and secretaries		3,600.00	720 00	Do.
Accountants	Second	3,000.00	600 00	Do.
Clerk's accountants	First	1,800.00	360 00	Do.
	Second	1,500.00	300 00	Do.
Chief clerks		2,100.00	420 00	Do.
Telegraphic clerks	First	1,800.00	360 00	Do.
Do	Second	1,500.00	300 00	Do.
	Third	1,200.00	240 00	Do.
Daily laborers		1,095.00	219 00	Do.
Mechanics' watchmen	First	1,800.00	360 00	Do.
	Second	1,500.00	300 00	Do.
Wire guards		1,095.00	219 00	Do.
Messengers	First	1,025.00	205 00	Do.
	Second	912.50	182 50	Do.
	Third	730.00	146 00	Do.
Warehouse keeper	First	3,600.00	720 00	Do.
	Second	3,000.00	600 00	Do.
	Third	2,700.00	540 00	Do.
Assistant keeper		2,400.00	480 00	Do.
Chief clerks		2,100.00	420 00	Do.
Clerks	First	1,800.00	360 00	Do.
	Second	1,500.00	300 00	Do.
	Third	1,200.00	240 00	Do.
Coal carriers		730.00	146 00	Do.
Carriers		730.00	146 00	Do.

Report on salaries and wages in Italy, particularly the district of Florence—Continued

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES—Continued.

Employés.	Per day.		Remarks.
	Lire.	Dollars.	
<i>Railway workshops—material and traction.</i>			
Adjusters	2.40 to 5.20	0 48 to 1 04	
Turners	1.80 6.00	36 1 20	
Toolkeepers	2.00 5.20	40 1 04	
Steelyard-makers	2.60 4.00	52 80	
Forgers	2.40 6.00	48 1 20	
Braziers	1.60 6.00	32 1 20	
Blacksmiths' assistants	2.00 2.60	40 52	
Coppersmiths	3.00 5.50	60 1 10	
Iron-founders	2.40 5.00	48 1 00.	
Carpenters	1.60 5.50	32 1 10	
Sawyers	2.40 3.60	48 72	
Varnishers	2.00 6.00	40 1 20	
Trunk-makers	2.00 4.60	40 1 02	
Lamp-makers	1.00 6.00	20 1 20	
Elevator hands	2.20 4.00	44 80	
Examiners	3.00 3.40	60 68	
Anointing hands	2.60 2.80	52 56	
Polishers	2.20 3.20	44 64	
Laborers	1.80 4.40	36 88	
Guards	2.20 3.00	44 60	
<i>Railway depots—material and traction.</i>			
Adjusters	1.20 5.00	24 1 00	
Turners	2.00 4.20	40 84	
Toolkeepers	2.00 3.40	40 68	
Riggers	3.80 4.80	76 96	
Forgers	2.40 4.80	48 96	
Braziers	2.80 4.80	56 96	
Blacksmiths' helpers	2.00 2.40	40 48	
Coppersmiths	1.80 4.20	36 84	
Carpenters	2.40 5.40	48 1 08	
Varnishers	2.60 3.40	52 68	
Trunk-makers	2.80 3.80	56 76	
Lamp-makers	1.00 3.80	20 76	
Elevator hands	2.00 3.60	40 72	
Examiners	2.40 4.40	48 84	
Anointing hands	2.00 3.25	40 65	
Polishers	1.80 3.00	36 60	
Laborers	1.80 3.40	36 68	
Lamp-lighters	2.00 3.00	40 60	
Divers	0.60 2.80	12 56	
Guards	2.00 3.00	40 60	
Watchmen	2.40 2.60	48 52	
Porters	2.00 3.00	40 60	
Foreman	6.00	1 20	
Assistant	4.00	80	
Night guards	2.40	48	
Day guards	2.00	40	
Iron-planer	2.80 3.00	56 60	
Iron-sawyer	2.60	52	
Trepanning hands	1.80 2.00	36 40	
Corporal adjuster	4.20	84	
Corporal forger	4.20	84	
Corporal brazier	4.20	84	
Corporal carpenter	4.20	84	
Corporal sawyer	3.00	60	
Corporal laborer	3.00	60	

GENERAL TRADES.

Apothecaries' employés	2.50 to 4.50	0 50 to 0 90	
Bakers	2.00 4.00	40 80	
Bar-tenders	2 50 3.00	50 60	
Barbers	3.00 4.00	60 80	
Bedstead makers	3.00 4.00	60 80	
Bell-hangers	2 50 3.50	50 70	
Blacksmiths	3.00 3.50	60 70	
Blacksmiths' helpers	1.50 2.50	30 50	
Boothblacks	1.50 3.50	30 70	Earnings.

Report on salaries and wages in Italy, particularly the district of Florence—Continued.

GENERAL TRADES—Continued.

Employés.	Per day.		Remarks.
	Lire.	Dollars.	
Book-keepers	3.50 to 10.00	0 70 to 2 00	
Book-binders	3.00 5.00	60 1 00	
Boot and shoe makers	2.00 4 50	40 80	
Bottlers	2.50 3.50	50 70	
Boys of fourteen years or over	.50 1.00	10 20	
Brick-layers	2 50 3.50	50 70	
Brewers' hands	2.50 3.50	50 70	
Bridge-builders	2.75 4.00	55 80	
Brush and broom makers	1.00 2.25	20 45	
Burnishers and polishers	2/50 4.00	50 80	
Butchers	2.00 4.00	40 80	
Butter-makers	1.75 2.75	35 55	
Brick-makers	3.25 3.75	65 75	
Brickyard hands	2.00 3.00	40 60	
Box-makers	2.00 3.50	40 70	
Builders	2.50 3 75	50 75	
Card-makers	2.25 3.25	45 65	
Cabmen	4.00 6.00	80 1 20	Average gaining.
Coachmen, hired	90.00 120.00	18 00 24 00	Per month.
Cigar-makers, male	2.20 3.50	44 75	
Cigar-makers, female	.80 1.75	15 35	
Coal carriers and stowers	1.50 2.50	30 50	
Compositors (printing)	3.00 9.00	50 1 80	
Confectioners' employés	3.50 4.50	70 90	
Cooks, male	2.00 4.00	40 80	With board.
Cooks, female	1.00 2.00	20 40	Do.
Cooks (pastry)	3.00 5.00	60 1 00	
Coopers	1.75 2.75	35 55	
Coppersmiths	3.00 3.75	60 75	
Curriers and tanners	2.50 3.50	50 70	
Cutters	2.50 4.00	50 80	
Cabinet-makers	3.00 5.00	60 1 00	
Carpenters	2.50 4.50	50 90	
Carriage-painters	2.50 4.50	50 90	
Carriage-builders	2.50 4.00	50 80	
Carriage-trimmers	2.25 4.25	45 85	
Carvers	4.00 12.00	80 2 40	
Cheese-makers	1.75 2.50	35 50	
Clerks	2.00 5.00	40 1 00	
Dishwashers (kitchen servants)	.50 1.00	10 20	With board.
Druggists	2.50 4.50	50 90	
Dyers	2.25 3.75	45 75	
Dairymen	2.00 3.25	40 65	
Engineers (civil)	6.00 12.00	1 20 2 40	
Engravers	5.00 10.00	1 00 2 00	With board.
Farm laborers	1.50 2.75	30 55	
Filets (saw-mills)	2.50 3.50	50 70	
Fishermen	1.50 3.00	30 60	
Florists	2.00 2.75	40 55	
Furniture polishers	3.00 5.00	60 1 00	
Foremen	4.00 8.00	80 1 60	
Fresco painters	5.00 14.00	1 00 2 80	
Fence builders	2.50 3.00	50 70	
Furriers	2.75 3.75	50 75	
Gardeners	2.00 3.00	50 60	
Gas-pipe and retort fitters	3.00 6.00	60 1 20	
Goldsmiths	4.00 8.00	80 1 60	
Gilders	3.00 5.00	60 1 00	
Gold-beaters	2.00 4.00	40 80	
Glove-cutters	3.00 6.00	60 1 20	
Glue-makers, male	1.80 2.00	36 40	
Glue-makers, female	.50 .80	10 16	
Grave-diggers	2.00 3.00	40 60	
Grocers' assistants	1.75 3.00	35 60	
Grooms	1.50 2.00	30 40	And found.
Gunsmiths	4.00 7.00	80 1 40	
Hair and rope makers	1.75 2.75	35 55	
Harness-makers	2.50 4.00	50 80	
Hatters	2.00 4.00	40 80	
Housekeepers	2.50 3.50	50 70	
Horsehoers	2.50 2.75	50 55	
Harness-cleaners	2.50 3.00	50 60	
Hair-spinners	1.50 3.00	30 60	
Interpreters	5.00 15.00	1 00 3 00	
Jewelers (skilled workers in jewelry)	4.00 8.00	80 1 60	
Lamp-lighters	1.75 2.25	35 45	

Report on salaries and wages in Italy, particularly the district of Florence—Continued.

GENERAL TRADES—Continued.

Employés.	Per day.		Remarks.
	Lire.	Dollars.	
Laborers	1.80 to 2.00	0 38 to 0 40	
Lamp-makers	2.00 3.50	9 40 70	
Last-makers	2.00 3.00	40 60	
Lathers	2.50 3.50	50 70	
Laundrymen	2.00 3.00	40 60	
Locksmiths	3.00 5.00	60 1 00	
Lumbermen (employés of wood-yards)	2.50 3.50	50 70	
Lithographers	3.00 6.00	60 1 20	
Locomotive stokers	2.50 4.00	50 80	
Machinists	3.00 8.00	60 1 60	
Marble-cutters	5.00 7.00	1 00 1 40	
Marble-polishers	6.00 12.00	1 20 2 40	
Masons	2.50 3.50	50 70	
Matting-sewers	1.00 1.50	20 30	
Mattrass-makers	3.00 4.00	60 80	
Milkers (cow and goat)	1.50 3.00	30 60	
Millers	2.00 3.50	40 70	
Miners (marble and coal workers with dynamite)	3.50 4.00	70 80	
Musicians (theatrical)	3.00 10.00	60 2 00	
Nurses (hospitals)	1.00 2.00	20 40	And found.
Nurserymen	2.00 3.00	40 60	
Ox teamsters	1.00 1.50	20 30	
Ostlers	2.00 3.00	40 60	
Painters (house)	3.00 5.00	60 1 00	
Painters (sign)	4.00 5.00	80 1 00	
Paper-hangers	2.50 4.00	50 80	
Pattern-makers	3.00 6.00	60 1 20	
Piano-case makers	2.00 3.00	40 60	
Piano finishers	3.50 7.00	70 1 40	
Piano-key makers	3.00 6.00	60 1 20	
Piano regulators	3.00 5.00	60 1 00	
Piano machinists	3.00 4.00	60 80	
Piano sawyers and planers	2.50 3.50	50 70	
Picture-frame makers	3.00 8.00	60 1 60	
Plasterers	4.00 8.00	80 1 60	
Plumbers	3.00 4.50	60 90	
Porters	1.50 5.00	30 1 00	
Printers	3.00 5.00	60 1 00	
Puddlers in foundries	4.00 7.00	80 1 40	
Quarrymen	1.50 3.50	30 70	
Rope-makers	1.50 2.25	30 45	
Saw-mill hands	2.00 3.00	40 60	
Slate-roofers	2.00 3.50	40 70	
Stair-builders	3.00 3.50	60 70	
Stewards	2.00 3.00	40 60	With board.
Storemen	2.50 3.50	50 70	
Stone-cutters	4.00 6.00	80 1 20	
Scourers	1.50 3.50	30 70	
Salesmen	1.50 2.50	30 50	
Sawyers	3.00 3.50	60 70	
Sheep-shearers	3.00 4.00	60 80	
Shepherds .....	.50 .75	10 15	With board
Silversmiths	4.00 8.00	80 1 60	
Smelters	3.00 7.00	60 1 40	
Soap-makers	2.00 4.00	40 80	
Straw-braid makers .....	.50 1.00	10 20	
Straw-hat sewers .....	.60 1.20	12 24	
Straw bleachers and dyers	1.50 2.00	30 40	
Spinning:			
Overscots	27.50	5 50	Per week.
Head-pickers	12.00	2 40	Do.
Pickers	9.75	1 95	Do.
Oilers	12.00	2 40	Do.
Grinders	14.50	2 90	Do.
Drawers	6.50	1 30	Do.
Loom-finishers	8.00	1 60	Do.
Mule-spinners	19.50	3 90	Do.
Rack-boys	4.50	.90	Do.
Piecers	8.50	1 70	Do.
Elevator hands	8.75	1 75	Do.
Loom repairers	17.50	3 50	Do.
Card-shippers	11.00	2 20	Do.
Tailors	3.00 6.00	80 1 20	
Teamsters	1.50 2.50	30 50	
Teachers	4.00 10.00	80 2 00	
Tin-roofers	2.00 3.50	40 70	

Report on salaries and wages in Italy, particularly the district of Florence—Continued.

GENERAL TRADES—Continued.

Employés.	Per day.		Remarks.
	Lire.	Dollars.	
Tinsmiths	2.50 to 3.50	0 50 to 0 70	
Track-layers	2.00 3.25	40 65	
Trunk-makers	3.00 4.50	60 90	
Turners (wood)	3.00 5.00	60 1 00	
Timbermen	2.00 3.00	40 60	
Upholsterers	3.50 5.00	70 1 00	
Undertakers	3.50 4.50	70 90	
Vineyard-men	1.50 2.50	30 50	With board.
Varnishers	3.00 4.00	60 80	
Wagon-makers	3.00 4.50	60 90	
Waiters	2.00 3.50	40 70	And found.
Warehousemen	2.50 3.50	50 70	
Watchmakers	4.00 7.00	80 1 40	
Watchmen	2.50 3.50	50 70	
Weil-diggers	3.00 5.00	60 1 00	
Wheelwrights	2.50 3.50	55 75	
Whip-makers	3.00 3.50	60 75	
Whitewashers	3.00 3.50	60 70	
Willow-workers	2.00 3.00	40 60	
Weaving:			
Overseers	27.50	5 50	Per week.
Intermediates	8.50	1 70	Do.
Speeder girls	8.50	1 70	Do.
Fly frames	8.50	1 70	Do.
Tack frames	8.50	1 70	Do.
Winders	3.50	70	Do.
Quilters	5.00	1 00	Do.
Slasher tenders	24.50	4 90	Do.
Slasher helpers	9.50	1 90	Do.
Drawing in colors	8.50	1 70	Do.
Drawing in white	7.25	1 45	Do.
Weavers, plain	8.50	1 70	Do.
Weavers, fancy	10.00	2 00	Do.
Dyers, plain	12.00	2 40	Do.
Dyers, fancy	14.50	2 90	Do.
Dyers, chain	12.00	2 40	Do.
Cloth-room hands	6.25	1 25	Do.
Firemen	18.75	3 75	Do.
Foundrymen	20.00	4 00	Do.
Masons	15.00	3 00	Do.
Painters	20.00	4 00	Do.

Wages paid to skilled workmen and others employed in the arsenal at Spezzia.

Employés.	Per day.		Remarks.
	Lire.	Dollars.	
Asphalt-layer	4.00	0 80	
Boatman	3.00	60	
Boiler-maker	5.00	1 00	
Blacksmith and tinker	3.80	70	
Carpenter	4.50	90	
Calker	4.50	90	
Cabinet-maker and sawyer	3.50	70	
Coppersmith	3.80	76	
Common laborer	2.00	40	
Diver, using his own machine, for every hour's work	2.50	50	
Diver, using Government machine, for every hour's work	1.00	20	
Glazier	3.50	70	
Head-gauger	5.00	1 00	
Male or female day-laborer	1.30	26	
Masons	3.50	70	
Miner	3.50	70	
Mechanic, skilled	6.00	1 20	
Painter and varnisher	3.50	70	
Stoker	3.00	60	
Stone-cutter	4.00	80	
Whitewasher	3.40	68	

Market value of comestibles and necessities in the city of Florence.

Articles.	Unit.	Lire.	Dollars.
Foreign wheat:			
First quality	Hectoliter *	22.62	4 53
Second quality	do	21.20 to 21.98	4 24 to 4 40
National wheat:			
First quality	do	23.15 23.55	4 68 4 71
Second quality	do	20.55 21.42	4 11 4 28
White tender wheat:			
First quality	do	20.41 20.80	4 08 4 16
Second quality	do	20.02	4 00
Red tender wheat, first quality	do	19.25 19.63	3 85 3 93
Assorted wheat	do	18.26 18.62	3 05 3 73
Eye	do	17.79	3 56
Clean barley	do	26.00	5 20
Indian corn	do	11.63 12.31	2 33 2 46
Oats	do	8.20 8.82	1 64 1 77
Millet	do	15.15 24.63	3 83 4 93
Beans, flat	do	16.42 17.10	3 29 3 42
Vetches	do	19.15 20.52	3 83 4 14
Big white beans	do	31.47	6 80
Middle white beans	do	30.78	6 16
Small white beans	do	28.73	5 75
Round beans with eye	do	24.63 26.00	4 93 5 20
Chick peas	Hectoliter *	24.63 to 25.31	4 93 to 5 06
Lentils	do	31.45	6 29
Lupines	do	9.58	1 92
Potatoes	Quintal †	10.00 13.00	2 00 2 60
Rice:			
First quality	do	58.50 60.00	11 70 12 00
Second quality	do	56.50	11 30
Third quality	do	55.50	11 10
Fourth quality	do	34.00	6 80
Chestnut flour	Kilogram ‡	.42	09
Wheat flour:			
First quality	do	.54	11
Second quality	do	.50	10
Third quality	do	.45	09
Indian-corn flour	do	.27 .30	06
Paste:			
First quality	do	.72	15
Second quality	do	.66	13
Bread:			
First quality	do	.45 .48	09 10
Second quality	do	.39 .42	08 09
Third quality	do	.33 .36	07 08
Old common red wine	Hectoliter §	63.61 74.59	12 72 14 92
Common wine of the year:			
First quality	do	48.26 50.46	9 65 10 10
Second quality	do	39.49 43.87	7 90 8 78
Third quality	do	30.71 35.10	6 14 7 02
White wine	do	43.87 48.26	8 78 9 65
Winegar	do	37.29 39.49	7 46 7 90
Sour olive oil	do	188.46	37 69
Sweet olive oil	do	179.48	35 90
Mercantile olive oil	do	167.52	33 51
Oil for burning	do	128.63	25 73
Olive husks	do	74.78	14 96
Butter	Kilogram ‡	3.20 3.50	64 70
Bacon	do	1.60 1.80	32 36
Sheep cheese	do	2.40 2.70	48 54
Eggs	Dozen	.90 .95	18 19
Refined petroleum	Liter ¶	.68 .70	14 14
Veal meat	Kilogram ‡	1.50 2.25	30 45
Beef meat	do	1.35 2.25	27 45
Hog meat	do	1.50 1.65	30 33
Sheep meat	do	.90 1.50	18 30
Lamb meat	do	1.20 1.55	24 31
Moka coffee	do	4.80	96
Porto Rico coffee	do	4.00	80
San Domingo coffee	do	3.00	60
Sugar:			
First quality	do	1.60 1.80	32 36
Second quality	do	1.50 1.55	30 31
Dry chestnuts	Hectoliter *	24.33 26.88	4 87 5 38
Fresh chestnuts	do	13.04 15.00	2 61 3 00
Hay:			
First quality	Quintal †	13.00	2 60
Second quality	do	10.00 12.00	2 00 2 40
Straw, for stabling purposes	do	5.50	1 10
Fuel	Milligram ¶	.28 .30	06 06
Fagots	100	.28 .30	06 06
Small fagots	100	.20 .22	04 05
Coal:			
First quality	Quintal †	12.00	2 40
Second quality	do	8.10 9.00	1 60 1 80

Table showing about the amount of food eaten by an adult and the approximate cost thereof

[One kilogram equal to 2.2046 pounds.]

Description.	Quantity.	Cost.	
		Lire.	Dollars.
Coffee or liquor.....		0.05	0 0
Bread.....	kilogram 0.700	.25	0
Salted pork or fish.....	do. 0.010	.10	0
Cheese or fruit.....		.10	0
Flour paste.....	kilogram 0.250	.15	0
Red beans, cabbage, or other greens.....	do. 0.100	.05	0
Wine (one pint).....		.15	0
Total.....		.85	1

Table showing the approximate number of people employed in the several industries.

Mechanical spinning.....	} 41,000	In the extraction of sulphur.....	20,00
Manufacture of ropes.....		Total.....	934,00
Weaving.....			
Cotton:		Agricultural class.....	8,267,00
Spinning.....	54,000	Soldiers, reserve and active.....	1,545,00
Weaving.....	80,000	Employés.....	400,00
Woolen.....	550,500	Students.....	3,070,00
Silk:		Prisoners.....	80,00
Stretching.....	70,000	Proprietors.....	765,00
Spinning.....	75,000	Artisans and laborers (not before	
Carding.....	6,500	described).....	1,740,00
In paper mills.....	14,000	Without profession.....	11,700,00
In mechanical industries (sundry).....	10,000	Total.....	28,500,00
In porcelain manufactures.....	7,000		
In glass manufactures.....	6,000		

CATANIA.

REPORT BY CONSUL WOODCOCK.

In response to the labor circular of the Department, of date February 15, 1884, I have the honor to forward herewith my report.

This consular district comprises Catania, Licata, Syracuse, and Terranova.

On receiving the said circular I promptly forwarded to the consular agents of Licata, Syracuse, and Terranova the necessary blanks, and directed them to prepare and forward to me their reports. Licata and Syracuse have complied. I have not yet heard from Terranova. The inclosed tabular statements show the rates of wages paid the various classes of laborers in Catania, Licata, and Syracuse. Should I receive a report from Terranova I will promptly forward it.

The rates of wages paid laborers in this part of Sicily (as the exhibit show) are generally very low. The average is about 40 cents a day of ten hours.

The food they consume is cheap. They live frugally. Their food mostly consists of bread, macaroni, soup, rice, cheese, vegetables, fresh and salt fish, fruit, a very small amount of meat (and that of the cheapest kind), and a little wine. Mr. Verderame, agent at Licata, remarks in his report that—

In the months of October, November, December, January, February, and March their food consists of bread, cheese, rice, dried beans, peas, and greens; in April and May, of bread, green beans, and macaroni; and in June, July, August, and September, of bread and fruits of every kind.

The average price of their food is as follows: Bread from 2 to cents per pound; rice, 3 to 5 cents per pound; macaroni, 3 to 4 cent

per pound; cheese, 16 to 18 cents per pound; dried beans, 1 to 2 cents per pound; green peas and beans, 1 to 1½ cents per pound; fruit, 2 to 4 cents per pound; meat, 2 to 25 cents per pound.

Their homes generally consist of two rooms on the ground floor, for which they pay a rental of from \$1 to \$1.50 per month.

Clothing here costs from 15 to 25 per cent. less than in the United States. The clothing of the laboring classes is generally coarse but good. In this warm climate less clothing is required than in the more northern latitudes.

The present rates of wages vary but little from those of 1878. They are a small per cent. higher, and the expenses of living have increased in the same ratio.

The habits of the working classes are generally good. Mr. Verderame, the Licata agent, in his report to me says: "They are laborious, religious, parsimonious, and respectful toward their employers." From what I have seen of the people, I believe this statement to be correct. They are very industrious, uncomplaining, and temperate. I have been in this consulate since the first of last October, and in this city of over 100,000 inhabitants I have not seen over a half dozen intoxicated men, and these were mostly English sailors. This is attributable to the fact that the people do not drink spirituous liquors, but the native wines, and of these moderately and at their meals.

A kindly feeling generally prevails between the employé and employer. I have noticed that the employers are often very exacting, and demand much from the employés, but (I suppose from the force of habit and education) the employés uncomplainingly and respectfully accede to their demands.

Organizations among the laborers here are as yet almost unknown. They are, however, commencing to organize.

Strikes among them rarely occur. I have known of but one strike among the working classes since I have been here. This occurred among the bakers. It continued but two or three days, and was settled by the intervention of the local police, without any material gain to the strikers.

The working people are not restricted by their employers in their purchases. They are free to purchase wherever they choose. No conditions are imposed.

The laborers are paid weekly, generally on Saturday evening or Sunday morning. They are usually paid in copper coin.

There are no co-operative societies here. Each post-office is by the Government made a bank of deposit for the people, and the payment of all deposits is guaranteed by the Government.

This postal savings bank is the favorite of the workingmen. Here they deposit their savings, which, from the low wages they receive, are small. The spirit of economy and saving manifested by them is admirable and worthy of commendation.

The condition of the working people is better than one would suppose could exist, considering the adverse circumstances that surround them. This is owing to their industry, economy, and sobriety.

They are generally renters. It is very rarely the case that the laborer owns the house in which he lives. His home consists of one or two rooms on the ground floor. Usually these rooms are overcrowded. Neatness and cleanliness generally prevail. There are, however, many flagrant exceptions, in which filth and squalor prevail.

The food of the workmen is spoken of above.

Their clothing consists of their work clothes, which are cheap and

coarse, but generally sufficient, and of an extra suit for festal days, which is neat and comely in appearance.

They are devoutly religious (Roman Catholic), superstitious, and usually very ignorant. Of the peasantry of the country, of those over forty years old, at least 90 per cent. cannot read or write. Of the working classes of Catania of that age and upwards 60 per cent. cannot read or write.

Physically they are hardy and robust. As a class they are honest and trustworthy, but otherwise morally (viewed from an American standpoint) there is much need of improvement.

As to the "chances for bettering their condition," these consist mainly in educating them. The Italian Government seems to take this view of it, and is making laudable efforts in this direction. The young of the rising generation are already much in advance of their parents educationally.

The ability of the working classes to accumulate for sickness and old age is very limited. This is apparent from the low rates of wages and expenses of living, as shown in the inclosed exhibits and in this report.

Little or nothing is done by the employers in factories, mines, mills, railroads, &c., for the work-people in case of accident.

All citizens who cannot read and write are denied the elective franchise. A large proportion of the working classes, then, cannot vote. Those who can are generally controlled by the employer. They do not seem to comprehend the power of the elective franchise which they might exercise for their own amelioration. They take little or no interest in the elections.

There is but little emigration from this part of Sicily. The consulate has been besieged by quite a number of young men wishing to migrate to the United States, thinking that our Government would give them a free passage. On being informed to the contrary they were bitterly disappointed. In answer to the question why they wished to emigrate, the invariable reply was, on account of the low wages and the poor prospect for a young man to better his condition, and on account of the military service required of them. On arriving at twenty-one years of age every young man is obliged to serve a term in the army.

The working people pay but little tax, except in the way of duties imposed on everything that is brought into the city.

The women of this district are not generally employed in industrial pursuits. Their labor is mostly confined to the household and as servants. They do not, as in other parts of Europe, labor in the fields or do work that properly belongs to men. As a class they are more ignorant than the men.

There has been but little increase in their wages during the past five or six years.

ALBERT WOODCOCK,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Catania, June 30, 1884.

I. GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in Catania consular district, Italy.

Occupations.	Catania.			Licata.			Syracuse.		
	Low-est.	High-est.	Aver- age.	Low-est.	High-est.	Aver- age.	Low-est.	High-est.	Aver- age.
BUILDING TRADES.									
Brick-layers.....	\$1 98	\$3 48	\$2 70	\$1 74	\$2 90	\$2 34	\$2 70	\$3 28	\$2 91
Hod-carriers.....	1 80	2 94	2 37	1 80	2 94	2 37	1 80	2 94	2 37
Masons.....	1 98	3 48	2 70	1 80	4 08	2 94	1 98	3 48	2 70
Tenders.....	1 80	3 48	2 60	1 80	3 48	2 60	1 80	3 48	2 60
Plasterers.....	2 94	3 48	3 18	1 74	4 08	2 90	2 94	3 48	3 18
Tenders.....	1 68	2 94	2 31	1 68	2 94	2 31	1 68	2 94	2 31
Roofers.....	2 94	3 48	3 18	1 98	4 62	3 30	2 94	3 48	3 18
Tenders.....	1 80	3 48	2 64	1 80	3 48	2 64	1 80	3 48	2 64
Plumbers.....	1 92	5 16	3 54	1 92	5 16	3 54	1 92	5 16	3 54
Assistants.....	1 50	3 48	2 49	1 50	3 48	2 49	1 50	3 48	2 49
Carpenters.....	2 94	3 48	3 18	2 04	4 42	3 23	2 94	3 48	3 18
Gas-fitters.....	2 94	4 08	3 48	1 92	5 16	3 54	2 94	4 08	3 48
OTHER TRADES.									
Bakers.....	2 94	4 00	3 50	1 96	4 62	4 19	2 70	3 28	2 91
Blacksmiths.....	2 76	3 00	3 50	2 10	5 76	3 93	2 76	3 00	3 50
Strikers.....	1 68	3 48	2 58	1 08	3 48	2 58	1 68	3 48	2 58
Book-binders.....	1 98	2 94	2 46	1 92	4 42	2 67	1 98	2 94	2 46
Brick-makers.....	2 50	3 00	2 75	2 10	4 42	3 26	2 50	3 00	2 75
Brewers.....	1 98	2 94	2 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butchers.....	2 00	3 00	2 50	2 40	9 00	5 70	2 00	3 00	2 50
Brass-founders.....	2 28	6 96	4 62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cabinet-makers.....	2 46	3 48	3 00	2 04	5 16	3 60	2 46	3 48	3 00
Confectioners.....	2 46	3 00	2 75	2 40	6 42	4 41	2 46	3 00	2 75
Coopers.....	2 46	2 94	2 70	1 92	3 48	2 70	2 46	2 94	2 70
Cutlery.....	2 46	3 00	2 75	1 92	4 08	3 00	2 46	3 00	2 75
Distillers.....	2 28	3 48	2 88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drivers.....	2 00	2 50	2 25	2 10	3 48	2 76	2 00	2 50	2 25
Draymen and teamsters.....	2 00	3 00	2 50	2 10	6 42	4 26	2 00	3 00	2 50
Cabmen and carriage drivers.....	1 98	4 00	3 00	1 92	6 42	4 17	1 98	4 00	3 00
Dyers.....	1 98	2 46	2 10	.....	.....	.....	1 98	2 46	2 10
Engravers.....	5 92	9 24	7 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Furriers.....	2 28	2 94	2 58	1 20	2 94	2 07	.....	.....	.....
Gardeners.....	1 98	2 94	2 46	1 20	2 94	2 07	1 98	2 94	2 46
Hatters.....	2 00	4 00	3 00	2 34	5 76	4 05	2 00	4 00	3 00
Horse-shoers.....	2 50	3 50	3 00	1 92	5 16	3 54	2 70	3 28	2 91
Jewelers.....	2 94	9 24	6 12	2 70	6 42	4 56	2 94	9 24	6 12
Laborers, porters, &c.....	1 98	2 94	2 46	1 50	2 94	2 22	1 98	2 94	2 46
Lithographers.....	4 62	9 24	6 96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Millwrights.....	2 00	6 00	4 00	3 48	4 62	4 05	2 00	6 00	4 00
Nail-makers (hand).....	2 46	3 00	2 75	1 92	4 08	3 00	2 70	3 28	2 91
Potters.....	2 00	5 00	3 50	2 10	4 62	3 36	2 00	5 00	3 50
Printers.....	2 00	5 50	3 75	2 70	5 76	4 23	2 00	5 50	3 75
Teachers, public schools.....	4 08	6 96	5 52	1 32	3 48	2 40	4 08	6 96	5 52
Saddle and harness makers.....	2 00	4 00	3 00	2 10	4 62	3 36	2 00	4 00	3 00
Sail-makers.....	1 98	3 48	2 70	1 62	3 48	2 55	1 98	3 48	2 70
Stevedores.....	2 90	4 40	3 65	2 40	4 08	3 24	2 70	3 28	2 91
Tanners.....	2 10	3 48	2 76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tailors.....	2 00	5 00	3 50	2 70	5 16	3 93	2 00	5 00	3 50
Telegraph operators.....	2 28	5 82	3 94	2 40	4 62	3 50	2 28	5 82	3 94
Tinsmiths.....	2 00	5 00	3 50	2 52	4 62	3 57	2 70	3 28	2 91
Weavers (outside of mills).....	1 50	2 40	2 00	.....	.....	.....	2 70	3 28	2 91
Macaroni-makers.....	2 40	6 42	4 41	2 40	6 42	4 41	2 40	6 42	4 41
Fruit vendors.....	1 98	2 46	2 10	1 92	4 08	3 00	1 98	2 46	2 10
Wine sellers.....	2 10	4 62	3 36	2 10	4 62	3 36	2 10	4 62	3 36
Oil-brokers.....	2 70	5 16	3 93	2 70	5 16	3 93	2 70	5 16	3 93
Muleteers.....	1 20	2 94	2 07	1 20	2 94	2 07	1 20	2 94	2 07

II. FACTORIES, MILLS, ETC.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in factories or mills in the Catania consular district, Italy.

Occupations.	Catania.			Licata.			Syracuse.		
	Low-est.	High-est.	Aver-ge.	Low-est.	High-est.	Aver-ge.	Low-est.	High-est.	Aver-ge.
Millers:									
Chief (steam)	\$9 65	\$9 65	\$9 65	\$4 62	\$6 42	\$5 52			
Assistants	2 94	4 08	6 00	2 94	4 08	3 50			
Packers	1 74	2 94	4 08	1 74	2 94	4 08			
Laborers	2 46	2 46	2 46	1 20	1 50	1 25			
Book-keepers	2 89	4 34	3 62	4 10	5 00	4 55			
Engineers	14 08	19 30	16 89	5 00	8 00	6 50			
Firemen	2 89	2 89	2 89	2 50	3 00	2 75			
Miller (water mills)	2 89	3 86	3 38	4 62	6 42	5 52			
Assistants	2 46	2 46	2 46	2 94	4 08	3 50			

III. FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS, AND IRON WORKS.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in foundries, machine-shops, and iron works in Catania consular district, Italy.

Occupations.	Catania.			Licata.		
	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
FOUNDRIES.						
Worker	\$2 70	\$8 11	\$5 40			
Tenders (boys)	97	1 43	1 45			
MACHINE-SHOPS.						
Engineer	10 00	12 00	11 00	\$10 00	\$12 00	\$11 00
Draftsman	5 00	5 50	5 25	5 00	5 50	5 25
Machinist	4 62	6 42	5 52	4 62	6 42	5 52
Smith	2 34	3 48	2 91	2 34	3 48	2 91
Fireman	1 14	1 74	1 44	1 14	1 74	1 44
Forgeman	1 74	2 34	2 04	1 74	2 34	2 04
Boiler-maker	5 79	6 29	6 04	5 79	6 29	6 04
Riveter	3 00	4 00	3 50	3 00	4 00	3 50
Workman	2 25	3 25	2 75	2 25	3 25	2 75

V. MINES AND MINING.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in and in connection with brimstone mines and quarries of stone and lava in Catania consular district.

Occupations.	Catania.			Licata.		
	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
BRIMSTONE MINES.						
Chief miner	\$5 79	\$6 29	\$5 04	\$5 79	\$6 29	\$5 00
Miners	5 40	6 76	6 10	4 62	6 42	5 55
Boys	2 72	3 86	3 28	1 14	1 74	1 44
Masons	4 05	5 40	4 73	3 00	5 00	4 00
Joiners	1 45	5 40	3 76	2 50	3 50	3 00
Firemen	4 05	4 05	4 05	2 50	3 50	3 00
Watchmen	1 14	1 74	1 44	1 14	1 74	1 44
Smiths	1 45	4 05	3 76	1 45	4 05	3 76
Muleteers	2 34	3 48	2 91	2 34	3 48	2 91
STONE QUARRIES.						
Miners	4 05	6 76	5 40			
Tenders	97	97	97			

VI. RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per month to railway employés (those engaged about stations as well as those engaged on the engines and cars, linemen, railroad laborers, &c.), in Catania consular district.

Occupations.	Catania.			Licata.			Syracuse.		
	Low-est.	High-est.	Aver-age.	Low-est.	High-est.	Aver-age.	Low-est.	High-est.	Aver-age.
Station master	\$19 30	\$57 90	\$48 25	\$30 00	\$60 00	\$45 00	\$26 00	\$27 00	\$30 00
Engineer	19 30	57 90	48 25	30 00	60 00	45 00	26 00	27 00	30 00
Fireman	17 37	20 37	18 48	20 00	40 00	30 00	15 00	25 00	18 00
Clerks and ticket agents	25 40	40 00	32 50	25 40	40 00	32 50			
Assistant clerks	11 58	19 37	15 48	20 00	35 00	27 50			
Laborers	9 84	17 37	13 51	12 00	26 00	19 00			
Guards (conductors)	23 00	23 30	25 00	12 00	24 00	18 00			
Telegraphist	22 58	29 00	25 90	18 00	26 00	22 00			
Cashier	30 00	45 00	37 50	30 00	45 00	37 50			
Postman (mail)	11 58	19 30	15 44	12 00	24 00	18 00			
Warehouse keeper	21 58	29 00	25 44	25 00	40 00	32 50			
Overseer of goods or warehouses	48 25	77 20	62 72						

VII. SHIP-YARDS AND SHIP-BUILDING.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in ship-yards (distinguishing between iron and wood ship building), in Catania consular district.

Occupations.	Catania.			Licata.		
	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Chief carpenter	\$3 50	\$5 40	\$4 38	\$3 50	\$5 00	\$4 00
Carpenter	3 44	5 40	4 38	2 04	4 42	3 23
Joiners	3 44	5 40	4 38	2 04	5 16	3 60
Sawyers	2 70	4 05	3 38	1 92	5 16	3 54
Boy-worker	1 10	2 00	1 55	1 10	2 00	1 55
Draftsman	3 60	5 00	4 30	3 60	5 00	4 30
Engineer	4 00	8 00	6 00	4 00	8 00	6 00
Smith or forger	2 70	4 05	3 43	2 10	5 76	3 33
Boy-worker	1 20	2 94	2 07	1 20	2 94	2 07
Calkers	1 70	4 05	3 43	2 70	4 05	3 43
Painter	1 70	4 05	3 43	2 04	4 42	3 23

VIII. SEAMEN'S WAGES.

Wages paid per month to seamen (officers and men) distinguishing between ocean, coast, and river navigation, and between sail and steam, in Catania consular district.

Occupations.	Catania.			Licata.			Syracuse.		
	Lowest.	High-est.	Aver-age.	Lowest.	High-est.	Aver-age.	Lowest.	High-est.	Aver-age.
Steam, ocean navigation:									
Captain or master	\$77 20	\$96 50	\$86 87						
Second officer	38 60	57 90	48 42						
Third officer	28 95	38 60	33 82						
Engineer	30 00	60 00	45 00	\$30 00	\$60 00	\$45 00			
Fireman	20 00	30 00	25 00	20 00	30 00	25 00			
Mediterranean, steam:									
Captain	57 90	57 90	57 90						
Second officer	28 95	38 60	33 77						
Third officer	19 30	25 00	22 15						
Sailors (sea and ocean)	15 44	15 44	15 44						
Sail, ocean and sea:									
Captain	30 00	48 25	39 00	25 00	40 00	32 50			
Mate	19 30	23 16	21 23	20 00	30 00	25 00			
Steam and sail, ocean and sea:									
Chief sailors	15 44	16 41	15 92	15 44	16 41	15 92	\$11 70	\$23 40	\$15 60
Sailors	11 58	12 55	12 06	8 00	15 00	12 50	11 58	12 55	12 06
Pilots	17 37	19 30	18 34						

IX. STORE AND SHOP WAGES.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in stores (wholesale or retail), to males and females, in Catania consular district.

Occupations.	Catania.			Licata.			Syracuse.		
	Lowest.	High-est.	Aver- age.	Lowest.	High-est.	Aver- age.	Lowest.	High-est.	Aver- age.
Chief clerk.....	\$4 83	\$5 79	\$5 30	\$4 00	\$6 00	\$5 00	\$2 66	\$3 10
Clerk.....	3 80	5 00	4 40	3 80	5 00	4 40			
Workman.....	4 00	6 00	5 00	4 00	6 00	5 00			
Boy.....	1 50	2 00	1 75	1 50	2 00	1 75			
Restaurant waiters.....	2 88	3 48	3 18	2 88	3 48	3 18			

X. HOUSEHOLD WAGES IN TOWNS AND CITIES.

Wages paid per month to household servants (in towns and cities) in Catania consular district.

Occupations.	Catania.			Licata.			Syracuse.		
	Low-est.	High-est.	Aver- age.	Low-est.	High-est.	Aver- age.	Low-est.	High-est.	Aver- age.
Servants:									
Male, food but no lodging.....	\$5 79	\$8 46	\$7 24	\$3 00	\$7 00	\$5 00	\$3 00	\$7 00	\$5 00
Female, food and lodging.....	2 46	2 95	2 71	2 50	5 00	3 75	2 50	5 00	3 75
Cooks:									
Male, food, no lodging.....	7 70	14 48	10 00	7 70	11 50	9 50	7 70	11 50	9 50
Female, food and lodging.....	2 46	2 95	2 71	2 46	2 95	2 71	2 46	2 95	2 71
Servants:									
Boys, food, no lodging.....	2 46	4 92	3 68	2 50	5 00	3 75	2 46	4 92	3 68
Girls, food and lodging.....	2 46	2 95	2 71	2 50	5 00	3 75	2 46	2 95	2 71
Chambermaids, food and lodging.....	5 79	6 29	6 04	5 79	6 29	6 04	5 79	6 29	6 04
Kitchen food, no lodging.....	98	1 48	1 23	98	1 48	1 23	98	1 48	1 23

XI. AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Wages paid per week to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants in Catania consular district, without board.

Occupations.	Catania.			Licata.			Syracuse.		
	Low-est.	High-est.	Aver- age.	Low-est.	High-est.	Aver- age.	Low-est.	High-est.	Aver- age.
Laborer.....	\$1 12	\$2 31	\$1 75	\$1 14	\$1 74	\$1 44	\$1 12	\$2 31	\$1 75
Gardener.....	1 20	2 94	2 07	1 20	2 94	2 07	1 20	2 94	2 07
Vineyard watcher.....	1 14	1 74	1 44	1 14	1 74	1 44	1 14	1 74	1 44
Reaper.....	4 00	4 50	4 25	4 00	4 50	4 25	4 00	4 50	4 25
Thrasher with two mules*	8 50	9 50	9 00	8 50	9 50	9 00	8 50	9 50	9 00
Plowman with two mules.....	8 50	12 50	10 50	8 50	12 50	10 50	8 50	12 50	10 50
Herdsmen.....	56	1 12	84	56	1 12	84	56	1 12	84

* The grain is tramped out by mules.

XII. CORPORATION EMPLOYÉES.

Wages paid per week to the corporation employés in Catania consular district.

Occupations.	Catania.			Licata.		
	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Mayor*						
Councilmen*						
Chief of police	\$4 82	\$4 82	\$4 82			
Assistant chief police	4 42	4 42	4 42			
City police	4 02	4 02	4 02	\$2 35	\$2 67	\$3 00
Clerk	8 10	8 10	8 10	8 10	8 10	8 10
Assistant clerk	5 05	5 05	5 05	5 05	5 05	5 05
Usher				1 40	1 87	1 75
Clock attendant				1 00	1 00	1 00

* No salary.

XIII. GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND OFFICES.

*Wages paid per month of two hundred and ten hours to employés in Government departments and offices, exclusive of tradesmen and laborers, in Catania consular district.**

Occupations.	Catania.			Licata.		
	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
CUSTOMS.						
Director	\$66 00	\$66 00	\$66 42			
Receiver	48 25	64 33	56 30	\$22 00	\$45 00	\$33 50
Commissary	33 00	33 00	33 00	20 00	35 00	27 50
Subaltern	19 30	33 00	28 95	15 00	25 00	20 00
Goods inspector	32 16	40 16	36 18	25 00	50 00	37 50
Warehouse superintendent	48 25	48 25	48 25			
Assistant warehouse superintendent	19 30	28 95	24 13			
Clerks	19 30	28 95	24 13	12 00	24 00	18 00
SANITARY OFFICE.						
Director	48 25	48 25	48 25			
Clerks	19 30	19 30	19 30			
TELEGRAPH OFFICE.						
Director	48 25	80 41	64 33			
Operators	32 18	40 16	36 19	20 00	35 00	27 50
Clerks	16 08	19 30	19 20	12 00	24 00	18 00
Assistant clerks	16 08	19 30	15 44	10 00	15 00	12 50
POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.						
Director	72 40	72 40	72 40	20 00	35 00	27 50
Chiefs of departments	32 17	48 25	40 17	15 00	25 00	20 00
Clerks	12 87	19 30	16 08	12 00	24 00	18 00
Distributors	11 70	14 40	12 90	12 90		12 90
Postmen:						
City	16 08	19 30	17 66			
Country	9 60	12 86	11 15			

* Consular agent of Syracuse reports that customs officers in that city, on the average, get per month from \$28.50 to \$41.15.

XIV. TRADES AND LABOR—GOVERNMENT EMPLOY.

Wages paid by the week of sixty hours to the trades and laborers in Government employ in Catania consular district.

Occupations.	Catania.			Licata.		
	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Tobacco manufactories*.....						
Cigar-makers (women).....	\$1 50	\$1 96	\$1 54			
Tobacco-cutters (men).....	2 34	2 88	2 58			
Carriers.....	2 34	2 88	2 58			
Laborers.....	2 34	2 88	2 58			
Engineers†.....	10 00	14 00	12 00	\$10 00	\$14 00	\$12 00
Architects.....	8 00	12 00	10 00	8 00	12 00	10 00
Inspectors.....	7 00	12 00	9 50	7 00	12 00	9 50
Lawyer.....	6 00	14 00	10 00	6 00	14 00	10 00
Physician.....	5 00	10 00	7 50	5 00	10 00	7 50
Solicitor.....	5 00	10 00	7 50	5 00	10 00	7 50
Chemist.....	4 00	10 00	7 00	4 00	10 00	7 00

* The Government manufactures the tobacco for the people.

† Municipal employés.

XV. PRINTERS AND PRINTING OFFICES.*

Statement showing the wages paid per week of sixty hours to printers (compositors, pressmen, proof-readers, &c.) in Catania consular district.

Occupations.	Catania.			Licata.			Syracuse.		
	Low-est.	High-est.	Aver- age.	Low-est.	High-est.	Aver- age.	Low-est.	High-est.	Aver- age.
Compositors.....	\$2 70	\$4 05	\$3 38	\$3 60	\$4 00	\$3 80	\$2 70	\$4 05	\$3 38
Proof-readers.....	2 70	2 70	2 70	3 30	3 40	3 35	2 70	2 70	2 70
Pressmen.....	2 12	2 32	2 17	3 50	3 70	3 60	2 12	2 32	2 17
Manager (overseer).....	5 00	6 00	5 50	5 00	0 00	5 50	5 00	6 00	5 50
Boy workers.....	97	1 16	1 06	1 50	2 00	1 75	87	1 16	1 06

* Steam presses are not yet introduced.

MALTA

REPORT BY CONSUL WORTHINGTON.

EXPLANATORY.

I have the honor to submit the statistics and observations that follow, which contain the fullest attainable information relating to labor and wages in the Maltese islands. They are in response to the "Labor Circular" dated February 15, 1884, received at this consulate from the Department of State on the 28th of April last. Upon its receipt I began a careful search for such information on the subject as the island afforded, addressing inquiries by letter and in person to those persons from whom I believed the most reliable and trustworthy intelligence could be gotten. In instances where the rates of wages conflicted in two or more reports received from different sources, I made personal investigation and arrived at results, which by verification I know to be unquestionably accurate and reliable. The delay in transmitting these

reports has been unavoidable, owing to the non-receipt of certain important and useful statistics from one of the departments (local) until the present.

I beg further to add, in explanation, that owing to the peculiar and unusual circumstances and conditions which are embraced in the subject of labor and wages in the Maltese islands, I have not been able to follow the exact forms given as guides in the Labor Circular of February 15. I think, however, my reports cover all the ground of your inquiries, and in as succinct a manner as the subject will justly warrant. Values in all cases have been reduced to and given in dollars and cents. I have, at the close of the reports, given credit to every person, firm, and institution that has favored me with assistance and figures, and, excepting in one instance, my requests for statistics and intelligence has been met with a cheerful and willing compliance very gratifying and thankworthy. I have not failed to express my warmest obligations for courteous favors received from the gentlemen named, and I have to request that a few extra copies of this report may be forwarded to me for distribution.

POPULATION.

The population of the Maltese islands—Malta, Gozo, and Comino—is 150,000, and the area of the three measures 117,361 statute square miles. Malta has a population of 1,443.12 to the square mile, and Gozo and Comino together a population of 1,276.25 to the square mile. Nineteenths of the entire population follow occupations more or less laborious, earning wages and salaries included in the following tables. It is of interest to note that the plethora of population (considering the limited producing capacity of the islands, which is said to be only efficient enough to support one-third of the inhabitants), is increasing at the rate of 1,000 persons a year. (In 1883 the increase was 1,145.)

HABITS OF THE MALTESE WORKING PEOPLE.

The Maltese are, as a whole, of frugal habits, steady and obliging, but without much push or originality. If I might be permitted a pleasantry I should say that the Maltese could hardly be expected to exercise much push in an island less than 60 miles round its coast, where the shores are often precipitous and the water very deep. Dr. J. B. Sammut, of Malta, a native resident, says the workmen of the island, especially in the interior, are honest. That they are industrious there can be no doubt. In no country do the working classes toil harder or longer. Actual necessity has much, doubtless, to do in this tireless round of labor from the cradle to the grave, and in no country is the pay for manual work less remunerative. Were it not for the small cost of living and the absence of all taxes, the Maltese laboring man would be the poorest paid and poorest being on earth, other conditions being equal.

Mr. David Robb, chief engineer of the Malta dock-yard, writes me concerning the many Maltese in his employ as follows:

With regard to the habits of the working classes in the dock-yard, I have always found them very steady indeed; with the exception of holidays they hardly ever lose time, certainly never from the effects of strong drinks; those of them who can afford it drink the natural wines of the country, but to a very limited extent. They are as a rule very reliable and very grateful for any favors conferred on them or their families. They are also saving when they get a chance, but they marry very young, consequently they have large families to support on small pay, so that they have but little opportunity to accumulate much money. Their food is the simplest kind. Bread is with them the staff of life, and it is wonderful how well it supports them; this, with a little vegetables, fruit, or fish, is their daily food. They can hardly afford meat; when

they do, they generally make soup for the family. To a man they all profess the Roman Catholic faith and are much attached to the church and its office-bearers; the priests have great power over them, and I dare say this will be observed in Malta more so than in any other part of the world. They are a very law-abiding people and exceedingly respectful to their employers at all times. They are very much attached to their children as well as to their island, and although there are many opportunities of gaining a living at higher rates of pay in other parts of the world, they prefer Malta, its small pay and its poverty, to seeking their fortune even in that magnificent and abundant country, the great republic of the United States.

Mr. Geneste, who built the Malta Railway, thus mentions the workmen:

The Maltese I have always found particularly steady and saving and not at all wasteful. They require a good deal of supervision and to be treated with a firm hand. I have constructed this line with Maltese labor, and I employ Maltese to work it, and I have been satisfied with the result.

Capt. George L. Carr, R. N., superintendent of ports at Malta, who has had considerable experience with the water-side class of Maltese laborers, says:

The laboring classes receive from 36 cents to 48 cents per day, and the cost of living may be stated at 26 cents per day on the average. Laborers as long as they are able to work support their aged parents, &c., spending all their earnings on their families, so there is little or no chance of saving. As a rule they are very hard-working, steady, and sober. The Maltese make very good firemen, and are much sought after by captains of merchant steamers; they prefer them to Europeans on account of their temperate habits. The Maltese sailor is very much deteriorated since the introduction of steamers.

Mr. John Horn, in whose foundry and machine shop are employed a number of Maltese, speaks of the laborers as follows:

The habits of the working classes are very temperate, frugal, and regular, attend punctually to their employment, are civil and obliging to their employers (especially when they imagine there are any favors to be obtained thereby), but are rather inclined to impertinence where they think there is no occasion for or no gain to be had from civility. On the occasions of certain religious festivals they will not work unless they are urgently required, and then they obtain permission to do so from their clerical masters. They are slovenly in their work, require strict supervision, and seem to be always in a hurry to complete a job; in other words, they have not sufficient patience to work neatly. They seldom try to excel in their work, but are quite satisfied so long as their master does not complain.

Captain Tresidder, a royal engineer, whose ten years' experience in Malta as an employer of Maltese laborers of all classes, gives his statements and opinions great weight and worth, accompanies his list of wages paid a large variety of workmen with the following remarks:

The rates given vary from the "refuse" to the "pick" of the trades, and under the head of "average" I have put what you might call the "normal" rates. Under the head of "agricultural laborers" I have included all who do work of any kind in the fields and farm-houses. There are no special distinctions, such as carters, plowmen, &c.; these are "laborers." There are no dairymaids, specially so called; no domestic servants are ever employed in this class of life. With my list of wages paid employes of the civil-engineer department it is to be observed that in Malta and England the same trades are sometimes known by different names, and sometimes the same names express different trades. For instance, in England one who dresses stone is called a mason; in Malta the same man is called a stonecutter; and a mason in Malta is one who sets stones. A miner in England is one who excavates coal and ores; in Malta he is one who excavates rock, and would be known in England as an excavator or quarryman, according to the purpose of his work. In Malta the term carpenter applies to a man who works in wood in almost any way. Painting and glazing is done by the carpenter; whether he prepares timbers for roof-beams or makes tables and furniture, he is still called carpenter. In the same way a smith in Malta does forging, shoeing, vise-work, as locks, &c., plumbing, gas-fitting, &c. Of course, in general, a good forge hand would not be the best man for making kettles; but, whether he made crowbars or saucepans, they would call him "smith." Similarly I have some carpenters I employ only on heavy work, fixing shoring in excavations, preparing centers for arches, &c., and others who make office-desks, drawing-boards, patterns for castings, really cabinet-makers. The habits of the men are good.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE MALTESE WORKING CLASSES.

The working classes of the Maltese islands may be briefly enumerated and classified as follows:

Occupation.	Number.	Occupation.	Number.
Police.....	462	Carters, males.....	912
Clerks, &c., in Government employ..	714	Stone-masons, plasterers, &c., males..	3,171
Teachers in Government employ, females.....	123	Carpenters, males.....	1,854
Engineers and mechanics in Government employ.....	184	Gold and silver smiths, males.....	370
Cooks and servants:		Tailors, males.....	927
Males.....	2,498	Shoemakers, males.....	886
Females.....	2,487	Blacksmiths, males.....	731
Hairdressers and barbers, males.....	206	Coach and cab men, males.....	778
Accountants and clerks, males.....	874	Millers, bakers, kneaders, males.....	781
Mariners, males.....	1,388	Lace-workers, females.....	4,500
Firemen and stokers, males.....	269	Dressmakers, females.....	3,484
Boatmen and fishermen, males.....	3,061	Cigar-makers, females.....	989
Porters, carriers, coal-heavers, males.....	5,293	Cottons-pinnars, females.....	5,506
Carriers, females.....	182	Straw-plait workers, females.....	255
		Laundresses, females.....	851
		Flour sifters and kneaders, females..	464

There are 16,000 persons employed in agricultural pursuits, of which 12,500 are men and 3,500 are women.

In the foregoing enumeration I have omitted noting the smaller classes of industrious people, like the weighers and measurers, gardeners, shepherds, bookbinders, dyers, coopers, tinmen, basket-makers, calkers, ropemakers, &c., whose aggregate numbers are, however considerable. As I have before stated, fully nine-tenths of the entire population of the Maltese islands labor for wages.

CONDITION OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

The Maltese laborer in town and country usually goes bare footed, and seldom indulges in other clothing than shirt, trousers, and vest, and a brimless woolen cap, which he wears even in the hottest sun. His suit for festival days is the same as mentioned, only cleaner, and with a coat (but not always) in addition. The luxury (I fancy "agony" would be a more truthful term to apply) of shoes is indulged in on festa days. Their clothing is of the coarsest material, made from the cotton grown in the island by the squaw-resembling Maltese women. If the Maltese pleasures in the way of entertainments are circumscribed, their temptations to spend their hard-earned wages are likewise limited. No "shows," "circuses," or "grand combinations" come to these wave-washed and sea-girdled shores. Religious festas in honor of patron and other saints, when the inhabitants flock in great numbers to the villages, are the wildest gayeties the country people partake of, and the drain on their pockets on such occasions seldom exceeds a few farthings spent for rainbow-hued sweets (candies) for their olive-skinned, big-eyed, lately washed children that toddle solemnly by their sides. All Maltese men and boys smoke small black cigars made of the rankest sort of Virginia tobacco, the cost of which is one penny for eight cigars. The Maltese countryman has a clean-shaven face, but the coal-heaver, cabman, and the city laborer nourish a moustache of more or less fierceness.

The rents for houses and rooms vary largely according to locations in cities, villages, or in the country. For instance, my cook paid \$4.86 per month in Valletta, for two small unfurnished rooms, but moving across a half-mile wide bay into a suburban village he got a small stone house with

two rooms for \$2 a month. His wages from me are \$15 per month without food. Deduct the penny a day he pays for being ferried across the harbor and his earnings net him \$12.60 per month. Out of this sum he is supposed to supply himself with food, wine, and cigars, support his family of four, and give liberally to the church. His wife, however, assists in increasing the income of the family by doing washing and ironing at 20 cents per dozen pieces. This particular cook dresses well and is fat, and it has been for two years a mystery to my household how he accomplished it. The problem has been solved at last. This cook—like all other Maltese cooks—gets a commission on everything he buys in market, in shop, from street vendors of fruit, even on the carriage he may be sent to hire for my use. The lace-seller who comes to my house has to pay tribute to him; the milk and butter man contributes; he hires a scullion to scrub floors for a sixpence and taxes the fellow a penny for getting him the job. Sellers of charcoal, kindling-wood, brooms, door-mats, and of everything of use in the house subsidize him. He is of much more importance than I am even in my own home, and though the tradesmen bow and cringe and argue with me, they "divide" with the cook alone.

Wages at present in Malta do not vary materially from those paid in 1878, when the last Labor Circular was issued by the Department of State. The same conditions prevail now as then. Change seldom comes to Malta. The feeling between employé and employer is satisfactory. The coal-heavers a few months ago refused to coal steamers on Sundays because of the sacredness of the day, and on account of their desire to be able to attend divine services.

Although it is not prominent, or even apparent, the chiefest vice of the Maltese city laborer, like the coal-heaver, is said to be gambling.

The working people are free to purchase the necessities of life when and where they choose; no conditions in this regard are imposed. The English employer pays his help in British money and settles every Saturday night. The Maltese employer pays in both British and Sicilian money. Co-operative societies do not exist in Malta.

EMIGRATION.

The Maltese are so strongly attached to their islands that they cannot be induced to emigrate in any broad sense. An occasional batch of young men leave for distant fields, but their numbers are insignificant and their rare, infrequent successes abroad do not encourage others to follow. If they are not able to lay up earnings against old age, that fact does not trouble them, for they know their fellow-countrymen will not see them in distress without affording protection, or their mother church let them starve. The Maltese are a strong and hardy race, live mostly out of doors, and the physical ills that afflict them are not great in proportion to their numbers. The women are very prolific after marriage and have large families, but they "age" very fast, and many mothers of thirty appear to be fifty years old. Once married in the island, the Maltese remains here and the few who emigrate are young, unmarried men. The causes that lead to emigration are threefold: a desire for change, a hope to better their condition, the impossibility of accumulating any considerable means at home. They are not dissatisfied with their country or their rulers. The political rights of the Maltese are not numerous or important. Only the workingman who pays \$30 per annum rent for his house or landed property, or receives that amount from a tenant, may vote. Education

or intelligence has nothing to do in considering the qualifications of voters. The privilege is based on money and an age of over twenty-one years in the voter.

POLITICAL RIGHTS.

The voter votes only for members of the council of the local government, whose acts and conclusions can, however, be annulled by the Imperial Government of Great Britain should it deem its colonial interests in Malta imperiled or abused. Of the 12,000 voters in the Maltese islands only 4,089 exercised the franchise in the last election of January 11, 1884. Hence it will be seen that the laboring men of the islands do not value very highly or exercise very numerous their political prerogatives. It is perhaps better thus, on account of the ignorance and personal indifference of the great majority of the voters of the laboring classes. Where the voter is ignorant his vote can be of no real value to his country.

As to the social, moral, and educational conditions of the Maltese people I beg to respectfully refer to my dispatch No. 51, dated March 15, 1884, which was published in the volume of Consular Reports for May, 1884.

It is possible that the report of wages paid railway employ  s at the Cape of Good Hope in 1880, which Mr. Geneste, the builder of the road, has furnished me with, and which I inclose, marked A, may be of interest in connection with this subject.

PRINTERS AND PRINTING OFFICES.

Statement showing the wages paid per week of fifty four hours to printers (compositors, pressmen, proof-readers, &c.) in the island of Malta.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Compositors	\$2 43	\$3 65	\$3 14
Pressmen	2 43	3 14	2 92

There are no proof-readers employed. There are about 40 printing presses in Malta, 12 of which are used for the printing of newspapers, the others for the printing of hand-bills, bill-heads, notices, tracts, pamphlets, &c. All are hand-presses, worked by man-power.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Wages paid per day to agricultural laborers, without food, in the island of Malta.

[A day's field work in Malta stretches from sunrise to sunset, and varies only with the length of the days.]

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Hired trained farmer, capable of directing agriculture	\$0 60	\$0 97	\$0 81
Trained working farmer, capable of plowing, sowing, and overlooking	36	73	50
Farm laborers:			
First class, for plowing, sowing, digging, driving, &c.	32	50	36
Second class	24	32	30
Boys	08	24	18
Women laborers:			
First class	18	24	20
Second class	12	20	17

A government pamphlet issued in 1883 states that the wages for labor per diem in the country districts of the island are: Domestic, from 20 to 24 cents; predial, from 16 to 30 cents; trades, from 36 to 60 cents; but the table above first given is to my knowledge, gained after personal research and inquiry, correct.

HOUSEHOLD WAGES IN TOWNS AND CITIES.

Wages paid per month to household servants in the island of Malta, without food.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Coachman	\$15 02	\$19 46	\$15 80
Footman	9 73	12 16	10 94
Cook, man	14 59	19 46	15 02
Cook, assistant	9 73	14 59	12 16
Scullion	7 29	9 73	8 51
Servant, able to speak English:			
Male	9 73	15 02	13 38
Female	7 29	9 73	8 51
Servant, not able to speak English:			
Male*	7 90	10 94	9 73
Female*	3 04	6 07	4 86
Wet nurse*	9 73	14 59	12 16
Girl*	2 43	4 38	2 92
Boy*	2 92	4 86	3 65
Washerwoman, per working day	24	36	30

* With food.

STORE AND SHOP WAGES.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in dry goods and general merchandise stores, wholesale and retail, to males and females, in the island of Malta.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Males:			
Shop assistants and clerks	\$2 43	\$7 29	\$4 86
Porters	1 94	2 92	2 43
Cabinet-makers	2 43	5 10	3 76
Upholsterers	3 65	5 67	4 86
Females:*			
Shop clerks and assistants	1 70	3 89	2 80
Dressmakers and milliners	1 09	4 38	1 70
Furniture-dealing establishments:†			
Carpenters	24	60	48
Cabinet-makers	36	85	60
Upholsterers	60	1 21	97

* The higher rate only paid to those who can cut and superintend the work of cutting and fitting.
 A Maltese dressmaker earns \$2.50 for the same work that an American dressmaker would charge from \$7 to \$15 for, doing the work at her own home.

† The largest establishment in the city of Valletta.

RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per day, week, or month, as it may be, to railway employés (those engaged about stations as well as those engaged on the engines and cars, linemen, railroad laborers, &c.) in the island of Malta.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Station master (one)	\$0 81	\$0 81	\$0 81
Station masters	36	54	45
Guards of trains (also doing ticket collecting)	80	60	45
Couplers and greasers	32	32	32
Plate layers (layers of rails)	32	32	32
Gangers to plate layers	40	48	44
Gate-keepers and crossing guards	20	20	20
Night watchmen	32	32	32
Engine driver	1 01	1 21	1 11
Firemen	66	66	66
Cleaners	40	40	40
Coalmen	32	32	32
Assistant fitter	85	85	85
Carpenters	54	66	60
Booking clerks*	4 86	4 86	4 86
Traffic superintendent	63 18	63 18	63 18
Accountant	63 18	63 18	63 18
Engine fitter	58 82	58 82	58 82

* With the exception of one station the booking is done by the station master.

Wages paid per day for Maltese laborers employed from 1881 to 1883 in the construction of the Malta Railway (7½ miles in length).

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Foremen	\$0 52	\$0 73	\$0 62
Masons	40	73	56
Miners (quarrymen)	32	48	40
Laborers	18	36	27
Boys	12	22	17
Stone-cutters	32	52	42
Wallers	34	44	39
Wallers' laborers	24	36	30
Carpenters	50	73	61
Leading men	48	73	60
Time-keepers	60	66	63
Smiths	60	73	66
Stone breakers	30	32	31
Plate layers	36	40	38

There being no United States consul in Tunis, I venture to insert the wages paid railway employés in that regency, as follows:

Wages paid per day to railway employés in the regency of Tunis, in Africa.

Occupations.	Wages.	Occupations.	Wages.
Station masters .....per day..	\$1 21	Second driver and fitter..per day..	\$1 21
Second-class station masters..do...	48	Third driver and fitter.....do....	1 09
Ticket collectors.....do....	48	Firemen.....do....	73
Guards.....do....	48	Cleaners.....do....	60
Couplers and greasers.....do....	48	Coal-men.....do....	60
Plate-layers.....do....	48	One head-smith.....do....	1 09
Gate-keepers and crossing-guards, per day.....	\$0 30 to 48	Carpenters.....do....	97
Night watchmen.....per day..	48	Locomotive superintendent, per month.....	*97 20
Head engine-driver.....do....	1 46	Chief clerk.....per month..	32 23

* And house allowance.

The above are rates furnished by the general manager in 1882.

FOUNDRIES, MACHINE SHOPS, AND IRON WORKS.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in foundries, machine shops, and iron works, in the island of Malta.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Fitters	\$5 10	\$8 75	\$6 92
Pattern-makers	5 10	6 56	5 83
Coppersmiths	6 19	7 29	6 74
Molders	5 10	9 96	7 65
Boiler-makers	4 38	5 83	5 10
Blacksmiths	5 10	7 29	6 21
Plumbers	7 29	9 96	8 75
Carpenters	5 10	5 83	5 22
Bricklayers	4 38	5 83	5 10
Masons	3 65	4 01	3 83
Laborers	3 65	3 65	3 65

SHIP-YARDS AND SHIP-BUILDING.

Wages paid per day of ten hours in ship-yards, distinguishing between iron and wood ship-building, in the island of Malta.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Blockmakers	\$0 60	\$0 97	\$0 79
Boiler-makers	07	1 46	1 21
Carpenters	60	97	79
Calkers	73	1 09	91
Fitters and turners	1 46	1 94	1 73
Joiners	73	1 09	91
Laborers	60	60	60
Painters	73	97	85
Plumbers	97	1 33	1 15
Pattern-makers	73	1 09	91
Riveters	97	1 46	1 21
Shipwrights	73	1 09	91
Smiths	73	1 09	91

SEAMEN'S WAGES.

Wages paid per month to seamen (officers and men), distinguishing between ocean, coast, and river navigation and between sail and steam, in the island of Malta.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
SAILING VESSELS—OCEAN.*			
Master	†\$24 33	†\$25 34	†\$24 83
Mate	18 25	20 27	19 25
Boatswain	17 02	18 24	17 63
Seamen	10 13	12 16	11 14
Ordinary seamen	8 10	9 62	8 87
STEAMERS—FOREIGN TRADE.			
Master	48 66	58 39	53 53
Mate	24 33	26 76	25 54
Second mate	19 46	20 67	20 06
Chief engineer	68 13	72 99	70 56
Second engineer	43 79	48 06	46 22
Third engineer	24 33	29 19	26 76
Fireman	14 59	17 02	15 80
Able seaman	10 13	10 94	10 54
STEAMERS—COAST TRADE.			
Master	43 79	48 66	46 22
Mate	21 89	24 32	23 11
Engineer	48 66	53 53	51 09
Second engineer	24 33	26 76	25 54
Firemen	14 60	17 03	15 80
Seamen	10 13	10 94	10 54

* And 2½ per cent. on all gross freights and one-half gratifications.

† Coast trade, shares from half the whole profit on freight payable at the termination of the voyage, as follows: Master, 2 shares and percentage on freight; officers, 1½ shares; seamen, 1 share.

CIVIL ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

Wages paid per week of fifty-four hours in winter and sixty hours in summer to the employés of the street department in the city of Valletta, island of Malta.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Masons, men who set stones	\$2 92	\$4 38	\$3 65
Stone-cutters, men who dress stones	2 43	3 65	3 04
Plasterers, men who dress stones	2 43	3 65	3 04
Carpenters	2 43	3 65	3 04
Blacksmiths	2 43	5 83	3 65
Carters	1 82	2 43	2 02
Foreman, or master of some trade	3 65	7 29	6 07
Assistant foreman, or a good journeyman of some trade	2 92	4 38	3 65
First-class laborer	2 92	3 65	3 04
Second-class laborer	1 94	2 43	2 19
Ordinary laborer	1 46	1 82	1 70
Boys	73	1 21	97
Miners, corresponding to quarrymen *	2 43	3 65	3 28
Miners, employed on piece-work †	4 86	6 07	5 46

* One of the most important trades in Malta.

† Working what hours they like.

ROYAL ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

Wages paid per day of ten hours each.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Assistant fitters	\$0 80	\$0 80	\$0 80
Stone dressers	80	80	80
Stokers	24	24	24
Miller's laborers	36	48	42
Foreman bakers in commissariat department	48	48	48
Kneaders in commissariat department	42	42	42

Wages paid in ordnance department per week of sixty hours and per day of ten hours.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Smiths	\$3 65	\$5 46	\$4 55
Carpenters	2 92	4 38	3 65
Fitters	3 65	8 02	5 83
Coopers	3 04	3 65	3 34
Tinkers	2 92	3 65	3 78
Painters	2 92	2 92	2 92
Laborers	2 92	2 92	2 92
Excavators	20	28	24
Tailors	32	60	46
Shoemakers	32	48	40

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT.

Wages paid per day of 8.54 hours' work throughout the year in the Malta dock-yard.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Fitters and turners	\$1 09	\$1 58	\$1 33
Assistant fitters and turners	49	97	72
Assistant molders	48	97	72
Pattern-makers	64	1 58	1 11
Carpenters	60	60	60
Shipwrights	56	1 21	88
Joiners	68	77	72
Coppersmiths	73	1 09	91
Smiths	60	1 09	84
Hammermen	48	80	54
Boiler-makers	54	97	75
Helpers	36	52	44
Blockmakers	85	1 21	1 03
Sawyers	66	97	81
Painters	60	97	78
Calkers	48	85	66
Hosemakers	36	52	44
Sailmakers	60	85	72
Tailors	58	73	64
Riggers	48	56	52
Engine-drivers	60	79	69
Stokers	36	40	38
Skilled laborers	48	48	48
Laborers	32	56	34
Boys	12	28	20

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND OFFICES.

Wages paid per annum of eight daily hours to employes in Government departments and offices (exclusive of tradesmen and laborers) in Malta.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
Assistant chief secretary.....per annum.....		\$1,944 00
First-class clerks:		
Grade first.....do.....		1,215 00
Grade second.....do.....		923 40
Second-class clerks:		
Grade first.....do.....		874 80
Grade second.....do.....		632 64
Third-class clerks:		
Grade first.....do.....		533 98
Grade second.....do.....		437 98
Messengers:		
Grade first.....do.....		583 20
Grade second.....do.....		467 18
Grade third.....do.....		408 78
AUDIT AND CONTRACT OFFICE.		
Auditor-general.....do.....		2,432 25
Clerks:		
Grade first.....do.....		924 63
Grade second.....do.....		750 18
Grade third.....do.....		612 44
Grade fourth.....do.....		437 98
RECEIVER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.		
Receiver-general.....do.....		1,946 60
Deputy general.....do.....		1,167 96
Clerks:		
Grade first.....do.....		933 12
Grade second.....do.....		408 78
Messengers.....do.....	\$116 79	145 92
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.		
Superintendent.....per annum.....		729 97
Compositors:		
First class.....per month.....		24 32
Second class.....do.....		14 59
Pressmen:		
First class.....do.....		23 11
Second class.....do.....		17 02
Carriers.....do.....		12 16
POST-OFFICE.		
Chief clerk.....per annum.....		486 65
Clerks:		
First class.....per month.....		17 02
Second class.....do.....		14 59
CUSTOM-HOUSE.		
Collector.....per annum.....		2,433 25
Clerks:		
First class.....do.....		1,216 62
Second class.....do.....		973 30
Third class.....do.....		291 99
Gangers.....do.....	389 32	534 60
Storekeepers.....do.....	243 32	729 95
Overseers.....do.....	267 65	316 32
Guardians.....do.....	170 32	218 99
Public weighers.....do.....		291 99
Public measurers.....do.....		194 66
PORTS DEPARTMENT.		
Superintendent.....do.....		*1,459 95
Assistant superintendent.....do.....		1,216 62
Clerks.....do.....	145 99	632 65
Keepers, guardians, and laborers.....do.....	175 19	389 32
Boatmen.....do.....	145 99	175 19
PUBLIC WORKS.		
Superintendent.....do.....		1,946 60
Surveyors.....do.....	500 00	705 00
Clerks.....do.....	292 00	1,216 62
Draughtsmen.....do.....		535 30

* And fees.

LABOR IN EUROPE—MALTA.

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Wages paid per annum of eight daily hours, &c.—Continued.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.		
Superintendent public gardens..... per annum.....		\$705 63
Messengers.....do.....		145 99
Overseers.....do.....		243 32
Gardeners.....do.....		145 99
Guardians.....do.....		194 66
Keepers of old castles.....do.....		97 33
Grave diggers.....do.....		145 99
Clock regulators.....do.....		116 79
CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.		
Comptroller.....do.....		1,946 60
Clerks.....do.....	\$291 99	1,216 25
Storekeepers.....do.....	170 32	340 65
Messengers.....do.....		175 19
Surgeons.....do.....	340 65	875 97
Chaplains.....do.....		194 66
Apothecaries and medical storekeepers.....do.....	340 65	437 98
Matrons.....do.....		364 98
Men nurses.....do.....	97 33	145 99
Female nurses.....do.....	97 33	145 99
JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.		
Chief justice.....do.....		3,163 22
Judges.....do.....		2,433 25
Registrar.....do.....		1,445 99
Deputy registrars.....do.....	632 45	1,216 62
Clerks.....do.....	291 99	437 98
Interpreters.....do.....		389 32
Marshals.....do.....	291 99	583 98
Crown lawyers.....do.....	486 65	2,433 25
Police magistrates.....do.....	1,265 29	1,459 95
Country magistrates.....do.....	924 63	1,216 62
Archive keepers.....do.....	632 64	924 63
Notary clerks.....do.....	632 64	875 97
Police court clerks.....do.....	291 99	924 63
Porters and messengers.....do.....	194 66	218 99
Police physicians.....do.....	194 66	1,459 95
Chief of police.....do.....		2,433 25
Assistant chief of police.....do.....		1,459 95
Inspectors of police.....do.....	389 32	681 31
Chemists, of police.....do.....	194 66	486 65
Sanitary inspectors.....do.....	194 66	486 65
Sergeants.....do.....	218 99	218 99
Policemen.....do.....	131 39	184 92
PRISONS' ESTABLISHMENTS.		
Superintendent.....do.....		1,119 29
Assistant superintendent.....do.....		437 98
Medical officers.....do.....		194 66
Schoolmaster and chaplain.....do.....		291 99
Chief warder.....do.....		243 32
Warders.....do.....		170 32
Messengers.....do.....		97 33
Gatekeeper.....do.....		43 79
PUBLIC PAWNBROKER AND SAVINGS-BANK.		
Manager.....do.....		1,216 62
Clerk, first class.....do.....		924 63
Clerks.....do.....	389 32	437 98
Keepers of pledges.....do.....	170 32	583 98
Porter.....do.....	170 32	170 32
Servants.....do.....	145 99	170 32
Night-guards.....do.....	48 66	121 66

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

Wages paid to professors, teachers, and others in the Government schools and in the university in Malta.

[Salaries paid are all by the year.]

Occupations.	Salary.	Occupations.	Salary.
UNIVERSITY AND LYCEUM.*		UNIVERSITY AND LYCEUM—Cont'd.	
Director of education	\$2, 433 25	Teachers in—Continued.	
Clerk, first class	437 98	Arithmetic and bookkeeping ..	\$583 98
Clerk, second class	340 65	Arithmetic and mathematics ..	389 32
Principal of university	973 30	Drawing	583 98
Professors:		Geography	583 98
Theology	729 97	Navigation	437 98
Law	778 64	Writing	486 65
Political economy	583 98		
Medicine	924 63	PRIMARY SCHOOLS.†	
Anatomy and histology	583 98	Inspector	729 97
Midwifery	583 98	Masters:	
Chemistry	583 98	One	486 65
Natural history and forensic		Three	each 437 95
medicine	583 98	Two	do 389 32
Latin literature	583 98	Three	do 340 65
Italian literature	583 98	Five	do 316 32
English literature	1, 459 95	Four	do 291 99
Arabic and Oriental languages ..	583 98	Seven	do 267 65
Mathematics and physics	729 97	Three	do 243 32
Logic	583 98	Masters of vocal music	\$145 99-218 99
Surgery	583 98	Masters of lineal drawing	145 99-267 65
Dissector	145 99	Masters of wood-carving	145 99
Porter	194 66	Mistresses of schools:	
Keeper of anatomical theater	170 32	One	486 65
Teachers of English:		Two	each 340 65
Three	each 583 98	Three	do 389 32
One	486 65	Four	do 267 65
One	437 98	Five	do 243 32
Teachers of Italian:		Four	do 218 99
One	583 98	Four	do 194 66
Two	437 98	Two assistant mistresses	do 116 79
Teachers in—		One head-mistress of female school	
Geometry and mechanics	583 98	of secondary instruction	486 65
Latin and Italian	486 65		
Latin	437 98	PUBLIC LIBRARY.	
French	340 65	Librarian	1, 119 29
Ancient and modern Greek	340 65	Assistants	145 99-194 66
Land surveying and mathe-			
matics	583 98		

* Salaries paid in the university and in the lyceum, where the system of education is more or less collegiate.

† Wages paid teachers in the village schools.

VARIOUS TRADES.

Wages paid laborers at various occupations in the Island of Malta.

COAL-HEAVERS, OR LABORERS.

Description of work.	Price per ton.
	<i>Cents.</i>
Discharging ship's hold to ship's rail	20
Discharging from ship's rail to lighters	10
Discharging from lighters into stores on shore	12
Discharging from ship's rail into store	20
Discharging from ship's rail into store, if weighed	24
Discharging from store into lighters	12
Discharging from lighters into bunkers (at \$4.05 per lighter of 30 tons)	14
Trimming same in bunkers, \$4.86 for 100 tons)	5

These coal men work in gangs, ten in a gang, and work about 100 tons a day, discharging vessels. They average, with constant work (which they seldom get), from \$3.04 to \$4.86 a man per week. No steam-power is used in handling coal, all the coal being carried in baskets to and

from the ships and the lighters and the shore. Lives are frequently lost among the coal-carriers by the laborer falling into the sea of the harbor while crossing the narrow plank from ship to lighter.

SAILMAKERS

earn from 75 cents to 83 cents per day of 10 hours on an average, though when the dock-yard is run to its fullest capacity then the outside sailmakers' daily earnings are slightly in advance of these figures. The dock-yard laborer earns less per day, *i. e.*, from 60 to 70 cents, but his work is generally steadier. The dock-yard is a Government establishment, and the workmen employed in it work sixty hours per week in the summer and fifty-four hours in winter, and for overtime—not exceeding three hours—they are paid 8 cents per hour.

The following list of wages paid workmen of various trades throughout the island was compiled by Mr. James Duncan, a Scotch merchant and shipper of twenty-five years' standing in Malta:

[The average duration of labor per week is usually sixty hours in summer, and fifty-four hours in winter.]

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Masons per day..	\$0 44	\$0 85	\$0 64
Helpers..... do.....	34	46	40
Plasterers..... do.....	36	52	44
Helpers..... do.....	32	40	36
Carpenters..... do.....	40	73	56
Gasfitters..... do.....	60	73	67
Blacksmiths..... do.....	60	73	67
Cabinet-makers..... do.....	73	85	79
Cab drivers..... do.....	73	85	79
Engravers..... do.....	48	1 21	85
Gardeners..... do.....	48	60	54
Jewelers..... do.....	24	1 21	75
Soft-stone carvers..... do.....	1 09	1 09	1 09
Glaziers..... do.....	36	48	42
Shoemakers..... do.....	50	81	66

WAGES IN GOZO.

In the Maltese island of Gozo the prices paid for labor are as nearly as possible as follows:

The agricultural laborers earn about the same wages as the field-hands in Malta, averaging, say, from 34 to 42 cents per long day's work.

The lace workers of Gozo (who made by hand most of the celebrated Malta lace that is manufactured in the islands) number about 4,500 women and girls, all working at their own homes in the courts of their houses or in the open air outside. They work by the piece for the shopkeepers of Valletta, who contract for the lace, the latter furnishing patterns and providing the silk, linen, and cotton material needed. They earn from 48 cents to \$1.21 each per week, and work on an average of ten hours per day the year round. It is scarcely possible for women to engage in an occupation requiring more persistent, steady, patient application than Malta lace making. The lace-worker's eyes early show the trying effects of their pursuit, and I conclude, from personal observation, that fully one-fifth of the women and girls engaged in this industry have eye diseases of one kind or another. Their small earnings are all expended in the cost of living and an occasional cheap, high-colored frock and a black silk faldetta for *festa* days. They eat and drink bread, fish, and wine, very seldom indulging in meats and vegetables, excepting in the shape of soup-like stews hotly seasoned. The cost of

living seems almost ridiculous—were it not so pitiful—one poor woman telling me sadly that owing to the high price of food she could not save but a penny a day out of her earnings of 8 pence. Fruits are, however, generously plenty in Gozo, and grapes, prickly-pears, pomegranates, &c., grow almost wild and are exceedingly cheap.

The hardest stone in the Maltese islands is found in Gozo, and is known as "zoncor." It is largely used in the city of Valletta for the steps of the stairs that climb the steepest streets. Gozo contains about 17,000 inhabitants, the great majority of whom are "bread-winners." The wages earned by them are: Quarrymen, from \$1.58 to \$2.19 per week; stone dressers, from \$1.94 to \$2.19 per week. These figures are for handling the usual soft stone of the island; for hard stone (zoncor) the wages are exactly double.

Stone-carriers are paid 8 cents per foot of stone according to distance; hard stone, double price. Builders' masons earn from \$2.92 to \$3.65 per week; carpenters, \$1.58 to \$2.42; gardeners, \$1.21 to \$1.46; tailors, \$1.21 to \$1.46; shoemakers, 73 cents to \$1.21. All working from 6 a. m. in summer and 7 a. m. in winter till sunset. The bakers of Gozo earn 7 cents per bushel of flour for kneading, and for baking 6 cents per bushel, which is often done during six hours night work. Slaughterers receive for killing pigs 12 cents each, and for oxen 24 cents each, including dressing. Cigar-makers, usually girls, are paid 2 and 3 cents per 100 cigars and they can earn from 12 to 18 cents a day if they are industrious. Farriers are paid 12 cents per pair of shoes, and, for trimming, 8 cents per animal. These farriers will go to stables or fields to do their jobs, carrying their tools with them. The Gozo boatmen average earnings of from 12 cents to 16 cents per voyage to Valletta, and seldom make more than one trip a day. The wages of fishermen are exceedingly uncertain, but withal, remunerative—say, from 75 cents to 95 cents per day averaged by the year.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

For courtesies, facilities, statistics and other aids freely afforded me in preparing these reports, I beg to express my many thanks to the following gentlemen:

Hon. Walter Hely-Hutchinson, C. M. C., lieutenant-governor and chief secretary of the Malta government.

Hon. George L. Carr, captain royal navy and superintendent of ports in Malta.

Mr. F. A. B. Genest, C. E., general manager of Malta Railway.

Mr. James Duncan, shipping merchant.

Mr. Thomas Vella, clerk in custom-house.

Mr. Pascal Grech, ship and boat builder.

Capt. T. J. Tressider, royal engineers.

Mr. John Horn, proprietor of iron works.

Mr. David Robb, royal navy, chief engineer's office.

Mr. George A. Page, proprietor of Malta Standard.

Mr. J. Segond, manufacturer.

Mr. M. A. Crockford, merchant.

Messrs. Hornby & West, merchants.

Rev. Canon Dion R. Pationiott.

Mr. C. Breed Eynaud, shipping merchant.

JOHN WORTHINGTON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Malta, October 15, 1884.

GIBRALTAR.

REPORT BY CONSUL SPRAGUE.

In reply to the Department circular letter dated the 15th February last, and received on the 24th ultimo, I beg to state that the only manufacturing industry that Gibraltar has, or ever had, is cigar and cigarette making, which formerly afforded employment to a considerable number of men, women, and children; but owing to the languishing state of the tobacco trade from the rigorous and vexatious restrictions imposed by the local government, this branch of industry has greatly declined, so that a comparatively small number now earn but a scanty and precarious livelihood by what was once a flourishing business. It is true that the scale of wages in this employment has been at all times rather low, but at present I believe it to be merely nominal.

There is no agricultural employment in Gibraltar, and it would be difficult, if not impossible, to fix upon any definite scale of charges here for most of the labor or work done by different tradesmen and artisans as elsewhere, for in Gibraltar tradesmen, artisans, and laborers are commonly engaged in job work.

Coal-heavers, whose services are only required for the occasion, are paid according to the amount of labor performed. The following charges may be considered as the actual ones paid in the coal trade, viz: Thirty cents per ton for discharging coal from steamships when by steam winch, and 38 cents per ton when by whips. The foreman gets \$1 besides for every 100 tons of coal discharged.

The coal merchants pay 18 cents per ton for receiving coal on board their hulks; 31 cents per ton are charged for coaling steamships from the between-decks of hulks, and 38 cents per ton when from the hold.

The foreman also receives \$1 per 100 tons for coaling steamships. The laborers average from 75 cents to \$1 per diem.

The most serious item in the poor man's expenses here is house rent, which has always been excessive, owing to the overcrowded population of this small town.

The usual food of the ordinary classes consists of bread and butter and coffee or tea in the morning, a Spanish soup either of meat or of oil and vegetables with macaroni, during the day, and fried fish and bread for supper. The poorest classes subsist chiefly upon fish and vegetables.

The present rates of wages, compared with those which prevailed in 1878, have hardly experienced any material change, for, notwithstanding that general depression exists in trade, the coal traffic rather increases, and employs many laborers.

The cheapness of wine and spirituous liquors is somewhat of a temptation to inebriety among the working classes here.

Strikes are hardly known, as the laborer is entirely helpless, and unable to remove elsewhere, with a view to better if possible his condition or seek other employment, so that he is almost at the mercy of his employer.

No co-operative societies exist at Gibraltar, nor are there any factories established within its fortress or boundaries.

The principal occupation at this port of the working classes, who may be justly regarded as the most indigent, and whose moral and social condition generally leaves great room for improvement, is in the coal trade.

They are composed chiefly of Maltese, Spaniards, Portuguese, and

other inhabitants of southern climes. With the exception of the Gibraltar natives and the Maltese, they reside outside this fortress, in the surrounding villages in Spanish jurisdiction, but are permitted, through the indulgence of the British authorities, to enter and work in the coal trade at this port under temporary day permits; at least 1,200 of this class of laborers are constantly employed in this work, and, although free to purchase the necessities of life wherever they choose, it is more than probable that they are somewhat subjected to some conditions by their respective foremen, who, holding exclusive privilege of hiring them, have, doubtless, the means of obliging them to patronize certain drinking establishments for some private benefit to themselves.

These laborers are paid immediately after they finish their work, by their respective foremen, in copper coins.

Being generally burdened with a numerous family to maintain, they can hardly earn sufficient to meet their most pressing necessities; it is therefore rare for any of them to succeed in laying up anything for old age or sickness. This circumstance induces those Gibraltar natives, who reside here, to seek employment in the Government works, and in the local colonial service, in which occupation they receive regular wages, and at times, when serving for a certain number of years with a good-conduct badge, succeed in retiring with a pension. The difficulty of entering such employment becomes greater every year, as the number of applicants increases.

The civil hospital of Gibraltar is the only establishment affording relief to the sick, poor, and indigent. This it does, to a limited extent, besides a gratuitous issue of medicines. Accidental injuries are promptly attended to without any formal application for admission. There is no extensive provision made for the aged, infirm, and disabled, most of whom are dependent upon private charity.

A private asylum exists, which was founded in 1850 by the trustees of the late Mr. John Gavino, an old Italian resident, who was United States consul at Gibraltar in 1804. He bequeathed the whole of his large and valuable property for charitable purposes, and this interesting monument of his piety and benevolence maintains about thirty aged pauper men and women, besides twenty orphan children.

Education in Gibraltar is well attended to. The Government allows a grant from the local revenue equivalent to the amount subscribed by voluntary contributions. All religious denominations here, Episcopalian, Catholic, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Hebrew, have their schools, both male and female, and all are under Government inspection.

In addition to the foregoing there are numerous private schools for the education of the better classes, besides an infant school, where children are admitted from the age of four years, and which is said to be of great benefit to the poorer classes of mothers in relieving them from the cares and anxieties incident to the management and superintendence of helpless children.

With very few exceptions female labor is limited to the ordinary household duties or as domestic servants, therefore there are no opportunities offered females to engage in industrial pursuits like in manufacturing and large commercial towns beyond cigarette and cigar making, as already mentioned.

As regards those females who are employed in millinery shops and such kind of occupation, being generally relatives of the proprietors of these establishments, they have no fixed wages, but are treated as members of the family.

I return herewith the tabular forms which accompanied the circular. Most of them are filled up, while the others, being inapplicable to Gibraltar for the information required, remain in blank.

HORATIO J. SPRAGUE,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Gibraltar, May 5, 1884.

I. GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid per week of fifty-six hours in Gibraltar.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
BUILDING TRADES.			
Bricklayers	\$5 00	\$8 00	\$7 50
Hod-carriers	3 00	4 25	3 90
Masons	5 00	7 90	7 25
Tenders	3 00	3 50	3 30
Plasterers	4 00	5 00	4 80
Tenders	2 75	3 30	3 10
Slaters	4 00	5 00	4 80
Roofers	4 50	5 00	4 75
Tenders	3 00	4 00	3 60
Plumbers	4 00	7 00	6 00
Assistants	3 00	4 00	3 75
Carpenters	5 00	7 00	6 50
Gas-fitters	5 50	7 00	6 75
OTHER TRADES.			
Bakers	6 00	7 50	7 00
Blacksmiths	5 00	6 00	5 80
Strikers	3 00	4 00	3 90
Book-binders	4 00	7 00	5 60
Butchers	3 00	5 00	4 20
Brass-founders	5 00	10 00	7 25
Cabinet-makers	5 00	8 00	6 20
Confectioners	4 00	6 00	5 28
Cigar-makers	2 50	5 50	4 20
Coopers	5 00	7 00	6 28
Drivers	5 00	5 75	5 50
Draymen and teamsters	4 50	7 00	6 80
Cab and carriage	6 00	7 80	7 25
Engravers	5 00	8 00	7 50
Gardeners	2 75	5 00	4 80
Hatters	3 00	5 00	4 20
Horseshoers	3 00	6 00	5 10
Jewelers	5 00	8 00	7 25
Laborers, porters, &c	4 00	8 00	7 10
Lithographers	4 00	6 00	5 75
Printers	5 00	7 50	6 00
Teachers public schools	6 00	8 50	7 00
Saddle and harness makers	5 50	9 00	8 00
Sail-makers	6 75	9 00	8 25
Stevedores	7 95	8 95	8 80
Tailors	5 00	8 00	7 60
Telegraph operators	10 00	20 00	14 00
Tinsmiths	3 00	6 00	5 70

III. FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS, AND IRON WORKS.

Wages paid per week of fifty-four hours in foundries, machine-shops, and iron works in Gibraltar.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Molders	\$5 50	\$10 00	\$7 00
Pattern-makers	5 50	13 00	10 25
Coppersmiths	8 00	13 00	10 00
Boiler-makers	5 50	13 00	9 75
Blacksmiths	5 00	10 00	8 00
Laborers	2 75	4 50	4 25

VII. SHIP-YARDS AND SHIP-BUILDING.

Wages paid per week of fifty-six hours in ship-yards (wood ship-building) in Gibraltar.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Foreman	\$7 50	\$11 00	\$8 50
Carpenter	6 00	8 00	6 75
Assistant carpenter	3 75	4 75	4 50
Calker	5 00	7 75	6 00
Assistant caulker	3 00	5 00	4 00
Apprentices	1 00	2 40	1 75

VIII. SEAMEN'S WAGES.

Wages paid per month to seamen (officers and men)—distinguishing between ocean, coast, and river navigation, and between sail and steam—in Gibraltar.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
SAILING.			
Ocean navigation:			
Master	\$60 00	\$75 00	\$65 00
Mate	35 00	40 00	38 00
Second mate	20 00	25 00	22 00
Cook	15 00	18 00	16 00
Boy	5 00	8 00	7 00
Seaman	12 00	15 00	13 00
Coast navigation:			
Master	20 00	25 00	23 00
Mate	12 00	15 00	14 00
Cook	10 00	13 00	12 00
Seaman	9 00	12 00	11 00
Boy	4 00	7 00	5 00
STEAM.			
Coast navigation:			
Master	45 00	50 00	48 00
Mate	28 00	32 00	29 00
Cook and steward	15 00	18 00	16 00
Seaman	12 00	16 00	15 00

IX. STORE AND SHOP WAGES.

Wages paid per week of seventy-six hours in stores, wholesale or retail, to males, in Gibraltar.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Counterman	\$15 00	\$30 00	\$18 00
Assistant	12 00	25 00	15 00
Boy	3 00	6 00	4 00
Assistant	2 00	5 00	3 00
Storeman	2 00	5 00	4 00

X. HOUSEHOLD WAGES IN TOWNS AND CITIES.

Wages paid per month or year to household servants (towns and cities) in Gibraltar.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Professional cooks, men	\$15 00	\$25 00	\$18 00
Plain cooks, women	4 00	12 00	9 00
Waiters:			
First class	10 00	15 00	12 00
Ordinary	3 00	8 00	6 00
Grooms	10 00	20 00	16 00
Assistants	4 00	8 00	7 00
Female servants	2 00	8 00	4 00

XII. CORPORATION EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per week of forty-two hours to the corporation employés in the city of Gibraltar.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Chief clerks	\$23 00	\$26 00	\$24 00
Second clerks	18 00	21 00	19 00
Junior clerks	5 00	8 00	6 00
Assistants	4 00	5 00	4 75
Messengers	4 00	4 50	4 20

XIII. GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND OFFICES.

Wages paid per month of one hundred and eighty-two hours to employés in Government departments and offices—exclusive of tradesmen and laborers—in Gibraltar.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Chief clerks	\$80 00	\$105 00	\$90 00
Second clerks	62 00	70 00	60 00
Third clerks	40 00	43 00	41 00
Messengers	28 00	33 00	34 00

XIV. TRADES AND LABOR—GOVERNMENT EMPLOY.

Wages paid by the week of fifty hours to the trades and laborers in Government employ in Gibraltar.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Foremen	\$7 00	\$10 00	\$9 00
Carpenters, brick-layer, smasons, &c	4 50	5 60	5 16
Tenders	2 70	3 80	3 30
Cart-drivers	4 40	5 00	4 80
Bakers	5 00	7 00	6 00
Women, employed sewing tents, mattresses, &c	1 60	1 80	1 75

XV. PRINTERS AND PRINTING OFFICES.

Statement showing the wages paid per week of sixty hours to printers (compositors, pressmen, proof-readers, &c.) in Gibraltar.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Foremen	\$6 00	\$8 00	\$7 50
Printers, compositors	5 00	7 50	6 00
Proof-readers	5 40	6 00	5 75
Pressmen	4 50	6 00	5 00

PORTUGAL.

LISBON.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL FRANCIS.

The wages of labor and the cost of living largely illustrate the social and material situation of a people.

In Portugal the favoring advantages of a genial climate must be taken into account as an important factor. The cost for necessary clothing and fuel is much less than in the colder climates.

RATES OF WAGES.

But wages here are very low in comparison with the earnings of work people in the United States or England. I subjoin a list of the average wages in various occupations.

Occupations.	Wages.	Occupations.	Wages.
Lightermen per day..	\$0 60	Domestics in families, found and lodged:	
Overseer, lightermen..... do....	80	Men..... per month..	\$5 00 to \$5 50
Coal-heavers..... do....	80	Women..... do....	3 00 3 75
Coal overseers..... do....	1 00	Laborers in towns..... per day..	30 40
Stevedores..... do....	80	<i>Operatives in cotton mills (hours of labor average eleven per day).</i>	
Women coal-carriers..... do....	30	Men:	
Shipwrights..... do....	\$0 80 to 1 25	Good operatives..... per day..	60
Ship carpenters..... do....	60 80	Ordinary operatives..... do....	32
Ship calkers..... do....	80 1 15	Women (usually paid 13 cents for weaving pieces of 30 yards) per day.....	40 50
Blacksmiths..... do....	80	Children, ten to fifteen years old, per day.....	14
Foundrymen..... do....	1 15	<i>Operatives in woolen mills.*</i>	
Carpenters..... do....	60 75	Men:	
Cabinet-makers..... do....	50 80	Good operatives..... per day..	66
Painters..... do....	60 70	Ordinary operatives..... do....	45
Stone-masons..... do....	60 70	Women..... do....	27
Stone-cutters..... do....	70	Children..... do....	12
Stone-carvers..... do....	1 30 2 20	Coachmen, lodged, not found. do....	80 1 00
Tailors..... do....	80	Stablemen, lodged, not found. do....	40 45
Shoemakers..... do....	70		
Wheelwrights..... do....	50 75		
Printers..... do....	80		
Plasterers (stucco)..... do....	1 20		
Agricultural laborers, not found:			
Women..... per day..	10 20		
Men..... do....	10 35		

*Hours of labor, winter and summer, from sunrise to sunset.

Except as otherwise noted, laborers receiving the wages named find themselves.

CLASSIFICATION AND HOURS OF LABOR.

The hours of labor may be stated as from sunrise to sunset, with two hours allowed for meals and rest. Small as is the daily pay, it is circumscribed still more by the numerous holidays, embracing, with Sundays, not less than sixty-seven days of the year, when work is to a great extent suspended. It may be said to the credit of the Portuguese working classes that as a rule they are temperate and industrious. Wages being so low, all the members of a laboring man's family capable of service must necessarily contribute to its support by diligent and often

very hard work. Women do their full share, including stevedore toil at the docks, as well as field-work in farming. As appears by the census of 1880, out of a total population of 4,500,000 in the Kingdom proper, only 185,000 belong to the class known as mechanics and manufacturing citizens. Seven thousand workmen are employed in the manufacturing establishments of Lisbon. As a whole the laboring people are poor; a considerable proportion of them very poor. They seem content, however, with the little they can get in compensation for their toil, thankful if they are able to achieve for themselves the humblest living.

PRICES OF THE NECESSARIES OF LIFE.

The average prices in Lisbon of the leading commodities that constitute the necessities of life are as follows:

Articles.	Price.	Articles.	Price.
Bread.....per pound..	\$0 04	Eggs.....per dozen..	\$0 20
Beef.....do.....	\$0 14 to 36	Cabbages.....each..	03
Pork.....do.....	18 20	Dried beans:	
Veal.....do.....	18 20	Red.....per quart..	08
Mutton.....do.....	10 25	White.....do.....	\$0 06 to 07
Lard.....do.....	15 20	Coffee, burned.....per pound..	18 35
Ham and bacon.....do.....	18 20	Olive oil.....per quart..	09 16
Cheese.....do.....	16 20	Soap, yellow.....per pound..	08
Wine, ordinary.....per quart..	10	Salted codfish:	
Vinegar.....do.....	08	Swedish.....do.....	09 11
Charcoal.....per pound..	01½	English.....do.....	07 09
Sugar:		Indian meal.....do.....	02½
White.....do.....	13	Wheat flour.....do.....	07
Brown.....do.....	11	Starch.....do.....	04 08
Butter.....do.....	30 1 10	Rice.....do.....	06
Potatoes.....do.....	01½	Fish, abundant, best quality dear,	
Milk.....per quart..	08	per pound.....	05 50
Petroleum.....per quart..	09		

It should be stated that the statistics here presented represent prices at Lisbon and the adjacent country. Elsewhere in this Kingdom the figures in respect of labor especially are even lower than the rates named, while as regards provisions the prices are also somewhat lower for meats and the products of the soil.

RENTS.

Rents for the poorer classes are comparatively cheap in Lisbon. Small rooms where these people live rent for \$5 to \$10 per annum. A family of five or six persons may secure very restricted accommodations, to which they are accustomed, for \$25 to \$30 per annum. But the space is suggestive of a "hole in the wall."

HABITS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

I must say of the working classes here that their quiet submission to the inevitable illustrates a peaceful disposition in apparent content under circumstances of very meager subsistence, and that, too, without hope to inspire ambition for any material improvement of their situation.

JOHN M. FRANCIS,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Lisbon, May 6, 1884.

THE AZORES.

REPORT BY CONSUL DABNEY.

I have the honor, in answer to the labor circular issued by the Department of State under date of February 15, 1884, received by me May 14, to submit the following report, which, relating to the island of Fayal, may be taken as tolerably correct for the major part of the nine islands of the group; any differences in wages at the other islands being as a rule against the laboring class, for the reason that there has been less emigration.

PART I.—MALE LABOR.

The rates of wages paid to laborers of every class—mechanical public works, domestic, agricultural—in Fayal, &c.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
BUILDING TRADES.			
Masons.....per day *..	\$0 35	\$0 52	\$0 43
Tenders.....do.....	17	35	24
Plasterers†.....			
Roofers†.....			
Plumbers†.....			
Carpenters.....per day..	43	63	52
OTHER TRADES.			
Bakers§.....			
Blacksmiths.....per day..	52	1 05	70
Strikers.....	26	43	31
Butchers§.....			
Cabinet-makers.....per day..	31	52	42
Coopers.....do.....	43	52	48
Drivers:			
Carts.....do.....			21
Hacks.....do.....	21	26	24
Gardeners.....do.....	21	35	26
Horsehoers||.....			
Jewelers||.....			
Laborers, porters, &c.....per day..	31	35	33
Potters¶.....			
TEACHERS PUBLIC SCHOOLS.			
Primary schools **.....per month..	9 06	16 30	10 87
Lyceum.....do.....	22 51	54 74	22 51
OTHER TRADES.			
Sail-makers.....per day..	52	2 09	70
Stevedores.....do.....	52	1 04	70
Tanners¶.....			
Tailors.....per day..	26	35	31
Tinsmiths.....do.....			52
Store and shop clerks:			
Male.....per month..	5 20	10 40	8 70
Female¶.....do.....			5 20
HOUSEHOLD WAGES IN TOWNS.			
Waiters, (with clothes).....per month..	1 50	5 00	2 00
Cooks (generally women).....do.....	1 00	3 50	1 50
Men or lads (general work).....do.....	1 25	2 50	1 50
House maids.....do.....	1 00	3 00	1 25
AGRICULTURAL WAGES.			
Laborers (with board).....per day *..			21
Laborers (without board).....do.....			34
Country servants (receiving three suits clothes, with lodging and washing).....per annum..	4 35	8 00	6 00
Women (not receiving clothes).....per month..			1 05

* About ten hours.

† Are masons.

‡ Are tinsmiths.

§ Do their own work assisted by unskilled labor.

¶ Do their own work, and sell per piece.

** Besides the above salaries, the teachers of primary schools have an annual gratuity of \$26.09.

The rates of wages paid to laborers of every class, &c.—Continued.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
AGRICULTURAL WAGES—continued.			
Women (receiving clothes) besides board, lodging, and washing, per annum			\$2 60
Men (not receiving clothes).....per annum			22 60
CORPORATION EMPLOYÉS.			
Senate:			
Accountant.....per week*			8 69
Two assistants, each.....do.			4 01
Assistants of measures.....do.			2 00
Market guard.....do.			5 01
Slaughter-house guard.....do.			2 40
Cemetery guard.....do.			2 40
GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND OFFICES.			
<i>State department.</i>			
Civil governor.....per month			108 69
Secretary.....do.			83 35
First officer.....do.			50 72
Second officer.....do.			34 39
Four amanuenses, each.....do.			18 11
Doorkeeper.....do.			17 21
Assistant.....do.			12 69
Four district counselors, each.....do.			22 64
Three executive commissioners of the junta geral, each.....do.			27 18
<i>Treasury department.</i>			
Delegado do thesouro.....per month			81 52
First officer.....do.			27 18
Two aspirantes, first class, each.....do.			21 74
Three aspirantes, second class, each.....do.			14 50
One assistant.....do.			9 05
Escrivão de fazenda.....do.			65 21
Two clerks de fazenda, each.....do.			11 30
Treasurer payer.....do.			67 95
Treasurer receiver.....do.			72 46
<i>Police department.</i>			
Administrador (chief).....per week*			11 46
Escrivão (clerk).....do.			5 85
Three amanuenses.....do.	\$2 40	\$4 01	3 35
Ten policemen.....do.			2 41
<i>Customs department.</i>			
Collector (varies according to rank).....per week†			\$9 00
Treasurer.....do.			11 28
First officer.....do.			11 28
Second officer.....do.			7 52
Three third officers, each.....do.			6 77
One first verifier.....do.			9 40
One second verifier.....do.			7 52
Two aspirantes, each.....do.			5 64
Chief of guard division.....do.			13 18
Three chiefs of guard section, each.....do.			7 02
Guards of first class.....do.			3 04
Guards of second class.....do.			2 69
<i>Public works.</i>			
Chief machinist.....per day‡			2 18
Machinists, each.....do.	87	1 13	87
Firemen.....do.	39	78	63
Chief blacksmith.....do.			1 22
Blacksmiths.....do.	50	78	63
Strikers.....do.	24	31	28
Chief carpenter.....do.			1 48
Carpenters.....do.	35	1 04	52
Calkers.....do.	50	64	61
Chief mason.....do.			1 04
Masons.....do.	35	47	42
Stone-dressers.....do.	47	61	48
Quarrymen.....do.	35	78	44
Favers.....do.	35	52	44
Cantoneiro (repairer of roads).....do.			22
Laborers.....do.	18	52	26
Women.....do.	10	18	14
Boys.....do.	7	18	12
Divers§.....do.	35	50	38

* 30 hours.

† 36 hours.

‡ 10 hours.

Prices of various articles used by laboring classes.

Articles.	Price.	Articles.	Price.
Flour per barrel..	\$10 44	* CLOTHING MATERIALS.	
Bread:		Indian head (unbleached cotton) .per yd..	\$0 50
Wheaten per pound..	04½	Good white skirting cotton..... do..	14
Maize do.....	01½	Prints do.....	18
Beef:		Unbleached linen (made by hand) .do..	21
For equarter do.....	07	Cotton dungaree do.....	35
Hind quarter do.....	08	Cotton for knitting socks per pound..	70
Mutton:		Portugal cassimeres from 94 cents to \$1.40	
Fore quarter do.....	05½	per yard	1 17
Hind quarter do.....	07½	HOUSE RENTS.	
Pork:		Two-room tenements..... per month..	1 40
Fresh do.....	09½	Four-room tenements..... do.....	2 95
Bacon do.....	12½	Six-room tenements do.....	4 35
Lard do.....	16	COST OF LIVING TO THE AVERAGE LA-	
Cheese do.....	16	BORER.	
Butter do.....	22	Breakfast, milk and bread	3 5
Potatoes (an average price) .per bushel..	52	Dinner, bread and fish or cheese	5 2
Rice per pound	04½	Supper, vegetable soup with bread,	
Beans do.....	04	when made for several	4 3
Milk per quart..	08½		13
Eggs per dozen..	09	COST OF LIVING TO THE AVERAGE ME-	
Tea:		CHANIC.	
Black per pound..	1 04	Breakfast, coffee and bread with a	
Green do.....	1 30	little fish or cheese.....	10½
Coffee (Rio) not roasted..... do.....	22	Dinner, beef soup, with bread and	
Sugar:		the beef of which soup was made	
Brown do.....	11	and potatoes	13
White crushed do.....	12½	Supper, coffee, &c., as at breakfast.	10½
White loaf do.....	15		34
Soap, ordinary..... do.....	04½		
Starch do.....	09½		
Kerosene (pays an excessive duty) per			
gallon.....	47		
Maize (an average price) per bushel..	80		
Wheat (an average price)..... do.....	1 45		
Wine (fresh Pico wine)..... per gallon..	50		

NOTE.—System of weights and measures, the French. Wine is not used habitually by either of the above, and seldom taken with the meal.

COMPARISON OF WAGES.

No labor report was requested of this consulate in 1878, or made, but it may be safely stated that at Fayal no noteworthy change, in either respect, has taken place.

HABITS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

The habits of the Fayalese working classes are fair: they are temperate, and, although making use of wine and spirits, drunkenness is by no means common. The agricultural population is decidedly a steady one, and necessarily frugal. When abroad, in countries where good wages are to be had, they are very saving, and those who return, or a large majority of them, bring with them good results of their labor and thrift. As is to be seen by the foregoing tables of wages and statement of cost of living, the laborer, with few exceptions, lives from hand to mouth, unable to lay up means for his old age; and, therefore, when unfit for work, if not supported by relatives, must resort to charity. The mechanic does a little better as a rule.

FEELING BETWEEN EMPLOYED AND EMPLOYER.

This is generally pleasant, and, in the rural districts, the laboring classes are quiet, primitive, and respectful in their manners, treating their superiors in social position with a deference that savors of feudal times. This state may not be conducive to the prosperity of the laborer,

who, by asperity of manner, might, perhaps, occasionally increase his pay, but it causes work to run smoothly, and permits the cultivation of the poorer lands that must otherwise remain unemployed. No organized condition of labor exists at this place.

PREVALENCY OF STRIKES, ETC.

Strikes may be said to be almost unknown in Fayal; for, during an experience of a long term of years, but two have been known to me—one among ship-carpenters, some twenty years since, the other by the lightermen, at a more recent date. Both classes are small, and the strikes were of no great importance.

FREEDOM OF PURCHASE.

With rare exceptions, and those where advances are made, the working classes purchase where they please. They are paid in Portuguese and Spanish dollars (silver) and their parts.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

Only one of these exists at Fayal: it was started in 1873, by about forty five members (principally mechanics), has had a prosperous career, and has doubled its membership. The payments are weekly, of one-fifth of a Spanish dollar on the share, and no one member is permitted to hold more than five shares. The money thus accumulating, is capitalized with the annual dividends. Any member wishing to withdraw, receives his fund, with thirty days' notice, but cannot rejoin. There is no diminution of price to the members, but they are benefited instead by the annual profit, and now, at the expiration of ten years, the director tells me, that a share represents a capital of about 170 Spanish dollars.

The establishment is one of the largest in the city, and deals in almost every article but dry goods.

The extension of this association would have been greater, but for the difficulty encountered by the poorer classes in deducting even the small amount required from their weekly wages, and for the want of faith in, or appreciation of, the benefit derived. Started without funds, and relying on credit, the society has now \$15,000 of working capital. As yet, limited as it is, it can have had no effect on general trade.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE WORKING PEOPLE.

The mechanic of Horta lives in a tiled stone house, whitewashed within and without, and for which he pays, if not the owner thereof, an annual rent of from \$25 to \$50; it is simply furnished—the chairs being often of American manufacture—and has no conveniences, unless it be a cistern, which provides water for the greater portion of the year.

His ordinary clothing in winter is made of light woollens, frequently of cheap cassimere manufactured in Portugal; and in summer of cotton goods, or hand-made Fayal unbleached linen—the latter a strong, durable article. The climate of the Azores is so equable, rarely below 55° Fahrenheit, or above 80°, that, regarding clothing, the people have unusual advantages; but the Azorean mechanic is fond of dress, and, on holidays, is well got up, often in black broadcloth.

Comparing his earnings with the expense of living, it will be noted that he has little chance of bettering his condition, unless assisted by other members of his family.

The moral condition of this class is fair; the physical not so good as might be desired, with a downward tendency, which may be attributed to want of free ventilation in their houses, to too much cigarette smoking; and, lastly, to carelessness regarding syphilitic disorders.

The agricultural laborer, in the country, lives in a small tiled or straw-thatched stone cottage, often a mere cabin, containing a couple of unfloored rooms and a small kitchen, whence the smoke escapes, not through a chimney, but through the roof.

His clothes, unless he lives on the uplands, are generally of cotton and coarse linen, winter and summer, and he seldom wears shoes. The bread he consumes is always maize, and meat he does not eat more than two or three times in the year.

If he has a family, the wife is perhaps able to assist by weaving linen cloth; his daughters, occasionally, by plaiting straw, and his boys by working on farms or public works. But while the children are young he must depend on his own strong arm. It is next to impossible to lay up anything for his old age. As a rule he is quiet, contented, and well behaved; he is away from temptation and its expenses, which, indeed, he cannot afford. If farming on his own account, as is often the case, in a small way, he is quite resigned if his crops are destroyed, expressing, in his simple way, the belief that the Almighty never errs. He has a tolerable amount of religious belief, pretty freely leavened by superstition.

MEANS FOR THE SAFETY OF EMPLOYÉS.

There are no factories, mines, mills, or railroads in Fayal, and the employment of labor being chiefly of a temporary character, there is but little opportunity for the development of the above considerations and relations.

POLITICAL RIGHTS.

All married men—mendicants excluded—and all males who have attained their majority, are entitled to vote in the elections for such of the local authorities as are not appointed otherwise; and, also, for the deputies who represent the various districts in the central government at Lisbon; but the working classes can scarcely be said to have political opinions of their own, and are led by politicians who, as elsewhere, work on the various passions of humanity to accomplish their ends.

The laborer who owns no property pays no industrial tax, but may be called upon annually for a day or two (by the municipality) of free work on the roads.

If he pays a rent of over \$10 per annum on the cottage he lives in he pays a tax on the rent of about 12 per cent.

The mechanic pays an industrial tax of about 90 cents per annum, and the tax on rent of house or on the house if he owns it.

I know of no legislation that particularly regards labor and the working people.

CAUSES OF EMIGRATION.

Two causes operate strongly in inducing the laboring classes of Azoreans to leave the picturesque islands of which they are with reason so fond:

One, the knowledge that doing their best they can only make ends meet, with no warrantable hope of accumulating means for times of need. The other, the fear of the conscription laws of which they entertain a singular dread, and which cause large numbers of young men to

leave annually in a clandestine manner. No passports are issued to lads unless a responsible bondsman be produced, and the latter is liable to be called upon for the payment of a sum should the lot fall on his protégé, which has varied much in the last few years, but which may be estimated at some \$200.

From the islands of Fayal, Flores, Corvo, St. George, Pico, and Graciosa the emigration is almost entirely to the United States, but from St. Michaels, Terceira, and Santa Maria it is chiefly to Brazil and to the Sandwich Islands. To the shipment of great numbers of lads on American whaling ships in by-gone years may be attributed the flow of emigration to the United States. The islands that furnish the emigrants bound to other countries have not been nearly as much in relation with the United States, and are only now fairly beginning to discover the advantages of our country. Their relations with Brazil date back many years to a time when the emigrants were carried with the condition of being bound for a certain time to whoever wishing their services would pay their passages.

The emigrants leaving these islands are principally of the agricultural class.

PART II.—FEMALE LABOR.

In the entire absence of statistics on which to base a calculation it would be impossible to give even an approximated truthful estimate of the number of women and children employed in Fayal. A great deal of work is done by them, especially in some of the rural places, but they generally work for their families, bringing wood and water, often from great distances, and assisting the men in the field work. Some are employed on the roads, the rates of wages of which are given under the head of public works, and those rates may be accepted as a standard, viz, Minimum, \$10; maximum, \$18; average, \$14, to adults.

As yet no women are employed as clerks in any of the public departments, but they have charge of the primary schools for girls, receiving about the same pay as the men.

In the city of Horta and environs a good deal of sewing, embroidering, &c., is done by the female, but it is almost all job work, and often done at odd moments or in the evenings when household duties are over. At times when a demand arises quite a little business is done in straw goods, the plaiting being done by the peasant women and girls who sell their work by the piece. In 1879 the value of straw hats and braid exported to the United States—all go that way—amounted to \$59,113.57, and this, deducting cost of straw, was the work of the women and girls.

The census of 1878 tells us that about one-seventh of the female population reads and writes, the proportion differing but little from that of the male.

Although the woman of the Fayalese laboring classes is often somewhat of a drudge and occasionally rather hardly treated, she cannot be said to be worse off than her European sisters, and certainly leads a happier life than do those who live in countries where the dreadful curse of intemperance is common.

It may not be amiss to state that by the last census, taken in 1878, the population of Fayal was as follows: Male, 10,892; female, 14,070. Total, 24,962.

S. W. DABNEY,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Fayal, Azores, July 7, 1884.

TURKEY.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL HEAP, OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

PART I.—MALE LABOR.

RATES OF WAGES.

The rates of wages vary greatly in the several provinces and the difference will continue until the difficulty and cost of travel between them are reduced by the construction of roads. This keeps a large portion of the working class sedentary. While wages are comparatively high in the capital and other large cities they are extremely low in distant villages and the country districts.

COST OF LIVING.

The cost of living of the laboring classes varies with the districts, but as they are very frugal, temperate, and saving, what they expend on food and clothing is extremely moderate. A common laborer, such as a heavy porter, farm-hand, or gardener, stevedore, and workmen of that class, is satisfied with coarse bread, dried salt fish, commonest cheese, curdled milk (yaourt), and cheap vegetables and fruit. He seldom tastes meat, and then only mutton; sometimes rice; a cup of coffee as large as an egg-shell is a luxury. The workingman is seldom intemperate, and when he is, it is in large towns where he is corrupted by contact with the dissolute population common in large sea-ports. Here his food costs him from 3 to 4 piastres per day (13.2 to 17.6 cents). It costs less in the country.

It consists of:

	Cents.
Bread.....	3.3
Cheese or yaourt.....	3.3
Fish or mutton.....	3.3
Fruit and vegetables.....	2.2
Rice or dried beans.....	3.3
	<hr/>
	15.4

PRESENT AND PAST RATES.

These have not varied appreciably; wages may be somewhat higher in certain cases at present than they were in 1876, but, speaking generally, they are about the same, and the condition of the laborer has not changed.

HABITS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

The habits of the working class are steady and industrious. Their trustworthiness varies with the class of laborers; but the laboring-man in Turkey, particularly the Musselman and Armenian, are very reliable. They are sober and saving, and an intoxicated man of those nationalities is rarely seen. Their habits are corrupted in some respects by contact with foreigners, but in other respects they can give the foreigner long odds in the matter of corruption.

FEELING BETWEEN EMPLOYÉ AND EMPLOYER.

It is difficult to say what the feeling is. In towns where there is competition for work employers are hard on their labors, but in a country where obedience to authority has become second nature, this is not the

sented by the laboring class, but is taken as a matter of course. In the country the relations between the employer and his laborer partake of a patriarchal character.

ORGANIZED CONDITION OF LABOR.

There are some corporations or guilds of laborers but they have no appreciable effect on the advancement or welfare of their members. They are intended to prevent overcrowding the market, and in that respect may benefit the members. There are no counter organizations of capital.

The constitution of trade corporations in Turkey has probably been handed down from the middle ages. To give a succinct idea of them the corporation of porters (*hamals*) in the capital will be taken as an example; it is a large and important one. Each quarter of the town and the suburbs has its own porters. They are all under one chief who is recognized by the Government and buys his place. He pays their taxes, which he afterwards collects from each porter; they can only take loads in the quarter to which they belong, and each day their earnings are shared by all belonging to the same quarter. In case of sickness or disability they assist each other, and as they come mostly from distant provinces in Asia they are assisted by the corporation to defray the expenses of a visit to their homes once in two or three years. Other trades have similar corporations, but the guild of porters is probably the most powerful one.

PREVALENCY OF STRIKES.

Strikes are of extremely rare occurrence. I am aware of but two, and they were of small importance, in the last six years. One was a strike of the Government dock-yard laborers, for their arrears of pay, they not having received any for seven months; and the second was a strike of cigarette makers of the tobacco *régie*, Government monopoly, for an increased rate of compensation and the exclusion of women from this class of work. Both strikes were successful, the Government laborers were paid, at least in part, and the cigarette makers obtained higher pay and women were excluded from the factories.

FOOD PURCHASING.

The working people are everywhere at liberty to purchase wherever they choose. The country is afflicted with a wretched mixed currency of debased silver, and the laborer is paid with this coin and at irregular periods.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

The only associations among the native workmen that might be called co-operative are the corporations or guilds mentioned in answer to interrogatory 6. They are not instituted to provide food and other necessities of life at a lower or more regular rate than could be obtained in the regular retail market, but are intended to secure the trade or avocation from being overcrowded. The members pay a small annual sum to the head of the corporation, which is ostensibly for the relief of the members who may have sickness or accidents. But the fund is seldom used for this purpose, the members of the corporation considering the payment as a tribute to secure their membership. There is a constant struggle going on between the chief of the corporation and its members—the first to increase their number and his income, and the second to prevent the increase, which would reduce their profits.

A co-operative society has been organized here by foreigners, but it does not affect the native working-people, and does not, therefore, come within the scope of these inquiries.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE WORKING-PEOPLE.

Viewed from our standpoint, the condition of the working classes in Turkey is wretched. They live in hovels; their food is of the plainest and cheapest description; their clothes, however, although coarse, are substantial and durable; their chances of bettering their condition or of laying up for old age and sickness are scanty. As regards their moral condition, they are generally quite illiterate and extremely ignorant, and are satisfied with the forms of religion. In the country districts a man taking to the road in hard times and living by rapine does not necessarily become an outcast from society, but rather a hero, in the estimation of those from whose ranks he came, and if he returns to peaceful pursuits his antecedents are not against him in public opinion, except, perhaps, with the authorities, and even they show large indulgence to a repentant transgressor.

SAFETY OF EMPLOYÉS.

No precautions are taken. Employers do not concern themselves with the moral or physical well-being of their employés. The general relations prevailing between them may be stated as good, but with a large degree of indifference on the part of the employers.

POLITICAL RIGHTS.

They have no more political rights than the rest of the population, who have none. Like all others, they have certain legal rights. They have to pay a small tax for a license, but there is nothing else in Ottoman legislation that affects the working class as such.

CAUSES WHICH LEAD TO EMIGRATION.

There is no emigration of the working classes, as we understand it. There is migration from one province to another, caused by religious prejudice. When Bulgaria and Roumelia obtained their autonomy, and a quasi independence, particularly the former, the Mussulman population left those provinces in large numbers, rather than be under Christian government, where they felt themselves at a disadvantage, and came to Constantinople, whence they were sent to the Asiatic provinces. The same removal of the Mussulman element took place in the Dobroudtscha (Roumania), the provinces ceded to Greece, and the portion of Armenia ceded to Russia. The great majority were agriculturists, as they came from provinces where agriculture is the principal occupation of the people. This migration took such large proportions, after the Russo-Turkish war, that it created serious alarm. The people flocked in from the ceded provinces in vast numbers, in a state of abject destitution. They were packed in the mosques and unoccupied buildings of Constantinople and its environs, and, for a long time the former were rendered unfit for use. The number of refugees has been estimated at nearly a quarter of a million; diseases of every kind followed in their train. Their sufferings were great, although the Sultan did his utmost for their relief. Many sold their children to secure them homes.

PART II.—FEMALE LABOR.

EMPLOYMENT OF FEMALES.

Nothing can be said in answer to this interrogatory, as there is no possibility of making even an approximate estimate of the number of women and children employed in industrial pursuits, or even as domestic servants.

Some women are employed in raising silk-worms, and in weaving the celebrated silks of Broussa and the carpets of Smyrna, which are woven on hand looms; and a large number are engaged in agricultural labor, particularly where the men are mostly absent on military service, or in the larger towns, where they find work as porters, teamsters, and drivers, &c. In a country like this, where mechanical appliances are rare, manual labor is in demand to perform work which would elsewhere be done by machinery.

Women are not employed in the other pursuits mentioned.

WAGES OF FEMALES.

All that can be stated is that women are employed in the rural districts, on their own farms, in all kinds of agricultural labor, but they do not hire out for this work. They are frequently compelled to do the work of men. They are employed as domestic servants at wages less than one-half of those paid to men. In silk and woolen factories they are paid by the piece, at low rates; their work, however, is generally at home.

COMPARISON OF WAGES.

The wages of female servants have increased during the last few years, but, as a general rule, they have remained the same. As they do not hire out, with rare exceptions, for other than household work, their employment as servants has no effect on the wages of men. There has been a considerable increase in the price of the necessaries of life, especially in towns.

STATE OF FEMALE EDUCATION.

The education of female children of the working classes is generally neglected, and but little more care is taken with that of the male children of the same classes. Women being rarely employed, even in the silk and woolen factories (as they work by the piece and do it at home), they are not exposed to the influences, for good or for evil, incident to the agglomeration of large numbers.

Taking the population of the northern Asiatic provinces as the type of the Turkish people, there are few races superior to them physically. The southern provinces are inhabited by a widely different people, the Arabs, and they are also physically a fine race. Intellectually, they are in a state of dense ignorance, owing to the absence of schools for the poorer classes, and, in the case of the Arabs, to their total indifference to education. Morally, they are on a level with other Oriental peoples.

G. H. HEAP,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL,
Constantinople, June 25, 1884.

LABOR IN EUROPE—TURKEY.

I. GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid per week of six days.

[The hours of labor are from daylight to one hour before sunset, with one hour for rest in the middle of the day.]

Occupations.	Lowest.*	Highest.†
BUILDING TRADES.		
Bricklayers	\$4 75	\$5 80
Hod-carriers	1 90	2 00
Masons	4 75	6 60
Tenders	1 90	2 00
Plasterers	4 75	6 60
Tenders	1 90	2 00
Slaters	4 75	6 60
Roofers	4 75	6 60
Tenders	1 90	2 00
Plumbers	4 75	6 60
Assistants	1 90	2 00
Carpenters	4 75	7 92
OTHER TRADES.		
Bakers:		
Coarse flour..... per sack..	113‡	
Fine flour..... do.....	126‡	
Blacksmiths	\$2 66	|| 7 92
Strikers	2 64	2 64
Apprentices	1 30	1 30
Butchers	**1 46	
Tenders	**50	
Brass-founders	2 64	4 20
Apprentices	88	88
Cabinet-makers	5 28	7 92
Cigar-makers	2 64	4 18‡
Coopers	**1 20	3 60
Furriers	3 96	5 28
Gardeners	**72	**1 27
Jewelers:		
Ordinary workers	3 96	5 28
Skillful workers	12 00	12 00
Laborers, porters, &c	1 32	3 17
Nail-makers (hand)	1 32	2 64
Potters	3 96	5 28
Printers	1 32	6 60
Teachers public schools:		
Native.....	1 63	4 40
Foreign	5 50	27 50
Tanners	2 11	5 28
Tailors	3 96	6 60

* Winter.

† Summer.

‡ And their bread.

§ Per week of fifty-four hours, with one hour rest per day.

|| Per week of seventy-five hours, with one hour rest per day.

** With board and lodging.

X. HOUSEHOLD WAGES IN TOWNS AND CITIES.

Wages paid per month or year to household servants (towns and cities) in Turkey.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Cooks	\$8 80	\$26 60	\$17 60
Waiters	8 80	17 60	13 20
Chambermaids	6 60	13 20	8 80
Laundresses	8 80	15 40	13 20
Scullions	6 60	8 80	7 00
Coachmen	22 00	35 20	30 80
Grooms	8 80	13 20	9 00

APPENDIX TO LABOR IN EUROPE.

AMERICAN WAGE STATISTICS.

The following circular letter was addressed to persons in various representative industrial centers in the United States, for such wage and food statistics as would enable the Department to institute comparisons between American and European conditions. The communications herewith given were the only answers received, and the Department hereby returns its thanks to the gentlemen who so freely and promptly furnished the information requested.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 22, 1884.

SIR: On request of the president of the Workingmen's Assembly of the State of New York, and of the president of the Workingwomen's League of Washington, the inclosed circular was prepared and transmitted to the consuls of the United States, in the several countries. The answers thereto are now being prepared in the Department for publication, and as it is important, for purposes of comparison, to secure the rates of wages at present prevailing in the principal trade centers of the United States, I therefore take the liberty of requesting you, in furtherance of this very important work, to fill out, as far as you conveniently can, the within blanks, showing the wages paid in your city.

It is not expected that you will do more than fill out the blanks from information which it is thought you already possess, or can readily secure. I will therefore feel thankful if you will give the matter your immediate attention.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

FRED'K T. FRELINGHUYSEN.

WAGES IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, *August 2, 1884.*

DEAR SIR: I have just received yours of July 19, requesting information as to rate of wages, condition of labor, and cost of living.

I cheerfully inclose blank sent for that purpose, filled out with the latest data at hand.

When I called the attention—last June, a year ago—of your Department to the importance of investigating the condition of labor abroad, I recognized the necessity of those enjoying the confidence of organized labor, to be supplied with the latest reliable facts bearing upon the question, in order that workingmen here might act intelligently upon the question of free trade and protection, should the issue be raised; and, in order to accomplish that end, I issued the inclosed circular last year. You then

wrote me, in answer to my request asking the co-operation of your Department, that the State Department intended to cover the same ground. I secured a large amount of data, which is at your service, if you think the same of value, as I have no time to put the figures in shape. Trusting the inclosed will be satisfactory,

I am yours, truly,

GEO. BLAIR,
Chairman Workingmen's Assembly of the State of New York.

Hon. F. T. FRELINGHUYSEN.

CORRESPONDENCE AND CIRCULAR REFERRED TO IN MR. BLAIR'S LETTER.

NEW YORK, July 10, 1883.

DEAR SIR: The inclosed circular has been sent to some of our leading consuls in Europe with the view of securing reliable information upon questions with which American workmen need to be familiar. I have just received an answer from our consul-general at Vienna, Hon. James Riley Weaver, in which he states that no such information can be given unless authorized by the State Department, and suggests that I call your attention to same, believing that you would not hesitate to lend your official aid in collecting the facts indicated in my circular, as I am collecting these facts at my own expense and for use at our national convention. Its importance you no doubt comprehend at this time to American interests.

Yours truly,

GEO. BLAIR.

Hon. FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
Secretary of State.

CIRCULAR.

NEW YORK, June 4, 1883.

Hon. _____,
United States Consul,

DEAR SIR: Being anxious to secure reliable information with reference to the average earnings of skilled and unskilled labor in the locality under your jurisdiction, you will confer a favor to the cause of American labor in whose interests I am collecting these facts, by answering the following questions:

- Average earnings of unskilled labor.
- Average earnings of miners.
- Average earnings of cotton operatives.
- Average earnings of iron workers.
- Average earnings of building trades.
- Average earnings of bakers, and hours of labor.
- Average earnings of shoemakers.
- Average weekly hours employed.
- Average days employed during year.
- Cost of ordinary rooms for workingman's family.
- Percentage of workmen who own their own houses.
- Cost of maintaining the average workman's family.
- Cost of clothing in your locality.

You will perceive my intention is to compare the cost of living, &c., with our own labor, and thus contribute to the question of free trade and protection some very valuable facts.

Yours truly,

GEORGE BLAIR,
Chairman Executive Committee Workingman's Assembly State of New York,
13 York Street, New York City.

At the date of Mr. Blair's communication the consuls were engaged in preparing statistics on various other subjects, in answer to Department circulars, hence the delay in sending out the labor circular to which the reports in these volumes are replies.

LABOR CIRCULAR.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 15, 1884.

Consul of the United States at ———— :

SIR: At the solicitation of representatives of some of the leading trade and industrial organizations of the United States, the Secretary of State has directed the preparation of this circular with the view of securing, through the consular officers, the fullest attainable information concerning the condition of labor throughout the world, especially in Europe.

PART I.—MALE LABOR.

1. The rate of wages paid to laborers of every class—mechanical, mining, factory, public works and railways, domestic, agricultural, &c.

2. The cost of living to the laboring classes, viz: the prices paid for the necessities of life, clothing, rent, &c. In this connection, not only should the prices of the necessities of life from an American stand-point be given—as per accompanying forms—but the prices of the articles, and their nature, which are actually consumed by the work people and their families, should also be given.

3. Comparison between the present rates of wages and those which prevailed in 1878 (and since that time), when the last labor circular was issued from the Department, and between the conditions which then prevailed and which now prevail.

4. The habits of the working classes—whether steady and trustworthy, or otherwise; saving, or otherwise—and the causes which principally affect their habits for good or evil.

5. The feeling which prevails between employé and employer, and the effects of this feeling on the general and particular prosperity of the community.

6. The organized condition of labor: the nature of organization and its effect on the advancement and welfare of the laborers. In this connection it would be well to refer to counter organizations of capital, and on the local or general laws bearing on such organizations.

7. The prevalence of strikes, and how far arbitration enters into the settlement of disagreements between the employers and employés, and the manner and nature of such arbitration. The effects of strikes on the advancement, or otherwise, of labor, and the general effect thereof on the industrial interests affected thereby.

8. Are the working people free to purchase the necessities of life wherever they choose, or do the employers impose any conditions in this regard? How often and in what kind of currency is the laborer paid?

9. Co-operative societies: give full information concerning their formation and practical working; whether they are prosperous, or otherwise; to what extent they have fulfilled the promises held out at their formation of enabling the work-people to purchase the necessities of life at less cost than through the regular and usual business channels; whether the establishment of co-operative societies has had any appreciable effect on general trade, &c.

10. The general condition of the working people: how they live; their homes; their food; their clothes; their chances for bettering their condition; their ability to lay up something for old age or sickness; their moral and physical condition, and the influences for good or evil by which they are surrounded. In this connection consuls are requested to select representative workmen and their families and secure the information direct, somewhat after the manner of the following questions and answers (reducing the money to dollars and cents), taken from the Department publication "Showing the State of Labor in Europe in 1878."

"Question. How old are you?—Answer. I am thirty-six years old.

"Q. What is your business?—A. I am a house-carpenter.

"Q. Have you a family?—A. I have a wife and three children; the oldest is 11 and the youngest 3 years old.

"Q. What wages do you receive per day?—A. I receive 3 marks and 30 pfennige. The average wages paid to house-carpenters is from 2 marks 80 pfennige to 3 marks per day (68 to 73 cents).

"Q. How many hours per day are you required to work for such wages?—A. During the entire year we begin work at 6 o'clock in the morning and quit at 7 o'clock in the evening. In the winter season we begin our work with gas or candle light.

"Q. How much time are you allowed for your meals?—A. We have half an hour for breakfast, at 9 o'clock in the morning; one hour for dinner, at noon; and half an hour at 4 o'clock vespers. We take our supper after the day's work is done.

"Q. Can you support your family upon such wages?—A. What I must do I must

do. Part of the time my wife earns 60 pfennige (15 cents) a day, and with our joint earnings we manage to live.

"Q. What do the united earnings of yourself and wife amount to in a year?—A. With general good health we earn about 1,050 marks (\$252) per year.

"Q. Will you explain in detail the uses you make of this money?—A. Oh, yes. I pay per annum—

For rent of two rooms in fourth story, 206 marks.....	\$49 44
For clothing for self and family, 160 marks.....	38 40
For food and fuel per day, 1.75 marks (43½ cents), or per year, 638 marks....	153 12
This makes an average for each member of my family per day of 35 pfennige (8½ cents).	
For residence tax, 4 marks.....	96
For school tax, three children, 13.50 marks..	3 24
For dues to mechanics' aid society, 7.20 marks.....	1 73
For tax on earnings of self, 5 marks.....	1 20
Leaving for school-books, doctor's bills, and incidentals, 16.30 marks.....	3 91
Per annum, 1,050 marks.....	252 00

"Q. Of what kind of food do your daily meals consist?—A. For breakfast, bread and coffee; for dinner, soup and the meat of which the soup is made, and one kind of vegetables; at 4 o'clock, beer and bread; and for supper, white bread and potatoes.

"Q. Are you able to save any portion of your earnings for days of sickness or old age?—A. Saving is only possible to a man who has no family. In case I am myself sick, I receive one mark per day from the mechanics' aid association of which I am a member. I do not think of old age, for I expect to work until I die."

11. What are the means furnished for the safety of employes in factories, mines, mills, on railroads, &c., and what are the provisions made for the work-people in case of accident? What are the general considerations given by the employers to the moral and physical well-being of the employes? What are the general relations which prevail between the employer and the employed?

12. What are the political rights enjoyed by workingmen, and what are their influences, through such rights, on legislation? What is the share, comparatively, borne by the working people in local and general taxation? What is the tendency of legislation in regard to labor and the working people?

13. What are the causes which lead to the emigration of the working people, and which influence their selection of their new homes? What are the principal occupations of the emigrants, &c.?

PART II.—FEMALE LABOR.*

1. State the number of women and children, or the closest possible approximation thereto, employed in your district in industrial pursuits, not including ordinary household duties or domestic servants, classifying the same somewhat as follows: (a) Manufacturing and mechanical; (b) Commercial, including transportation; (c) Professional and personal, including government officials and clerks, teachers, artists, chemists, hotel and boarding-house keepers, journalists, laundresses, musicians, inventors, bankers, brokers, lecturers, public speakers, &c.; (d) Agriculture; (e) Mining; (f) All other pursuits.

2. What are the minimum, maximum, and average wages paid to female adults?

3. Their hours of labor.

4. What is the moral and physical condition of such employes?

5. What are the means provided, and by whom, for the improvement of these employes?

6. What are the means provided, in case of fire or other dangers, for their safety?

7. What are the provisions made by the employers in regard to sanitary measures, and for the care of the sick and disabled?

8. Has there been any increase during the past five years in the wages paid women, and in the price of the necessities of life, or otherwise? What are the effects of the employment of women on the wages of men, and on general social and industrial conditions?

9. What is the state of education among the women employed, and among their children; and what are the general effects of employment (in factories, mills, stores, &c.) on the family circles, especially as concerns the children of such employes, and on their moral and physical condition, and on their children?

* The interrogatories in relation to female labor were inserted in the circular at the request of Mrs. Charlotte Smith, president of the Woman's Industrial League.

Consuls are not arbitrarily bound by the foregoing interrogatories, nor by the accompanying schedules. On the contrary, these are offered merely as suggestions, and the reports in answer hereto will, it is expected, embrace every phase of the labor question which may be calculated to give a comprehensive view of the conditions which surround and affect foreign labor, and give material to compare such conditions with those which prevail in the United States.

While this circular applies more directly to Europe than to the other continents, it will be mailed to consular officers elsewhere, and replies, modified to suit the different conditions which prevail in Africa, America, Asia, and Australasia, are expected for the purpose of securing as complete a history of the present condition of labor throughout the world as is possible with the limited means at the command of this Department and the officers abroad.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN DAVIS,
Assistant Secretary.

SUGGESTIONS TO CONSULS AS TO THE MANNER IN WHICH THEIR REPORTS ON LABOR SHOULD BE PREPARED.

1. The rates of wages and all other values must be given in dollars and cents, and the weights in pounds, the consuls stating in foot-notes what the original standards of currency and weights were and their equivalents in American money and weights, being most careful in taking into consideration the fractional values or equivalents. For instance: Consuls sometimes estimate the pound sterling at \$5 and the franc at 20 cents, while the Treasury valuations, which are the standard for all reductions into American money, estimates the pound sterling at \$4.86 and the franc at 19.3 cents.

2. *As to averages.*—In the "Reports on the State of Labor in Europe in 1878" (and in nearly all labor computations since that time the same rule has prevailed) consuls prepared their tabulated statements, showing the rates of wages, as follows: Minimum, Average, Maximum; the *average* being represented by the *mean* of the minimum and the maximum, a most erroneous and misleading rule of computation. For instance: Let us suppose 100 men, say bricklayers, engaged in the building of a house; 33 of these are paid at the rate of \$3.50 per man per week; 15 others are paid at the rate of \$6 per man per week; and the remainder at the rate of \$3.90 per man per week; adding the highest and the lowest, \$6 and \$3.50=\$9.50—one-half of the dividend, \$4.75, would not be an average. The true average would be as follows:

33 men, at \$3.50 per man per week.....	\$115 50
15 men, at \$6.00 per man per week.....	90 00
52 men, at \$3.90 per man per week.....	202 80
100	408 30

Or \$4.08³⁰/₁₀₀ per man per week.

Where such arbitrary computation is impracticable, consuls will take the wages paid to the great majority—what may be called the general run of wages—as an approximate average.

While the forms herewith are arranged for *minimum*, *maximum*, and *average* rates, the Department will regard the *average column* as the standard of wages prevailing in each district, while the minimum and maximum columns will be regarded as having exceptional rates—the extremes as distinct from the general or average wages.

3. In order that the reports may be confined to such reasonable compass as the magnitude of the subject will permit, and to reduce their treatment to the most comprehensive and sequential order, it is suggested that the statistics for each consular district be embraced in one report, wherever this can be done with advantage. The circular and forms intended for consular agents will, therefore, be mailed to the consuls, who will forward the same to the agents in their respective districts, together with such directions as they may consider necessary for the statistical canvass of the agencies. The agency reports will be forwarded to the consuls, who will then make up a general report for their districts. This suggestion is offered in its most discretionary sense, consuls being the best judges as to the practicability of complying therewith, or forwarding their own and agents' reports in severalty.

In the several countries in Europe in which there are consulates-general, consuls

will, in their turn, forward thereto the reports for their districts. Consuls-general—in addition to the preparation of reports for their own districts, viz: London, Vienna, Paris, Bremen, Frankfort, Madrid, Rome, Athens, Berne, Lisbon—will prepare statements from the reports of the several consuls within their jurisdiction, which will show, as in the forms forwarded herewith, the rates of wages, prices of food, &c., for each country, as is shown for each district in consular reports, to enable the Secretary of State to prepare his letter transmitting the whole to Congress.

It is the desire of the Department to have these reports completed as speedily as possible, so that the results may be given to the public before the statistics lose their value for comparative purposes, and it is expected that the consular corps will respond cheerfully to the desire of the Department in this regard.

Full credit should be given to every person, firm, or institution who or which aids in or facilitates the preparation of these reports.

The accompanying tabular forms, numbered 1 to 15 inclusive, are prepared with the view of facilitating the labors of the consuls, and also with a view to uniformity. It is thought that these forms are varied and plastic enough to accommodate all trades and callings, provision being made for as many additions thereto as may be called for. Consuls are requested, as far as possible, to so prepare their statistics that the printer will not be obliged to divide the "running heads" of their tables or insert "pasters" (folded sheets).

Instead of referring to interrogatories by numbers, consuls will quote the interrogatory, making a heading thereof, and then answer the same.

The expenses actually necessary for the preparation of these reports will be allowed on the presentation of the regular vouchers therefor.

The foregoing circular was accompanied by sixteen prepared forms, viz: 1, general trades; 2, factories and mills; 3, foundries, machine-shops, and iron works; 4, glass and pottery works; 5, mines and mining; 6, railway employes; 7, ship-yards and ship-building; 8, seamen's wages; 9, shop wages; 10, household wages in towns and cities; 11, agricultural wages; 12, corporation employes; 13, government departments and offices; 14, trades and labor in government employ; 15, printers and printing offices.

It was intended that the foregoing circular should embrace every phase and condition of labor in foreign countries, and it is confidently asserted that the answers thereto embrace more information concerning the wage workers of the world than has heretofore been compiled or published, and that they will remain a basis and a standard for all future investigations into the question of foreign labor from an American stand-point.

FOOD PRICES IN NEW YORK.

Retail prices of the necessities of life in New York, August 1, 1884.

Articles.	Price.	Articles.	Price.
	<i>Cents.</i>		<i>Cents.</i>
Bread.....per pound.....		Pork—continued.	
Flour.....do.....	5	Shoulder.....per pound.....	13
Beef:		Sausage.....do.....	16
Roast.....do.....	20 25	Leaf lard.....do.....	16
Soup.....do.....	10 12	Lard.....do.....	15
Round steak.....do.....	18	Cod-fish, dry.....do.....	9
Corned.....do.....	10 16	Butter.....do.....	30
Veal:		Cheese.....do.....	20
Forequarters.....do.....	17	Rice.....do.....	10
Hindquarters.....do.....	17	Beans.....per quart.....	5
Cutlets.....do.....	25	Tea.....per pound.....	25 to 70
Mutton:		Coffee.....do.....	20 32
Forequarters.....do.....	11	Sugar, brown.....do.....	8
Hindquarters.....do.....	11	Potatoes.....per quart.....	6
Pork chops.....do.....	18	Eggs.....per dozen.....	20 24
Fresh.....do.....	13	Soap.....per pound.....	5
Salted.....do.....	8 10	Starch.....do.....	10
Bacon.....do.....	16	Milk.....per quart.....	8
Ham.....do.....	18		

I. GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid per week in New York City.

Occupations.	Average.	Occupations.	Average.
BUILDING TRADES.		OTHER TRADES—continued.	
Brick-layers	\$20 00	Drivers:	
Hod-carriers	11 00	Draymen and teamsters.....	\$10 00
Masons	18 00	Cab and carriage	9 00
Tenders	10 00	Street railways*	11 00
Plasterers	18 00	Dyers	13 00
Tenders	10 00	Engravers	16 00
Slaters	14 00	Furriers	13 00
Roofers	12 00	Gardeners	9 00
Tenders	9 00	Hatters	13 00
Plumbers	16 00	Horse-shoers	13 00
Assistants	10 00	Jewelers	11 00
Carpenters	14 00	Laborers, porters, &c.	9 00
Gas-fitters	12 00	Lithographers	12 00
		Millwrights	14 00
		Potters	10 00
OTHER TRADES.		Printers	13 00
Bakers	7 00	Teachers (public schools) ..	13 00
Blacksmiths	13 00	Saddle and harness makers ..	11 00
Strikers	9 00	Sail-makers	12 00
Book-binders	14 00	Stevedores (longshoremen) ..	12 00
Brick-makers	10 00	Tailors:	
Brewers	5 00	Common	7 00
Butchers	8 00	Custom	12 00
Brass founders	13 00	Telegraph operators	12 00
Cabinet-makers	12 00	Tinsmiths	11 00
Confectioners:		Weavers (outside of mills) ..	10 00
Unskilled	5 00	Shoemakers	11 00
Skilled	12 00	Box-makers	10 00
Cigar-makers:		Sawyers	11 00
Spanish or Havana work ..	15 00	Machinists	10 00
Domestic	11 00	Wood-carvers	10 00
Coopers	12 00	Framers	12 00
Cutlery	10 00	Shirt-makers	5 00
Distillers	9 00	Underclothing	6 00
		Cloaks and suits	7 00

* Fifteen hours.

III. FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS, AND IRON WORKS.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in foundries, machine-shops, and iron works in New York City.

Occupations.	Average wages.
Molders	\$11
Laborers	9

VI. RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per week to railway employés (those engaged about stations, as well as those engaged on the engines and cars, linemen, railroad laborers, &c.) in New York City.

Occupations.	Average wages.
Linemen	\$11
Laborers	8

VII. SHIP-YARDS AND SHIP-BUILDING.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in ship-yards—distinguishing between iron and wood ship-building—in New York City.

Occupations.	Average wages.
Ship-carpenters.....	\$12
Ship-calkers.....	10

VIII. SEAMEN'S WAGES.

Wages paid per month to seamen (officers and men)—distinguishing between ocean, coast, and river navigation, and between sail and steam—in New York City.

Occupations.	Average wages.
Seamen.....	\$20 to \$30
River seamen.....	15 30

IX. STORE AND SHOP WAGES.

Wages paid per week of all hours in stores, wholesale and retail, to males and females, in New York City.

Occupations.	Average wages.
Retail salemen:	
Male.....	\$10
Female.....	\$6 to 8
Salesmen, wholesale.....	18 40

X. HOUSEHOLD WAGES IN TOWNS AND CITIES.

Wages paid per month to household servants (towns and cities) in New York City.

Occupations.	Average wages.
Domestics.....	\$10 to \$15

XV. PRINTERS AND PRINTING OFFICES.

Statement showing the wages paid per week of sixty hours to printers (compositors, pressmen, proof-readers, &c.) in New York City.

Occupations.	Average wages.
Pressmen.....	\$1
Proof-readers.....	1

GEORGE BLAIR,

Chairman Workingmen's Assembly of the State of New York.

NEW YORK, August 2, 1884.

ZINC AND IRON WORKS.

Wages paid per week in foundries, machine-shops, iron-works, and zinc-works by the New Jersey Zinc and Iron Company, Newark, N. J.

Occupations.	Hours.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
<i>Oxide of zinc department.</i>				
Furnace and bag-room men	72	\$8 64	\$9 38	\$9 18
Engineers	72	13 80	14 40	14 10
Firemen	72	8 70	9 00	8 82
<i>Blast furnace department.</i>				
Furnacemen	72	9 12	10 32	9 60
General mechanics	60	12 60	15 00	13 68
Machinists	60	11 70	15 00	13 44
Blacksmiths	60	9 00	14 40	10 80
<i>Foundry.</i>				
Molders and melters	60	9 60	13 20	12 00
<i>Blast furnace.</i>				
Furnacemen	72	9 10	10 50	9 60
Laborers	60	7 50	7 50	7 50
Foremen of the different departments		18 00	18 00	18 00

Retail prices of the necessities of life in Newark, N. J., on August 1, 1884.

Articles.	Price.	Articles.	Price.
	<i>Cents.</i>		<i>Cents.</i>
Flour per pound ..	3 to 4	Pork—Continued.	
Beef:		Sausage per pound ..	15 to 18
Roast do.	18 22	Lard do.	14 16
Round steak do.	16	Codfish, dry do.	12
Corned do.	17	Butter do.	25 35
Veal:		Cheese do.	16 18
Fore quarters do.	18	Rice do.	10
Hind quarters do.	20	Oatmeal do.	66
Cutlets do.	18	Tea do.	40 60
Mutton:		Coffee do.	30
Fore quarters do.	14	Sugar do.	08
Hind quarters do.	10	Molasses do.	10
Chops do.	15	Potatoes do.	2½
Pork: }		Eggs per dozen ..	25
Fresh do.	18	Soap per pound ..	07
Salted do.	12	Starch do.	5½
Bacon do.	18	Milk per quart ..	08
Ham do.	12 18		

A. H. FARLIN,
Manager.

SHIP-BUILDING WAGES ON THE DELAWARE.

[Office of the Delaware River Iron Ship-Building and Engine Works.]

CHESTER, PA., July 31, 1884.

SIR: In response to your circular letter of the 22d instant, I inclose herewith the rates of wages per week paid by me at these works to the different classes of workmen, also prices of the necessities of life at this place at the present time, and remain,

Very respectfully, yours,

JOHN ROACH.

Hon. FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
Secretary of State, Washington.

VII. SHIP-YARDS AND SHIP-BUILDING.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in ship-yards (i) on ship-building) in Chester, Pa.

Occupations.	Wages.	Occupations.	Wages.
Foremen.....	\$28 50	Carpenters.....	\$14 22
Iron-molders.....	12 24	Coppersmiths.....	12 24
Brass-molders.....	10 98	Boiler-makers.....	12 66
Machinists:		Riveters.....	12 00
Best.....	16 50	Holders-on.....	8 10
Ordinary.....	12 00	Flange-turners.....	16 02
Fitters.....	14 00	Boys under instruction.....	7 02
Painters.....	13 50	Laborers.....	7 22
Joiners.....	12 72	Pattern-makers.....	14 64
Blacksmiths.....	13 50	Apprentices.....	4 50
Helpers.....	9 00		

Retail prices of the necessities of life in Chester, Pa., on August 1, 1884.

Articles.	Price.	Articles.	Price.
Bread..... per pound.....	\$0 05	Pork—Continued:	
Flour..... per barrel.....	\$6 00 to 8 00	Shoulder..... per pound.....	\$0 11
Beef:		Sausage..... do.....	11
Roast..... per pound.....	12 18	Lard..... do.....	12
Soup..... do.....	07 10	Codfish, dry..... do.....	\$0 05 to 08
Round steak..... do.....	15 16	Butter..... do.....	25 32
Corned..... do.....	08 10	Cheese..... do.....	12 16
Veal..... do.....	10 10	Rice..... do.....	08 10
Fore quarters..... do.....	10 10	Beans..... do.....	05
Hind quarters..... do.....	15 20	Oatmeal..... do.....	05
Cutlets..... do.....	18 10	Tea..... do.....	30 80
Mutton..... do.....	09 10	Coffee..... do.....	20 25
Fore quarters..... do.....	10 10	Sugar..... do.....	06 08
Hind quarters..... do.....	14 15	Molasses..... per gallon.....	60 80
Chops..... do.....	14 18	Potatoes..... per bushel.....	75 80
Pork..... do.....	10 10	Eggs..... per dozen.....	22
Fresh..... do.....	15 15	Soap..... per pound.....	05 08
Salted..... do.....	10 12	Starch..... do.....	08 10
Bacon..... do.....	12 12	Milk..... per quart.....	06
Ham..... do.....	16 16		

WAGES IN CHICAGO.

THE WESTERN INDUSTRIAL LEAGUE OF AMERICA,
Chicago, Ill., August 2, 1884.

SIR: Inclosed find labor circular received from you under date of July 22, with the information asked for filled out as required.

Mechanical trades in this city are unusually dull at present, hence the figures reported are lower than they would be if the trades were brisk and as fully employed as they usually are in this city. But few trades are fully employed, and some not half.

The prices of the necessities of life are taken from dealers in workingmen's districts, and represent first-class prime goods.

Yours, very respectfully,

JNO. F. SCANLAN,
Secretary.

HON. F. T. FRELINGHUYSEN.

I. GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid per week in Chicago.

Occupations.	Hours of labor.	Wages.	Occupations.	Hours of labor.	Wages.
BUILDING TRADES.			OTHER TRADES—Continued.		
Brick-layers.....	59	\$24 00	Teachers, public schools:		
Hod-carriers.....	59	10 50	Male..... per year.....		\$1,775 00
Stone masons.....	59	24 00	Female..... do.....		660 00
Tenders.....	59	10 50	Saddle and harness-makers.....	59	12 00
Plasterers.....	59	27 00	Sail-makers.....	60	15 00
Tenders.....	59	15 00	Stevedores.....	48	18 00
Slaters.....	60	21 00	Tinsmiths.....	60	12 72
Roofers.....	60	16 50	Pork packers.....	56	15 00
Tenders.....	60	10 50	Marble cutters.....	60	18 00
Plumbers.....	58	16 50	Marble rubbers and polishers.....	60	12 00
Assistants (boys).....	58	5 70	Lathers.....	59	18 00
Carpenters.....	59	16 50	Shoemakers.....	60	10 50
Gas-fitters.....	58	18 00	Trunk makers.....	60	13 50
			Packing-house laborers.....	56	10 50
			Brass finishers.....	60	16 50
			Silver platers.....	60	18 00
OTHER TRADES.			Telegraph operators:		
Bakers.....	60	12 00	Expert operators.....	56	25 00
Blacksmiths.....	60	15 00	First-class operators.....	56	21 25
Strikers.....	60	10 50	Second-class operators.....	56	18 75
Book-binders.....	59	16 50			10 00
Brick-makers.....	30	17 40	Past apprentices.....	56	to 15 00
Labor in brick-yards.....	30	13 50			
Brass-founders.....	60	16 75	Tanners:		
Cabinet-makers.....	60	15 00	Beammen.....	59	12 00
Confectioners.....	60	15 00	Yard hands.....	59	9 00
Cigar-makers.....	60	12 00	Finishers.....	59	13 50
Coopers.....	60	18 00	Splitters.....	59	24 00
Cutlers.....	60	12 00	Tailors:		
Drivers:			Custom pants-makers.....	66	16 50
Draymen and teamsters.....	60	12 00	Custom coat makers.....	66	18 00
Cab and carriage.....	60	10 00	Custom vest-makers.....	66	13 50
Street railways.....	69	13 50	Tailors employed in whole-sale trade.....	60	11 00
Dyers.....	60	16 50	Distillers.....	59	50 00
Engravers.....	54	24 00	Mashmen.....	60	15 00
Furriers.....	58	15 00	Firemen.....	60	13 50
Gardeners..... per month.....		50 00	Engineers.....	60	15 00
Hatters.....	60	21 00	Laborers.....	60	12 00
Horseshoers.....	60	18 00	Bellows-makers.....	60	15 00
Jewelers.....	60	13 50	Brewers:		
Laborers, porters, &c.....	59	10 50	Foremen.....	60	25 00
Millwrights.....	60	30 00	Malsters.....	60	15 00
Printers.....	59				

III. FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS, AND IRON WORKS.

Wages paid per week in foundries, machine-shops, and iron works in Chicago.

Occupations.	Hours of labor.	Wages.	Occupations.	Hours of labor.	Wages.
ROLLING-MILLS.			Iron molders.....		
Heaters.....	72	\$36 00	Machinists.....	60	\$21 00
Rollers.....	72	48 00	Blacksmiths.....	60	16 50
Hookers.....	72	18 00	Engineers.....	60	15 00
Roughers.....	72	30 00			16 50
Catchers.....	72	24 00	PAINTERS.		
Laborers.....	66	7 50	House painters.....	60	15 60
Chargers.....	72	10 50	Grainers.....	60	30 00
Coal-wheelers.....	72	9 00	Sign painters.....	60	24 00
Steel-blowers.....	72	42 00	House decorating.....	60	24 00
Helpers.....	72	18 00	Fresco painters.....	60	16 50
Pitmen.....	48	9 00			

VI. RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per week to railway employés (those engaged about stations, as well as those engaged on the engines and cars, linemen, railroad laborers, &c.) in Chicago, Ill.

Occupations.	Hours of labor.	Wages.
Railroad engineers.....	60	\$27 00
Railroad firemen.....	60	15 00
Depot hands.....	60	9 00
Depot clerks.....	60	12 00
Switchmen.....	60	15 00
Trackmen.....	60	8 70
Laborers.....	60	9 00
Street car railroads:		
Conductors.....	66	13 50
Drivers.....	69	13 50

VII. SHIP-YARDS AND SHIP-BUILDING.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in ship-yards (distinguishing between iron and wood ship-building) Chicago, Ill.

Occupations.	Wages.
Ship-carpenters.....	\$15 00
Calkers.....	15 00

VIII. SEAMEN'S WAGES.

Wages paid per week to seamen in Chicago.

Occupations.	Average wages.
Sailors (work seven days per week):	
Union wages.....	\$14 00
Non-union.....	10 50

IX. STORE AND SHOP WAGES.

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in stores, wholesale or retail, to males and females, in Chicago.

Occupations.	Average wages.	Occupations.	Average wages.
Dry-goods clerks, male.....	\$15 00	Cash boys.....	\$3 25
Dry-goods clerks, female.....	7 50	General salesmen, retail.....	15 00
Dressmakers.....	8 00	Book-keepers.....	24 00

X. HOUSEHOLD WAGES IN TOWNS AND CITIES.

Wages paid per week to household servants in Chicago.

Occupations.	Average wages.
Servant girls.....	\$3 50
Cooks, females.....	5 00

XV. PRINTERS AND PRINTING OFFICES.

Statement showing the wages paid per week to printers (compositors, pressmen, proof-readers &c.) in Chicago, Ill.

Occupations.	Hours of labor per week.	Average wages.	Occupations.	Hours of labor per week.	Average wages.
Printers (compositors).....	59	\$18 00	Pressmen.....	59	21 00
Lithographers.....	59	21 00	Type-founders.....	59	18 00
Engravers.....	48	24 00	Proof-readers.....	50	21 00
Electrotypers.....	59	21 00			

Retail prices of the necessities of life in Chicago on August 1, 1884.

Articles.	Price.	Articles.	Price.
	<i>Cents.</i>		<i>Cents.</i>
Bread.....per pound..	5 to 7	Pork—continued:	
Flour.....do.....	3 5	Shoulder.....per pound..	10
Beef:		Sausage.....do.....	10
Roast.....do.....	8 15	Lard.....do.....	12½
Soup.....do.....	5 8	Codfish, dry.....do.....	8 to 12½
Round steak.....do.....	12	Butter.....do.....	20 28
Corned.....do.....	6 9	Cheese.....do.....	12½ 14
Veal:		Rice.....do.....	5 9
Fore quarters.....do.....	12½	Beans.....per quart..	12
Hind quarters.....do.....	16	Oatmeal.....per pound..	4
Cutlets.....do.....	18	Tea.....do.....	25 100
Mutton:		Coffee.....do.....	20 35
Fore quarters.....do.....	9	Sugar.....do.....	7 8½
Hind quarters.....do.....	12	Molasses.....per quart..	20
Chops.....do.....	12	Potatoes.....per peck..	15 20
Pork:		Eggs.....per dozen..	16 18
Fresh.....do.....	12½	Soup.....per pound..	7
Salted.....do.....	12½	Starch.....do.....	5 7
Bacon.....do.....	14 20	Milk.....per quart..	5 7
Ham.....do.....	14 18		

WOMEN WORKERS.

WOMEN'S INDUSTRIAL LEAGUE,
Washington, D. C., July 21, 1883.

SIR: Having learned that the Workingmen's Assembly of New York has requested information through your Department and the United States consuls in regard to the condition of laboring men in Europe, as president of the Women's National Industrial League, and authorized by the league, I have the honor to inclose herewith a list of interrogatories in regard to the condition of laboring women and children in Europe, which I respectfully request may be sent to the United State consuls in Europe for examination and a report thereon.

The Senate Committee on Labor and Education is now investigating the subject fully, both as to male and female laborers, and the answers to these interrogatories, if obtained, will much facilitate and add to the value of such committee's examination and report. Being authorized by such committee to procure data in regard to working women, for their use (but without any guarantee as to expenses incurred), I make this request to you, believing that your Department will cheerfully aid in procuring all such information as may be acceptable.

With considerations of the highest respect, I remain your humble servant,
CHARLOTTE SMITH.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Here followed interrogatories as given in circular.)

ENGLISH FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1878.

[Transmitted to the Department by the consul at Bradford.]

CHAPTER 16.

AN ACT to consolidate and amend the law relating to factories and workshops.

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

PRELIMINARY.

1. This act may be cited as the factory and workshop act, 1878.
2. This act shall come into operation on the 1st day of January, 1879, which day is in this act referred to as the commencement of this act: *Provided*, That at any time after the passing of this act, any appointment, regulation, or order may be made, any notice issued, form prescribed, and act done which appears to a secretary of state necessary or proper to be made, issued, prescribed, or done for the purpose of bringing this act into operation at the commencement thereof.

PART I.—GENERAL LAW RELATING TO FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

[(1) *Sanitary provisions.*]

3. A factory and a workshop shall be kept in a cleanly state and free from effluvia arising from any drain, privy, or other nuisance.

A factory or workshop shall not be so overcrowded while work is carried on therein as to be injurious to the health of the persons employed therein, and shall be ventilated in such a manner as to render harmless, so far as is practicable, all the gases, vapors, dust, or other impurities generated in the course of the manufacturing process or handicraft carried on therein that may be injurious to the health.

A factory or workshop in which there is a contravention of this section shall be deemed not to be kept in conformity with this act.

4. Where it appears to an inspector under this act that any act, neglect, or default in relation to any drain, watercloset, earthcloset, privy, ashpit, water-supply, nuisance, or other matter in a factory or workshop is punishable or remediable under the law relating to public health, but not under this act, that inspector shall give notice in writing of such act, neglect or default to the sanitary authority in whose district the factory or workshop is situate, and it shall be the duty of the sanitary authority to make such inquiry into the subject of the notice, and take such action thereon, as to that authority may seem proper for the purpose of enforcing the law.

An inspector under this act may, for the purposes of this section, take with him into a factory or a workshop a medical officer of health, inspector of nuisances, or other officer of the sanitary authority.

[(2) *Safety.*]

5. With respect to the fencing of machinery in a factory the following provisions shall have effect: (1) Every hoist or teagle near to which any person is liable to pass or to be employed, and every fly-wheel directly connected with the steam or water or other mechanical power, whether in the engine house or not, and every part of a steam engine and water wheel, shall be securely fenced; and (2) every wheel-race not otherwise secured shall be securely fenced close to the edge of the wheel-race; and (3) every part of the mill gearing shall either be securely fenced or be in such position or of such construction as to be equally safe to every person employed in the factory as it would be if it were securely fenced; and (4) all fencing shall be constantly maintained in an efficient state while the parts required to be fenced are in motion or use for the purpose of any manufacturing process.

A factory in which there is a contravention of this section shall be deemed not to be kept in conformity with this act.

6. Where an inspector considers that in a factory any part of the machinery of any kind moved by steam, water, or other mechanical power, to which the foregoing provisions of this act with respect to the fencing of machinery do not apply, is not securely fenced, and is so dangerous as to be likely to cause bodily injury to any person

employed in the factory, the following provisions shall apply to the fencing of such machinery:

(1) The inspector shall serve on the occupier of the factory a notice requiring him to fence the part of the machinery which the inspector so deems to be dangerous.

(2) The occupier, within seven days after the receipt of the notice, may serve on the inspector a requisition to refer the matter to arbitration; and thereupon the matter shall be referred to arbitration, and two skilled arbitrators shall be appointed, the one by the inspector and the other by the occupier; and the provisions of the companies clauses consolidation act, 1845, with respect to the settlement of disputes by arbitration shall, subject to the express provisions of this section, apply to the said arbitration, and the arbitrators or their umpire shall give the decision within twenty-one days after the last of the arbitrators, or, in the case of the umpire, after the umpire is appointed, or within such further time as the occupier and inspector, by writing, allow; and if the decision is not so given the matter shall be referred to the arbitration of an umpire to be appointed by the judge of the county court within the jurisdiction of which the factory is situate.

(3) If the arbitrators or their umpire decide that it is unnecessary or impossible to fence the machinery alleged in the notice to be dangerous, the notice shall be cancelled, and the occupier shall not be required to fence in pursuance thereof, and the expenses of the arbitration shall be paid as the expenses of the inspectors under this act.

(4) If the occupier does not, within the said seven days, serve on the inspector a requisition to refer the matter to arbitration or does not appoint an arbitrator within seven days after he served that requisition, or if neither the arbitrators nor the umpire decide that it is unnecessary or impossible to fence the machinery alleged in the notice to be dangerous, the occupier shall securely fence the said machinery in accordance with the notice, or with the award of the arbitrators or umpire if it modifies the notice, and the expenses of the arbitration shall be paid by the occupier, and shall be recoverable from him by the inspector in the county court.

(5) Where the occupier of a factory fails to comply within a reasonable time with the requirements of this section as to securely fencing the said machinery in accordance with the notice or award, or fails to keep the said machinery securely fenced in accordance therewith, or fails constantly to maintain such fencing in an efficient state while the machinery required to be fenced is in motion for the purpose of any manufacturing process, the factory shall be deemed not to be kept in conformity with this act.

(6) For the purpose of this section and of any provisions of this act relating thereto, "machinery" shall be deemed to include any driving strap or band.

7. Where an inspector considers that in a factory or workshop a vat, pan, or other structure, which is used in the process or handicraft carried on in such factory or workshop, and near to or over which children or young persons are liable to pass or to be employed, is so dangerous, by reason of its being filled with hot liquid or molten metal or otherwise, as to be likely to be a cause of bodily injury to any child or young person employed in the factory or workshop, he shall serve on the occupier of the factory or workshop a notice requiring him to fence such vat, pan, or other structure.

The provisions of this act with respect to the fencing of machinery which an inspector considers not to be securely fenced and to be dangerous shall apply in like manner as if they were re-enacted in this section, with the substitution of the vat, pan, or other structure, for machinery, and with the addition of workshop, and if the occupier of a factory or workshop fails constantly to maintain the fencing required under this section in an efficient state, while such vat, pan, or other structure is so filled or otherwise dangerous as aforesaid, the factory or workshop shall be deemed not to be kept in conformity with this act.

8. Where an inspector observes in a factory that any grindstone, worked by steam, water, or other mechanical power is in itself so faulty, or is fixed in so faulty a manner as to be likely to cause bodily injury to the grinder using the same, he shall serve on the occupier of the factory a notice requiring him to replace such faulty grindstone, or to properly fix the grindstone fixed in the faulty manner.

The provisions of this act with respect to the fencing of machinery which an inspector considers not to be securely fenced and to be dangerous shall apply in like manner as if they were re-enacted in this section with the necessary modifications.

Where the occupier of a factory fails to keep the grindstone mentioned in the notice or award in such a state and fixed in such manner as not to be dangerous, the factory shall be deemed not to be kept in conformity with this act.

9. A child shall not be allowed to clean any part of the machinery in a factory while the same is in motion by the aid of steam, water, or other mechanical power.

A young person or woman shall not be allowed to clean such part of the machinery in a factory as is mill-gearing while the same is in motion for the purpose of propelling any part of the manufacturing machinery.

A child, young person, or woman shall not be allowed to work between the fixed

and traversing part of any self-acting machine while the machine is in motion by the action of steam, water, or other mechanical power.

A child, young person, or woman allowed to clean or to work in contravention of this section shall be deemed to be employed contrary to the provisions of this act.

(3) *Employment and meal hours.*

10. A child, young person, or woman shall not be employed in a factory or a workshop except during the period of employment herein-after mentioned.

11. With respect to the employment of young persons and women in a textile factory the following regulations shall be observed:

(1) The period of employment, except on Saturday, shall either begin at 6 o'clock in the morning and end at 6 o'clock in the evening, or begin at 7 o'clock in the morning and end at 7 o'clock in the evening.

(2) The period of employment on Saturday shall begin either at 6 o'clock or at 7 o'clock in the morning.

(3) Where the period of employment on Saturday begins at 6 o'clock in the morning, that period, (a) if not less than one hour is allowed for meals, shall end at 1 o'clock in the afternoon as regards employment in any manufacturing process, and at half-past 1 o'clock in the afternoon as regards employment for any purpose whatever; and (b) if less than one hour is allowed for meals, shall end at half an hour after noon as regards employment in any manufacturing process, and at 1 o'clock in the afternoon as regards employment for any purpose whatever.

(4) Where the period of employment on Saturday begins at 7 o'clock in the morning, that period shall end at half-past 1 o'clock in the afternoon as regards any manufacturing process, and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon as regards employment for any purpose whatever.

(5) There shall be allowed for meals during the said period of employment in the factory, (a) on every day except Saturday not less than two hours, of which one hour at the least, either at the same time or at different times, shall be before 1 o'clock in the afternoon; and (b) on Saturday not less than half an hour.

(6) A young person or woman shall not be employed continuously for more than four hours and a half, without an interval of at least half an hour for a meal.

12. With respect to the employment of children in a textile factory the following regulations shall be observed:

(1) Children shall not be employed except on the system either of employment in morning and afternoon sets, or of employment on alternate days only.

(2) The period of employment for a child in a morning set shall, except on Saturday, begin at the same hour as if the child were a young person, and end at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, or, if the dinner time begins before 1 o'clock, at the beginning of dinner time.

(3) The period of employment for a child in an afternoon set, shall, except on Saturday, begin at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, or at any later hour at which the dinner time terminates, and end at the same hour as if the child were a young person.

(4) The period of employment for any child on Saturday shall begin and end at the same hour as if the child were a young person.

(5) A child shall not be employed in two successive periods of seven days in a morning set, nor in two successive periods of seven days in an afternoon set, and a child shall not be employed on two successive Saturdays, nor on Saturday in any week if on any other day in the same week his period of employment has exceeded five hours and a half.

(6) When a child is employed on the alternate day system the period of employment for such child and the time allowed for meals shall be the same as if the child were a young person, but the child shall not be employed on two successive days, and shall not be employed on the same day of the week in two successive weeks.

(7) A child shall not on either system be employed continuously for any longer period than he could be if he were a young person without an interval of at least half an hour for a meal.

13. With respect to the employment of young persons and women in a non-textile factory, and of young persons in a workshop, the following regulations shall be observed:

(1) The period of employment, except on Saturday, shall (save as in this act specially excepted) either begin at 6 o'clock in the morning and end at 6 o'clock in the evening, or begin at 7 o'clock in the morning and end at 7 o'clock in the evening.

(2) The period of employment on Saturday shall (save as is in this act specially excepted) begin at 6 o'clock in the morning or at 7 o'clock in the morning, and end at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

(3) There shall be allowed for meals during the said period of employment in the factory or workshop, (a) on every day except Saturday not less than one hour and a

half, of which one hour at the least, either at the same time or at different times, shall be before 3 o'clock in the afternoon; and (b) on Saturday not less than half an hour.

(4) A young person or a woman in a non-textile factory and a young person in a workshop shall not be employed continuously for more than five hours without an interval of at least half an hour for a meal.

14. With respect to the employment of children in a non-textile factory and a workshop the following regulations shall be observed:

(1) Children shall not be employed except either on the system of employment in morning and afternoon sets, or (in a factory or workshop in which not less than two hours are allowed for meals on every day except Saturday) on the system of employment on alternate days only.

(2) The period of employment for a child in a morning set on every day, including Saturday, shall begin at 6 or 7 o'clock in the morning and end at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, or, if the dinner time begins before 1 o'clock, at the beginning of dinner time.

(3) The period of employment for a child in an afternoon set on every day, including Saturday, shall begin at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, or at any hour later than half-past 12 o'clock at which the dinner time terminates, and end on Saturday at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and on any other day at 6 or 7 o'clock in the evening, according as the period of employment for children in the morning set began at 6 or 7 o'clock in the morning.

(4) A child shall not be employed in two successive periods of seven days in a morning set, nor in two successive periods of seven days in an afternoon set, and a child shall not be employed on Saturday in any week in the same set in which he has been employed on any other day of the same week.

(5) When a child is employed on the alternate day system, (a) the period of employment for such child shall, except on Saturday, either begin at 6 o'clock in the morning and end at 6 o'clock in the evening, or begin at 7 o'clock in the morning and end at 7 o'clock in the evening; (b) the period of employment for such child shall on Saturday begin at 6 or 7 o'clock in the morning, and end at 2 o'clock in the afternoon; (c) there shall be allowed to such child for meals during the said period of employment not less, on any day except Saturday, than two hours, and on Saturday than half an hour; but (d) the child shall not be employed in any manner on two successive days, and shall not be employed on the same day of the week in two successive weeks.

(6) A child shall not on either system be employed continuously for more than five hours without an interval of at least half an hour for a meal.

15. With respect to the employment of women in workshops, the following regulations shall be observed:

(1) In a workshop which is conducted on the system of employing therein children and young persons, or either of them, a woman shall not be employed except during the same period and subject to the same restrictions as if she were a young person; and the regulations of this act with respect to the employment of young persons in a workshop shall apply accordingly to the employment of women in that workshop.

(2) In a workshop which is conducted on the system of not employing therein either children or young persons, (a) the period of employment for a woman shall, except on Saturday, begin at 6 o'clock in the morning and end at 9 o'clock in the evening, and shall on Saturday begin at 6 o'clock in the morning and end at 4 o'clock in the afternoon; and (b) there shall be allowed to a woman for meals and absence from work during the period of employment not less, except on Saturday, than four hours and a half, and on Saturday than two hours and a half.

A workshop shall not be deemed to be conducted on the system of not employing therein either children or young persons until the occupier has served on an inspector notice of his intention to conduct his workshop on that system.

16. Where persons are employed at home, that is to say, in a private house, room, or place which, though used as a dwelling, is by reason of the work carried on there a factory or workshop within the meaning of this act, and in which neither steam, water, nor other mechanical power is used in aid of the manufacturing process carried on there, and in which the only persons employed are members of the same family dwelling there, the foregoing regulations of this act with respect to the employment of children, young persons, and women shall not apply to such factory or workshop, and in lieu thereof the following regulations shall be observed therein:

(1) A child or young person shall not be employed in the factory or workshop except during the period of employment hereinafter mentioned.

(2) The period of employment for a young person shall, except on Saturday, begin at 6 o'clock in the morning and end at 9 o'clock in the evening, and shall on Saturday begin at 6 o'clock in the morning and end at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

(3) There shall be allowed to every young person for meals and absence from work during the period of employment not less, except on Saturday, than four hours and a half, and on Saturday than two hours and a half.

(4) The period of employment for a child on every day either shall begin at 6

o'clock in the morning and end at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, or shall begin at 1 o'clock in the afternoon and end at 8 o'clock in the evening, or on Saturday at 4 o'clock in the afternoon; and for the purpose of the provisions of this act respecting education, such child shall be deemed, according to circumstances, to be employed in a morning or afternoon set.

(5) A child shall not be employed before the hour of 1 in the afternoon in two successive periods of seven days nor after that hour in two successive periods of seven days and a child shall not be employed on Saturday in any week before the hour of 1 in the afternoon, if on any other day in the same week he has been employed before that hour, nor after that hour if on any other day of the same week he has been employed after that hour.

(6) A child shall not be employed continuously for more than five hours without an interval of at least half an hour for a meal.

17. With respect to meals the following regulations shall (save as in this act specially excepted) be observed in a factory and workshop:

(1) All children, young persons, and women employed therein shall have the times allowed for meals at the same hour of the day.

(2) A child, young person, or woman shall not during any part of the times allowed for meals in the factory or workshop, be employed in the factory or the workshop, or be allowed to remain in a room in which a manufacturing process or handicraft is then being carried on.

18. The period of employment on Saturday for a young person or woman in a non-textile factory or workshop may be of the same length as on any other day if the period of employment of such young person or woman has not exceeded eight hours on any day of the same week, and if notice has been affixed in the factory or workshop and served on the inspector.

19. The occupier of a factory or workshop may from time to time fix within the limits allowed by this act, and shall (save as is in this act specially excepted) specify in a notice affixed in the factory or workshop, the period of employment, the times allowed for meals, and whether the children are employed on the system of morning and afternoon sets or of alternate days.

The period of employment and the times allowed for meals in the factory or workshop shall be deemed to be the period and times specified in the notice affixed in the factory or workshop; and all the children in the factory or workshop shall be employed either on the system of morning and afternoon sets, or on the system of alternate days according to the system for the time being specified in such notice:

Provided that a change in such period or times or system of employment shall not be made until after the occupier has served on an inspector and affixed in the factory or workshop notice of his intention to make such change, and shall not be made oftener than once a quarter, unless for special cause allowed in writing by an inspector.

20. A child under the age of ten years shall not be employed in a factory or a workshop.

21. A child, young person, or woman shall not (save as is in this act specially excepted) be employed on Sunday in a factory or workshop.

(4) *Holidays.*

22. The occupier of a factory or of a workshop shall (save as is in this act specially excepted) allow to every child, young person, and woman employed therein the following holidays; that is to say:

(1) The whole of Christmas day, and the whole either of Good Friday or, if it is so specified by the occupier in the notice affixed in the factory or workshop, of the next public holiday under the holidays extension act, 1875; and in addition

(2) Eight half holidays in every year, but a whole holiday may be allowed in lieu of any two such half holidays.

(3) At least half of the said half holidays or whole holidays shall be allowed between the 15th day of March and the 1st day of October in every year.

(4) Cessation from work shall not be deemed to be a half holiday or whole holiday, unless a notice of the half holiday or whole holiday has been affixed in the factory or workshop for at least the whole period of employment of young persons and women on the last previous work day but one.

(5) A half holiday shall comprise at least one half of the period of employment for young persons and women on some day other than Saturday.

A child, young person, or woman who (a) on a whole holiday fixed by or in pursuance of this section for a factory or workshop, is employed in the factory, or (b) on a half holiday fixed in pursuance of this section for a factory or workshop is employed in the factory or workshop during the portion of the period of employment assigned for such half holiday, shall be deemed to be employed contrary to the provisions of this act.

If in a factory or workshop such whole holidays or half holidays as required by this section are not fixed in conformity therewith, the occupier of the factory or workshop shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

(5) *Education of children.*

23. The parent of a child employed in a factory or in a workshop shall cause that child to attend some recognized efficient school (which school may be selected by such parent), as follows:

(1) The child, when employed in a morning or afternoon set, shall in every week, during any part of which he is so employed, be caused to attend on each work day for at least one attendance.

(2) The child, when employed on the alternate day system, shall on each work day preceding each day of employment in the factory or workshop be caused to attend for at least two attendances.

(3) An attendance for the purposes of this section shall be an attendance as defined for the time being by a secretary of state with the consent of the education department, and be between the hours of 8 in the morning and 6 in the evening: *Provided that* (a) a child shall not be required by this act to attend school on Saturday or on any holiday or half holiday allowed under this act in the factory or workshop in which the child is employed; (b) the non-attendance of the child shall be excused on every day on which he is certified by the teacher of the school to have been prevented from attending by sickness or other unavoidable cause, also when the school is closed during the ordinary holidays or for any other temporary cause; and (c) where there is not within the distance of two miles, measured according to the nearest road, from the residence of the child a recognized efficient school which the child can attend, attendance at a school temporarily approved in writing by an inspector under this act, although not a recognized efficient school, shall for the purposes of this act be deemed attendance at a recognized efficient school until such recognized efficient school as aforesaid is established, and with a view to such establishment the inspector shall immediately report to the education department every case of the approval of a school by him under this section.

A child who has not in any week attended school for all the attendances required by this section shall not be employed in the following week until he has attended school for the deficient number of attendances.

The education department shall from time to time, by the publication of lists or by notices or otherwise as they think expedient, provide for giving to all persons interested information of the schools in each school district which are recognized efficient schools.

24. The occupier of a factory or workshop in which a child is employed shall on Monday in every week (after the first week in which such child began to work therein), or on some other day appointed for that purpose by an inspector, obtain from the teacher of the recognized efficient school attended by the child, a certificate (according to the prescribed form and directions) respecting the attendance of such child at school in accordance with this act.

The employment of a child without obtaining such certificate as is required by this section shall be deemed to be employment of a child contrary to the provisions of this act.

The occupier shall keep every such certificate for two months after the date thereof, if the child so long continues to be employed in his factory or in workshop, and shall produce the same to an inspector when required during that period.

25. The board authority or persons who manage a recognized efficient school attended by a child employed in a factory or workshop, or some person authorized by such board authority or person, may apply in writing to the occupier of the factory or workshop to pay a weekly sum specified in the application, not exceeding three-pence and not exceeding one-twelfth part of the wages of the child, and after that application the occupier, so long as he employs the child, shall be liable to pay to the applicants, while the child attends their school, the said weekly sum, and the sum may be recovered as a debt, and the occupier may deduct the sum so paid by him from the wages payable for the services of the child.

26. When a child of the age of thirteen years has obtained from a person authorized by the education department a certificate of having attained such standard of proficiency in reading, writing, and arithmetic, or such standard of previous due attendance at a certified efficient school, as hereinafter mentioned, that child shall be deemed to be a young person for the purposes of this act.

The standards of proficiency and due attendance for the purposes of this section shall be such as may be from time to time fixed for the purposes of this act by a secretary of state, with the consent of the education department, and the standards so fixed shall be published in the London Gazette, and shall not have effect until the expiration of at least six months after such publication.

Attendance at a certified day industrial school shall be deemed for the purposes of this section to be attendance at a certified efficient school.

(6) *Certificates of fitness for employment.*

27. In a factory a child or a young person under the age of sixteen years shall not be employed for more than seven, or if the certifying surgeon for the district resides more than three miles from the factory thirteen, work days, unless the occupier of the factory has obtained a certificate, in the prescribed form, of the fitness of such child or young person for employment in that factory.

A certificate of fitness for employment for the purposes of this act shall be granted by the certifying surgeon for the district, and shall be to the effect that he is satisfied, by the production of a certificate of birth or other sufficient evidence, that the person named in the certificate of fitness is of the age therein specified, and has been personally examined by him, and is not incapacitated by disease or bodily infirmity for working daily for the time allowed by law in the factory named in the certificate.

28. In order to enable occupiers of workshops to better secure the observance of this act and prevent the employment in their workshops of children and young persons under the age of sixteen years who are unfitted for that employment, an occupier of a workshop is hereby authorized to obtain, if he thinks fit, from the certifying surgeon for the district, certificates of the fitness of children and of young persons under the age of sixteen years for employment in his workshop, in like manner as if that workshop were a factory, and the certifying surgeon shall examine the children and young persons, and grant certificates accordingly.

29. Where an inspector is of opinion that a child or a young person under the age of sixteen years is by disease or bodily infirmity incapacitated for working daily for the time allowed by law in the factory or workshop in which he is employed, he may serve written notice thereof on the occupier of the factory or workshop, requiring that the employment of such child or young person be discontinued from the period named therein, not being less than one nor more than seven days after the service of such notice, and the occupier shall not continue after the period named in such notice to employ such child or young person (notwithstanding a certificate of fitness has been previously obtained for such child or young person), unless the certifying surgeon for the district has, after the service of the notice, personally examined such child or young person, and has certified that such child or young person is not so incapacitated as aforesaid.

30. All factories and workshops in the occupation of the same occupier, and in the district of the same certifying surgeon, or any of them, may be named in the certificate of fitness for employment, if the surgeon is of opinion that he can truly give the certificate for employment therein.

The certificate of birth (which may be produced to a certifying surgeon) shall either be a certified copy of the entry in the register of births, kept in pursuance of the acts relating to the registration of births, of the birth of the child or young person (whether such copy be obtained in pursuance of the elementary education act, 1876, or otherwise), or be a certificate from a local authority within the meaning of the elementary education act, 1876, to the effect that it appears from the returns transmitted to such authority in pursuance of the said act by the registrar of births and deaths that the child was born at the date named in the certificate.

Where a certificate of fitness for employment is to the effect that the certifying surgeon has been satisfied of the age of a child or young person by evidence other than the production of a certificate of birth, an inspector may, by notice in writing, annul the surgeon's certificate, if he has reasonable cause to believe that the real age of the child or young person named in it is less than that mentioned in the certificate, and thereupon that certificate shall be of no avail for the purposes of this act.

When a child becomes a young person a fresh certificate of fitness must be obtained.

The occupier shall, when required, produce to an inspector at the factory or workshop in which a child or young person is employed, the certificate of fitness of such child or young person for employment, which he is required to obtain under this act.

(7) *Accidents.*

31. Where there occurs in a factory or a workshop any accident which either (a) causes loss of life to a person employed in the factory or in the workshop, or (b) causes bodily injury to a person employed in the factory or in the workshop, and is produced either by machinery moved by steam, water, or other mechanical power, or through a vat, pan, or other structure filled with hot liquid or molten metal, or other substance, or by explosion, or by escape of gas, steam, or metal, and is of such a nature as to prevent the person injured by it from returning to his work in the factory or workshop within forty-eight hours after the occurrence of the accident, written notice of the accident shall forthwith be sent to the inspector and to the cer-

tifying surgeon for the district, stating the residence of the person killed or injured, or the place to which he may have been removed, and if any such notice is not sent the occupier of the factory or workshop shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 5 pounds.

If any such accident as aforesaid occurs to a person employed in an iron mill or blast furnace, or other factory or workshop where the occupier is not the actual employer of the person killed or injured, the actual employer shall immediately report the same to the occupier, and in default shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 5 pounds.

A notice of an accident, of which notice is required by section 63 of the explosives act, 1875, to be sent to a government inspector, need not be sent to the certifying surgeon in pursuance of this section.

32. Where a certifying surgeon receives in pursuance of this act notice of an accident in a factory or a workshop, he shall with the least possible delay proceed to the factory or workshop, and make a full investigation as to the nature and cause of the death or injury caused by that accident, and within the next twenty-four hours send to the inspector a report thereof.

The certifying surgeon, for the purpose only of an investigation under this section, shall have the same powers as an inspector, and shall also have power to enter any room in a building to which the person killed or injured has been removed.

There shall be paid to the said surgeon for the investigation such fee, not exceeding ten or less than three shillings, as a secretary of state considers reasonable, which fee shall be paid as expenses incurred by a secretary of state in the execution of this act.

PART II.—SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO PARTICULAR CLASSES OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

(1) *Special provisions for health in certain factories and workshops.*

33. For the purpose of securing the observance of the requirements of this act, as to cleanliness in every factory and workshop, all the inside walls of the rooms of a factory or workshop, and all the ceilings or tops of such rooms (whether such walls, ceilings, or tops be plastered or not), and all the passages and staircases of a factory or workshop, if they have not been painted with oil or varnished once at least within seven years, shall be limewashed once at least within every fourteen months, to date from the period when last limewashed; and if they have been so painted or varnished shall be washed with hot water and soap once at least within every fourteen months, to date from the period when last washed.

A factory or workshop in which there is a contravention of this section shall be deemed not to be kept in conformity with this act.

Where it appears to a secretary of state that in any class of factories or workshops, or parts thereof, the regulations in this section are not required for the purpose of securing therein the observance of the requirements of this act as to cleanliness, or are by reason of special circumstance inapplicable, he may, if he thinks fit, by order made under this part of this act, grant to such class of factories or workshops, or parts thereof, a special exception that the regulations in this section shall not apply thereto.

34. Where a bakehouse is situate in any city, town, or place containing, according to the last published census for the time being, a population of more than five thousand persons, all the inside walls of the rooms of such bakehouse, and all the ceilings or tops of such rooms (whether such walls, ceilings, or tops be plastered or not), and all the passages and staircases of such bakehouse, shall either be painted with oil, or varnished, or be limewashed, or be partly painted or varnished and partly limewashed; where painted with oil or varnished there shall be three coats of paint or varnish, and the paint or varnish shall be renewed once at least in every seven years, and shall be washed with hot water and soap once at least in every six months; where limewashed the limewashing shall be renewed once at least in every six months. A bakehouse in which there is any contravention of this section shall be deemed not to be kept in conformity with this act.

35. Where a bakehouse is situated in any city, town, or place containing, according to the last published census for the time being, a population of more than five thousand persons, a place on the same level with the bakehouse, and forming part of the same building, shall not be used as a sleeping place, unless it is constructed as follows; that is to say, unless it is effectually separated from the bakehouse by a partition extending from the floor to the ceiling; and unless there be an external glazed window of at least 9 superficial feet in area, of which at least $4\frac{1}{2}$ superficial feet are made to open for ventilation. Any person who lets or occupies or continues to let or knowingly suffers to be occupied any place contrary to this section shall be liable to a fine not exceeding, for the first offense, 20 shillings, and for every subsequent offense £5.

36. If in a factory or workshop where grinding, glazing, or polishing on a wheel, or any process is carried on, by which dust is generated and inhaled by the workers to an injurious extent, it appears to an inspector that such inhalation could be to a great extent prevented by the use of a fan or other mechanical means, the inspector may direct a fan or other mechanical means of a proper construction for preventing such inhalation to be provided within a reasonable time; and if the same is not provided, maintained, and used, the factory or workshop shall be deemed not to be kept in conformity with this act.

37. A child, young person, or woman shall not be employed in any part of a factory in which wet-spinning is carried on, unless sufficient means be employed and continued for protecting the workers from being wetted, and, where hot water is used, for preventing the escape of steam into the room occupied by the workers. A factory in which there is a contravention of this section shall be deemed not to be kept in conformity with this act.

(2) Special restrictions as to employment, meals, and certificates of fitness.

38. A child or young person shall not, to the extent mentioned in the first schedule to this act, be employed in the factories or workshops or parts thereof named in that schedule. Notice of the prohibition in this section shall be affixed in a factory or workshop to which it applies.

39. A child, young person, or woman shall not be allowed to take a meal or to remain during the times allowed for meals in the parts of factories or workshops to which this section applies; and a child, young person, or woman allowed to take a meal or to remain in contravention of this section shall be deemed to be employed contrary to the provisions of this act. Notice of the prohibition in this section shall be affixed in a factory or workshop to which it applies. This section applies to the parts of factories or workshops named in the second schedule to this act.

Where it appears to a secretary of state that by reason of the nature of the process in any class of factories or workshops or parts thereof not named in the said schedule, the taking of meals therein is specially injurious to health, he may, if he thinks fit, by order made under this part of this act, extend the prohibition in this section to the said class of factories or workshops or parts thereof. If the prohibition in this section is proved to the satisfaction of a secretary of state to be no longer necessary for the protection of the health of children, young persons, and women in any class of factories or workshops or parts thereof to which the prohibition has been extended by an order, he may, by an order made under this part of this act, rescind the order of extension, without prejudice nevertheless to the subsequent making of another order.

40. In print works and bleaching and dyeing works the period of employment for a child, young person, and woman, and the times allowed for meals, shall be the same as if the said works were a textile factory, and the regulations of this act with respect to the employment of children, young persons, and women in a textile factory shall apply accordingly, as if print works and bleaching and dyeing works were textile factories; save that nothing in this section shall prevent the continuous employment of a child, young person, or woman in the said works without an interval of half an hour for a meal, for the period allowed by this act in a non-textile factory.

41. Where it appears to a secretary of state that by reason of special circumstances affecting any class of workshops it is expedient for protecting the health of the children and of the young persons under the age of sixteen years employed therein, to extend thereto the prohibition in this section mentioned, he may, by order made under this part of this act, extend to such class of workshops the prohibition in this act of the employment of children and young persons under the age of sixteen years without a certificate of the fitness of such child or young person for employment, and thereupon the provisions of this act with respect to certificates of fitness for employment shall apply to the class of workshops named in the order in like manner as if they were factories. If the prohibition is proved to the satisfaction of the secretary of state to be no longer necessary for the protection of the health of the children and the young persons under the age of sixteen years employed in any class of workshops to which it has been extended under this section, he may by order made under this part of this act rescind the order of extension, without prejudice nevertheless to the subsequent making of another order.

(3) Special exceptions relaxing general law in certain factories and workshops.

a PERIOD OF EMPLOYMENT.

42. In the factories and workshops or parts thereof to which this exception applies the period of employment for young persons and women, if so fixed by the occupier and specified in the notice, may, except on Saturday, begin at 8 o'clock in the morn-

ing and end at 8 o'clock in the evening, and on Saturday may begin at 8 o'clock in the morning and end at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, or where it begins at 7 o'clock in the morning may end at 3 o'clock in the afternoon; and the period of employment for a child in a morning set may begin at the same hour, and the period of employment for a child in an afternoon set may end at the same hour.

This exception applies to the factories and workshops and parts thereof specified in Part 1 of the third schedule to this act.

Where it is proved to the satisfaction of a secretary of state that the customs or exigencies of the trade carried on in any class of non-textile factories or workshops or parts thereof, either generally or when situate in any particular locality, require the extension thereto of this exception, and that the extension can be made without injury to the health of the children, young persons, and women affected thereby, he may by order made under this part of this act extend this exception accordingly.

43. Where it is proved to the satisfaction of a secretary of state that the customs or exigencies of the trade carried on in any class of non-textile factories or workshops or parts thereof, either generally or when situate in any particular locality, require that the special exception hereafter in this section mentioned should be granted, and that such grant can be made without injury to the health of the children, young persons, and women affected thereby, he may by order made under this part of this act grant to such class of factories or workshops or parts thereof a special exception, that the period of employment for young persons and women therein, if so fixed by the occupier and specified in the notice, may on any day except Saturday begin at 9 o'clock in the morning and end at 9 o'clock in the evening, and in such case the period of employment for a child in a morning set shall begin at 9 o'clock in the morning, and the period of employment for a child in an afternoon set shall end at 8 o'clock in the evening.

44. The regulations of this act with respect to the employment of young persons in textile factories shall not prevent the employment, in the part of a textile factory in which a machine for the manufacture of lace is moved by steam, water, or other mechanical power, of any male young person above the age of sixteen years between 4 o'clock in the morning and 10 o'clock in the evening, if he is employed in accordance with the following conditions, namely: (a) where such young person is employed on any day before the beginning or after the end of the ordinary period of employment in the factory, there shall be allowed him for meals and absence from work between the above-mentioned hours of 4 in the morning and 10 in the evening not less than nine hours; (b) where such young person is employed on any day before the beginning of the ordinary period of employment in the factory, he shall not be employed on the same day after the end of that period; (c) where such young person is employed on any day after the end of the ordinary period of employment in the factory, he shall not be employed next morning before the beginning of the ordinary period of employment. For the purpose of this exception the ordinary period of employment in the factory means the period of employment for young persons under the age of sixteen years or women in the factory, or if none are employed means such period as can under this act be fixed for the employment of such young persons and women in the factory, and notice of such period shall be affixed in the factory.

45. The regulations of this act with respect to the employment of young persons in non-textile factories or workshops shall not prevent the employment, in the part of a bakehouse in which the process of baking bread is carried on, of any male young person above the age of sixteen years between 5 o'clock in the morning and 9 o'clock in the evening, if he is employed in accordance with the following conditions, namely: (a) where such young person is employed on any day before the beginning or after the end of the ordinary period of employment in the bakehouse, there shall be allowed him for meals and absence from work between the above-mentioned hours of 5 in the morning and 9 in the evening not less than seven hours; (b) where such young person is employed on any day before the beginning of the ordinary period of employment in the bakehouse, he shall not be employed after the end of that period on the same day; and (c) where such young person is employed on any day after the end of the ordinary period of employment in the bakehouse, he shall not be employed next morning before the beginning of the ordinary period of employment.

For the purpose of this exception the ordinary period of employment in the bakehouse means the period of employment for young persons under the age of sixteen years or women in the bakehouse, or if none are employed, means such period as can under this act be fixed for the employment of such young persons and women in the bakehouse, and notice of such period shall be affixed in the bakehouse.

Where it is proved to the satisfaction of a secretary of state that the exigencies of the trade carried on in bakehouses, either generally or when situate in any particular locality, require that the special exception hereafter in this section mentioned should be granted, and that such grant can be made without injury to the health of the male young persons affected thereby, he may by order made under this part of this act grant to bakehouses, or to bakehouses situate in the said locality, a special ex-

ception permitting the employment of male young persons of sixteen years of age and upward as if they were no longer young persons.

46. Where it is proved to the satisfaction of a secretary of state that the customs or exigencies of the trade carried on in any class of non-textile factories or workshops, either generally or when situate in any particular locality, require some other day in the week to be substituted for Saturday as regards the hour at which the period of employment for children, young persons, and women is required by this act to end on Saturday, he may by order made under this part of this act grant to such class of factories or workshops a special exception, authorizing the occupier of every such factory and workshop to substitute by a notice affixed in his factory or workshop some other day for Saturday, and in such case this act shall apply in such factory or workshop in like manner as if the substituted day were Saturday, and Saturday were an ordinary work day.

47. In the process of Turkey red dyeing, nothing in part 1 of this act shall prevent the employment of young persons and women on Saturday until half-past 4 o'clock in the afternoon, but the additional number of hours so worked shall be computed as part of the week's limit of work, which shall in no case be exceeded.

48. In any of the textile factories to which this exception applies, if the period of employment for young persons and women, as fixed by the occupier and specified in the notice, begins at the hour of 7 in the morning, and the whole time between that hour and 8 o'clock is allowed for meals, the regulations of this act with respect to the employment of children, young persons, and women shall not prevent a child, young person, or woman, between the 1st day of November and the last day of March next following, being employed continuously, without an interval of at least half an hour for a meal, for the same period as if the factory were a non-textile factory.

This exception applies to the textile factories specified in Part 7 of the third schedule to this act.

Where it is proved to the satisfaction of a secretary of state that in any class of textile factories, either generally or when situate in any particular locality, the customary habits of the persons employed therein require the extension thereto of this exception, and that the manufacturing process carried on therein is of a healthy character, and the extension can be made without injury to the health of the children, young persons, and women affected thereby, he may by order made under this part of this act extended this exception accordingly.

49. Where it is proved to the satisfaction of a secretary of state that the customs or exigencies of the trade carried on in any class of non-textile factories or workshops, either generally or when situate in any particular locality, require that the special exception hereafter in this section mentioned should be granted, he may by order made under this part of this act grant to such class of factories or workshops a special exception, authorizing the occupier of any such factory or workshop to allow all or any of the half holidays, or whole holidays in lieu of them, on different days to any of the children, young persons, and women employed in his factory or workshop, or to any sets of such children, young persons, and women, and not on the same days.

50. Where the occupier of a factory or workshop is a person of the Jewish religion, the regulations of this act with respect to the employment of young persons and women shall not prevent him, (1) if he keeps his factory or workshop closed on Saturday until sunset, from employing young persons and women on Saturday from after sunset until 9 o'clock in the evening; or (2) if he keeps his factory or workshop closed on Saturday both before and after sunset, from employing young persons and women one hour on every other day in the week (not being Sunday), in addition to the hours allowed by this act, so that such hour be at the beginning or end of the period of employment, and be not before 6 o'clock in the morning or after 9 o'clock in the evening, or (3) if all the children, young persons, and women in his factory or workshop are of the Jewish religion; from giving them, if so specified in a notice affixed in the factory or workshop as by this act provided, any two public holidays under the holidays extension act, 1875, in lieu of Christmas day and Good Friday, but in that case such factory or workshop shall not be open for traffic on Christmas day or Good Friday.

51. No penalty shall be incurred by any person in respect of any work done on Sunday in a factory or workshop by a young person or woman of the Jewish religion, subject to the following conditions:

- (1) The occupier of the factory or workshop shall be of the Jewish religion.
- (2) The factory or workshop shall be closed on Saturday and shall not be open for traffic on Sunday.
- (3) The occupier shall not avail himself of the exception authorizing the employment of young persons and women on Saturday evening or for an additional hour during any other day of the week.

Where the occupier avails himself of this exception, this act shall apply to the factory or workshop in like manner as if in the provisions thereof respecting Sunday the

word Saturday were substituted for Sunday, and in the provisions thereof respecting Saturday the word Sunday, or, if the occupier so specify in the notice the word Friday, were substituted for Saturday.

b MEAL HOURS.

52. The provisions of this act which require that all the children, young persons, and women employed in a factory or workshop shall have the times allowed for meals at the same hour of the day shall not apply in the cases mentioned in Part 2 of the third schedule to this act.

The provisions of this act which require that a child, young person, and woman shall not, during any part of the times allowed for meals in a factory or workshop, be employed in the factory or the workshop, or be allowed to remain in a room in which a manufacturing process or handicraft is being carried on, shall not apply in the cases and to the extent mentioned in Part 2 of the third schedule to this act.

Where it is proved to the satisfaction of a secretary of state that in any class of factories or workshops or parts thereof it is necessary, by reason of the continuous nature of the process, or of special circumstances affecting such class, to extend thereto the exceptions in this section or either of them, and that such extension can be made without injury to the health of the children, young persons, and women affected thereby, he may by order made under this part of this act extend the same accordingly.

c OVERTIME.

53. The regulations of this act with respect to the employment of young persons and women shall not prevent the employment in the factories and workshops or parts thereof to which this exception applies of young persons and of women during a period of employment beginning at 6 o'clock in the morning and ending at 8 o'clock in the evening, or beginning at 7 o'clock in the morning and ending at 9 o'clock in the evening, or beginning at 8 o'clock in the morning and ending at 10 o'clock in the evening, if they are employed in accordance with the following conditions, namely:

(1) There shall be allowed to every such young person and woman for meals during the period of employment not less than two hours, of which half an hour shall be after 5 o'clock in the evening.

(2) Any such young person or woman shall not be so employed on the whole for more than five days in any one week, nor for more than forty-eight days in any twelve months.

This exception applies to the factories and workshops and parts thereof specified in Part 3 of the third schedule to this act.

Where it is proved to the satisfaction of a secretary of state that in any class of non-textile factories or workshops or parts thereof it is necessary, by reason of the material which is the subject of the manufacturing process or handicraft therein being liable to be spoiled by the weather, or by reason of press of work arising at certain recurring seasons of the year, or by reason of the liability of the business to a sudden press of orders arising from unforeseen events, to employ young persons and women in manner authorized by this exception, and that such employment will not injure the health of the young persons and women affected thereby, he may by order made under this part of this act extend this exception to such factories or workshops or parts thereof.

54. If in any factory or workshop or part thereof to which this exception applies, the process in which a child, young person, or woman is employed is in an incomplete state at the end of the period of employment of such child, young person, or woman, the provisions of this act with respect to the period of employment shall not prevent such child, young person, or woman from being employed for a further period not exceeding thirty minutes:

Provided that such further periods when added to the total number of hours of the periods of employment of such child, young person, or woman in that week, do not raise that total above the number otherwise allowed under this act.

This exception applies to the factories and workshops specified in Part 4 of the third schedule to this act.

Where it is proved to the satisfaction of a secretary of state that in any class of non-textile factories or workshops or parts thereof the time for the completion of a process cannot by reason of the nature thereof be accurately fixed, and that the extension to such class of factories or workshops or parts thereof of this exception can be made without injury to the health of the children, young persons, and women affected thereby, he may by order made under this part of this act extend this exception accordingly.

55. Nothing in this act shall prevent the employment of young persons and women so far as is necessary for the purpose only of preventing any damage which may arise

from spontaneous combustion in the process of Turkey red dyeing, or from any extraordinary atmospheric influence in the process of open-air bleaching.

56. The regulations of this act with respect to the employment of young persons and women shall not prevent the employment, in the factories and workshops and parts thereof to which this exception applies, of women during a period of employment beginning at 6 o'clock in the morning and ending at 8 o'clock in the evening, or beginning at 7 o'clock in the morning and ending at 9 o'clock in the evening, if they are employed in accordance with the following conditions, namely: (1) There shall be allowed to every such woman for meals during the period of employment not less than two hours, of which half an hour shall be after 5 o'clock in the evening; and (2) any such woman shall not be so employed on the whole for more than five days in any one week, nor for more than ninety-six days in any twelve months.

This exception applies to the factories and workshops and parts thereof specified in Part 5 of the third schedule to this act.

Where it is proved to the satisfaction of a secretary of state that in any class of non-textile factories or workshops or parts thereof it is necessary, by reason of the perishable nature of the articles or materials which are the subject of the manufacturing process or handicraft, to employ women in manner authorized by this exception, and that such employment will not injure the health of the women employed, he may by order made under this part of this act extend this exception to such factories or workshops or parts thereof.

57. Where it appears to a secretary of state that factories driven by water power are liable to be stopped by drought or flood, he may, by order made under this part of this act, grant to such factories a special exception permitting the employment of young persons and women during a period of employment from 6 o'clock in the morning until 7 o'clock in the afternoon, on such conditions as he may think proper, but so as that no person shall be deprived of the meal hours by this act provided, nor be so employed on Saturday, and that as regards factories liable to be stopped by drought, such special exception shall not extend to more than ninety-six days in any period of twelve months, and as regards factories liable to be stopped by floods, such special exception shall not extend to more than forty-eight days in any period of twelve months. This overtime shall not extend in any case beyond the time already lost during the previous twelve months.

d NIGHT WORK.

58. Nothing in this act shall prevent the employment, in factories and workshops to which this exception applies, of male young persons during the night, if they are employed in accordance with the following conditions:

(1) The period of employment shall not exceed twelve consecutive hours, and shall begin and end at the hours specified in the notice in this act mentioned.

(2) The provisions of Part 1 of this act with respect to the allowance of times for meals to young persons during the period of employment shall be observed with the necessary modifications as to the hour at which the times allowed for meals are fixed.

(3) A male young person employed during any part of the night shall not be employed during any part of the twelve hours preceding or succeeding the period of employment.

(4) A male young person shall not be employed on more than six nights, or in the case of blast furnaces or paper mills seven nights in any two weeks.

The provisions of this act with respect to the period of employment on Saturday, and with respect to the allowance to young persons of eight half holidays in every year or of whole holidays in lieu of them, shall not apply to a male young person employed in day and night turns in pursuance of this exception.

This exception applies to the factories and workshops specified in Part 6 of the third schedule to this act.

Where it is proved to the satisfaction of a secretary of state that in any class of non-textile factories or workshops or parts thereof it is necessary, by reason of the nature of the business requiring the process to be carried on throughout the night, to employ male young persons of sixteen years of age or upwards at night, and that such employment will not injure the health of the male young person employed, he may by order made under this part of this act extend this exception to such factories or workshops or parts thereof, so far as regards young persons of the age of sixteen years or upwards.

59. In a factory or workshop in which the process of printing newspapers is carried on not more than two nights in the week, nothing in this act shall prevent the employment of a male young person of sixteen years of age and upwards at night during not more than two nights in a week, as if he were no longer a young person.

60. In glass works nothing in this act shall prevent any male young person from working according to the accustomed hours of the works, if he is employed in accordance with the following conditions, namely:

(1) The total number of hours of the periods of employment shall not exceed sixty in any one week.

(2) The periods of employment for any such young person shall not exceed fourteen hours in four separate turns per week, or twelve hours in five separate turns per week, or ten hours in six separate turns per week, or any less number of hours in the accustomed number of separate turns per week, so that such number of turns do not exceed nine.

(3) Such young person shall not work in any turn without an interval of time not less than one full turn.

(4) There shall be allowed to such young person during each turn (so far as is practicable) the like times for meals as are required by this act to be allowed in any other non-textile factory or workshop.

(4) *Special exception for domestic and certain other factories and workshops.*

61. The provisions of this act which relate—

(1) To the cleanliness (including limewashing, painting, varnishing, and washing), or to the freedom from effluvia, or to the overcrowding, or ventilation of a factory or workshop.

(2) To all children, young persons, and women employed in a factory or workshop having the times allowed for meals at the same hour of the day, or during any part of the times allowed for meals in a factory or workshop being employed in the factory or workshop or being allowed to remain in any room.

(3) To the affixing of any notice or abstract in a factory or workshop; or specifying any matter in the notice so affixed.

(4) To the allowance of any holidays to a child, young person, or woman.

(5) To the sending notice of accidents; shall not apply, (a) where persons are employed at home, that is to say, to a private house, room, or place which, though used as a dwelling, is by reason of the work carried on there a factory or workshop within the meaning of this act, and in which neither steam, water, nor other mechanical power is used, and in which the only persons employed are members of the same family dwelling there; or (b) to a workshop which is conducted on the system of not employing children or young persons therein, and the occupier of which has served on an inspector notice of his intention to conduct his workshop on that system. And the provisions of this act with respect to certificates of fitness for employment shall apply to any such private house, room, or place as aforesaid, which by reason of the nature of the work carried on there is a factory, as if the same were a workshop within the meaning of this act, and not a factory.

Where the occupier of a workshop has served on an inspector notice of his intention to conduct that workshop on the system of not employing children or young persons therein, the workshop shall be deemed for all the purposes of this act to be conducted on the said system until the occupier changes it, and no change shall be made until the occupier has served on the inspector notice of his intention to change the system, and until the change a child or young person employed in the workshop shall be deemed to be employed contrary to the provisions of this act. A change in the said system shall not be made oftener than once a quarter, unless for special cause allowed in writing by an inspector.

Nothing in this section shall exempt a bakehouse from the provisions of this act with respect to cleanliness (including limewashing, painting, varnishing, and washing), or to freedom from effluvia.

62. The regulations of this act with respect to the employment of women shall not apply to flax scutch mills which are conducted on the system of not employing either children or young persons therein, and which are worked intermittently, and for periods only which do not exceed in the whole six months in any year. A flax scutch mill shall not be deemed to be conducted on the system of not employing therein either children or young persons until the occupier has served on an inspector notice of his intention to conduct such mill on that system.

(5) *Supplemental as to special provisions.*

63. Where it appears to a secretary of state that the adoption of any special means or provision for the cleanliness or ventilation of a factory or workshop is required for the protection of the health of any child, young person, or woman employed, in pursuance of an exception under this part of this act, either for a longer period than is otherwise allowed by this act, or at night, he may by order made under this part of this act direct that the adoption of such means or provision shall be a condition of such employment; and if it appears to a secretary of state that the adoption of any such means or provision is no longer required, or is, having regard to all the circumstances, inexpedient, he may, by order made under this part of this act, rescind the order directing such adoption without prejudice to the subsequent making of another order.

64. Where an exception has been granted or extended under this part of this act by an order of a secretary of state, and it appears to a secretary of state that such exception is injurious to the health of the children, young persons, or women em-

ployed in, or is no longer necessary for the carrying on of the business in, the class of factories or workshops or parts thereof to which the said exception was so granted or extended, he may by an order made under this part of this act rescind the grant or extension, without prejudice to the subsequent making of another order.

65. Where a secretary of state has power to make an order under this part of this act, the following provisions shall apply to that order:

(1) The order shall be under the hand of the secretary of state and shall be published in the London Gazette, and shall come into operation at the date of such publication in the London Gazette, or at any later date mentioned in the order.

(2) The order may be temporary or permanent, conditional or unconditional, and whether extending a prohibition or exception, granting an exception, directing the adoption of any means or provisions, or rescinding a previous order, or affecting any other thing, may do so either wholly or partly.

(3) The order shall be laid as soon as may be before both houses of Parliament, and if either house of Parliament, within the next forty days after the same has been so laid before such house, resolve that such order ought to be annulled, the same shall after the date of such resolution be of no effect, without prejudice to the validity of anything done in the meantime under such order or to the making of any new order.

(4) The order, while it is in force, shall, so far as is consistent with the tenor thereof, apply as if it formed part of the enactment which provides for the extension or grant or otherwise for making the order.

66. An occupier of a factory or workshop, not less than seven days before he avails himself of any special exception under this part of this act, shall serve on an inspector, and (except in the case of a factory or workshop to which the provisions of this act with respect to the affixing of notices do not apply) affix in his factory or workshop notice of his intention so to avail himself, and whilst he avails himself of the exception shall keep the notice so affixed.

Before the service of such notice on the inspector the special exception shall not be deemed to apply to the factory or workshop, and after the service of such notice on the inspector it shall not be competent in any proceeding under this act for the occupier to prove that such special exception does not apply to his factory or workshop, unless he has previously served on an inspector notice that he no longer intends to avail himself of such special exception.

The notice so served and affixed shall specify the hours for the beginning and end of the period of employment, and the times to be allowed for meals to every child, young person, and woman where they differ from the ordinary hours or times.

An occupier of a factory or workshop shall enter in the prescribed register, and report to an inspector, the prescribed particulars respecting the employment of a child, young person, or woman in pursuance of an exception, but such entry and report need not be made in the case of a factory or workshop to which the provisions of this act with respect to the affixing of notices do not apply, except so far as may be from time to time prescribed by a secretary of state.

Where the occupier of a factory or workshop avails himself of an exception under this part of this act, and a condition for availing himself of such exception (whether specified in this part of this act, or in an order of a secretary of state made under this part of this act) is not observed in that factory or workshop, then (1) if such condition relates to the cleanliness, ventilation, or overcrowding of the factory or workshop, the factory or workshop shall be deemed not to be kept in conformity with this act; and (2) in any other case a child, young person, or woman employed in the factory or workshop, in alleged pursuance of the said exception, shall be deemed to be employed contrary to the provisions of this act.

PART III.—ADMINISTRATION, PENALTIES, AND LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

(1) *Inspection.*

67. A secretary of state from time to time, with the approval of the treasury as to numbers and salaries, may appoint such inspectors (under whatever title he may from time to time fix) and such clerks and servants as he may think necessary for the execution of this act, and may assign to them their duties and award them their salaries, and may constitute a principal inspector with an office in London, and may regulate the cases and manner in which the inspectors, or any of them, are to execute and perform the powers and duties of inspectors under this act, and may remove such inspectors, clerks, and servants.

The salaries of the inspectors, clerks, and servants, and the expenses incurred by them or by a secretary of state in the execution of this act, shall be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament.

Notice of the appointment of every such inspector shall be published in the London Gazette.

A person who is the occupier of a factory or workshop, or is directly or indirectly interested therein or in any process or business carried on therein, or in a patent connected therewith, or is employed in or about a factory or workshop, shall not act as an inspector under this act.

An inspector under this act shall not be liable to serve in any parochial or municipal office.

Such annual report of the proceedings of the inspectors as the secretary of state from time to time directs shall be laid before both houses of Parliament.

A reference in this act to an inspector refers, unless it is otherwise expressed, to an inspector appointed in pursuance of this section, and a notice or other document required by this act to be sent to an inspector shall be sent to such inspector as a secretary of state from time to time directs, by declaration published in the London Gazette or otherwise, as he thinks expedient for making the same known to all persons interested.

68. An inspector under this act shall, for the purpose of the execution of this act, have power to do all or any of the following things, namely:

(1) To enter, inspect, and examine, at all reasonable times, by day and night, a factory and a workshop, and every part thereof, when he has reasonable cause to believe that any person is employed therein, and to enter by day any place which he has reasonable cause to believe to be a factory or workshop.

(2) To take with him in either case a constable into a factory in which he has reasonable cause to apprehend any serious obstruction in the execution of his duty.

(3) To require the production of the registers, certificates, notices, and documents kept in pursuance of this act, and to inspect, examine, and copy the same.

(4) To make such examination and inquiry as may be necessary to ascertain whether the enactments for the time being in force, relating to public health and the enactments of this act, are complied with, so far as respects the factory or workshop and the persons employed therein.

(5) To enter any school in which he has reasonable cause to believe that children employed in a factory or workshop are for the time being educated.

(6) To examine either alone or in the presence of any other person, as he thinks fit, with respect to matters under this act, every person whom he finds in a factory or workshop, or such a school as aforesaid, or whom he has reasonable cause to believe to be or to have been within the preceding two months employed in a factory or workshop, and to require such person to be so examined, and to sign a declaration of the truth of the matters respecting which he is so examined.

(7) To exercise such other powers as may be necessary for carrying this act into effect.

The occupier of every factory and workshop, his agents and servants, shall furnish the means required by an inspector as necessary for an entry, inspection, examination, inquiry, or the exercise of his powers under this act in relation to such factory and workshop.

Every person who willfully delays an inspector in the exercise of any power under this section, or who fails to comply with a requisition of an inspector in pursuance of this section, or to produce any certificate or document which he is required by, or in pursuance of, this act to produce, or who conceals or prevents a child, young person, or woman from appearing before or being examined by an inspector, or attempts so to conceal or prevent a child, young person, or woman, shall be deemed to obstruct an inspector in the execution of his duties under this act: *Provided always*, That no one shall be required under this section to answer any question or to give any evidence tending to criminate himself.

Where an inspector is obstructed in the execution of his duties under this act, the person obstructing him shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £5; and where an inspector is so obstructed in a factory or workshop, the occupier of that factory or workshop shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £5, or where the offense is committed at night, £20; and where an inspector is so obstructed in a factory or workshop within the meaning of section 16 of this act, the occupier shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £1, or where the offense is committed at night, £5.

69. An inspector before entering, in pursuance of the powers conferred by this act, without the consent of the occupier, any room or place actually used as a dwelling as well as for a factory or workshop, shall, on an affidavit or statutory declaration of facts and reasons, obtain written authority so to do from a secretary of state, or such warrant as is hereinafter mentioned from a justice of the peace.

The affidavit or statutory declaration above mentioned may be inspected or produced in evidence in all respects the same as an information on oath before a justice.

A justice of the peace, if satisfied by information on oath that there is reasonable cause to suppose that any enactment of this act is contravened in any such room or place as aforesaid, may in his discretion grant a warrant under his hand authorizing the inspector named therein at any time within the period named therein, but not exceeding one month from the date thereof, to enter, in pursuance of this act, the

room or place named in the warrant, and exercise therein the powers of inspection and examination conferred by this act, and the fines and provisions of this act with respect to obstruction of an inspector shall apply accordingly.

70. Every inspector under this act shall be furnished with the prescribed certificate of his appointment, and on applying for admission to a factory or workshop shall, if required, produce to the occupier the said certificate.

Every person who forges or counterfeits any such certificate, or makes use of any forged, counterfeited, or false certificate, or personates the inspector named in any such certificate, or falsely pretends to be an inspector under this act, shall be liable to be imprisoned for a period not exceeding three months, with or without hard labor.

(2) *Certifying surgeons.*

71. Where there is no certifying surgeon resident within three miles of a factory or workshop, the poor law medical officer shall be for the time being the certifying surgeon under this act for such factory or workshop.

72. Subject to such regulations as may be from time to time made by a secretary of state, an inspector may from time to time appoint a sufficient number of duly registered medical practitioners to be certifying surgeons for the purposes of this act, and may from time to time revoke any such appointment.

Every appointment and revocation of appointment of a certifying surgeon may be annulled by a secretary of state upon appeal to him for that purpose.

A surgeon who is the occupier of a factory or workshop, or is directly or indirectly interested therein, or in any process or business carried on therein, or in a patent connected therewith, shall not be a certifying surgeon for that factory or workshop.

A secretary of state may from time to time make rules for the guidance of certifying surgeons, and for the particulars to be registered respecting their visits, and for the forms of certificates and other documents to be used by them.

73. A certificate of fitness for employment shall not be granted for the purposes of this act, except upon personal examination of the person named therein.

A certifying surgeon shall not examine a child or young person for the purposes of a certificate of fitness for employment, or sign any such certificate, elsewhere than at the factory or workshop where such child or young person is or is about to be employed, unless the number of children and young persons employed in that factory or workshop are less than five, or unless for some special reason allowed in writing by an inspector.

If a certifying surgeon refuses to grant for any person examined by him a certificate of fitness for employment, he shall when required give in writing and sign the reasons for such refusal.

74. With respect to the fees to be paid to certifying surgeons in respect of the examination of, and grant of certificates of fitness for employment for, children and young persons in factories or workshops, the following provisions shall have effect:

(1) The occupier may agree with the certifying surgeon as to the amount of such fees.

(2) In the absence of any such agreement the fees shall be those named in the following scale: When the examination is at a factory or workshop not exceeding one mile from the surgeon's residence, 2s. 6d. for each visit and 6d. for each person after the first five examined at that visit; when the examination is at a factory or workshop more than one mile from the surgeon's residence, the above fees and an additional 6d. for each complete half mile over and above the mile; when the examination is not at the factory or workshop, but at the residence of the surgeon, or at some place appointed by the surgeon for the purpose, and which place, as well as the day and hour, appointed for the purpose shall be published in the prescribed manner, 6d. for each person examined.

(3) The occupier shall pay the fees on the completion of the examination, or if any certificates are granted at the time at which the surgeon signs the certificates, or at any other time directed by an inspector.

(4) The occupier may deduct the fee or any part thereof, not exceeding in any case threepence, from the wages of the person for whom the certificate was granted.

(5) A secretary of state may from time to time, if he think it expedient, alter any fees fixed by this section.

(3) *Miscellaneous.*

75. Every person shall, within one month after he begins to occupy a factory, serve on an inspector a written notice containing the name of the factory, the place where it is situate, the address to which he desires his letters to be addressed, the nature of the work, the nature and amount of the moving power therein, and the name of the firm under which the business of the factory is to be carried on, and in default shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

76. Where an inspector, by notice in writing, names a public clock, or some other clock open to public view, for the purpose of regulating the period of employment in a factory or workshop, the period of employment and times allowed for meals for children, young persons, and women in that factory or workshop shall be regulated by that clock, which shall be specified in the notice affixed in the factory or workshop.

77. The occupier of every factory and workshop to which this section applies shall keep in the prescribed form and with the prescribed particulars registers of the children and young persons employed in that factory or workshop, and of their employment, and of other matters under this act.

The occupier of a factory or workshop shall send to an inspector such extracts from any register kept in pursuance of this act as the inspector from time to time requires for the execution of his duties under this act.

This section applies to every factory and workshop in which a child or young person under the age of sixteen years is, for the time being, prohibited under this act from being employed without a certificate of fitness for employment.

Where by reason of the number of children and young persons employed in a factory or workshop to which this section does not for the time being apply, or otherwise, it seems expedient to a secretary of state so to do, he may order the occupier of that factory or workshop to keep a register under this section, with power to rescind such order, and while such order is in force this section shall apply to that factory or workshop.

In the event of a contravention of this section in a factory or workshop, the occupier of the factory or workshop shall be liable to a fine not exceeding forty shillings.

78. There shall be affixed at the entrance of a factory and a workshop, and in such other parts thereof as an inspector for the time being directs, and be constantly kept so affixed in the prescribed form and in such position as to be easily read by the persons employed in the factory or workshop, (1) the prescribed abstract of this act; (2) a notice of the name and address of the prescribed inspector; (3) a notice of the name and address of the certifying surgeon for the district; (4) a notice of the clock (if any) by which the period of employment and times for meals in the factory or workshop are regulated; (5) every notice and document required by this act to be affixed in the factory or workshop.

In the event of a contravention of this section in a factory or workshop, the occupier of the factory or workshop shall be liable to a fine not exceeding forty shillings.

79. Any notice, order, requisition, summons, and document under this act may be in writing or print, or partly in writing and partly in print.

Any notice, order, requisition, summons, and document required or authorized to be served or sent for the purposes of this act may be served and sent by delivering the same to or at the residence of the person on or to whom it is to be served or sent, or, where that person is the occupier of a factory or workshop, by delivering the same or a true copy thereof to his agent or to some person in such factory or workshop; it may also be served or sent by post by a prepaid letter, and if served or sent by post shall be deemed to have been served and received respectively at the time when the letter containing the same would be delivered in the ordinary course of post, and in proving such service or sending it shall be sufficient to prove that it was properly addressed and put in the post; and where it is required to be served on or sent to the occupier of a factory or workshop, it shall be deemed to be properly addressed if addressed to the occupier of such factory or workshop at the factory or workshop, with the addition of the proper postal address, but without naming the person who is the occupier.

80. Any act for the time being in force relating to weights and measures shall extend to weights, measures, scales, balances, steelyards, and weighing machines used in a factory or workshop in checking or ascertaining the wages of any person employed therein, in like manner as if they were used in the sale of goods, and as if such factory or workshop were a place where goods are kept for sale, and such act shall apply accordingly, and every inspector of, or other person authorized to inspect or examine, weights and measures, shall inspect, stamp, mark, search for, and examine the said weights and measures, scales, balances, steelyards, and weighing machines accordingly, and for that purpose shall have the same powers and duties as he has in relation to weights, measures, scales, balances, steelyards, and weighing machines used in the sale of goods.

(4) *Fines.*

81. If a factory or workshop is not kept in conformity with this act, the occupier thereof shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

The court of summary jurisdiction, in addition to or instead of inflicting such fine, may order certain means to be adopted by the occupier, within the time named in the order, for the purpose of bringing his factory or workshop into conformity with this act; the court may, upon application, enlarge the time so named, but if, after the ex-

piration of the time as originally named or enlarged by subsequent order, the order is not complied with, the occupier shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one pound for every day that such non-compliance continues.

82. If any person is killed or suffers any bodily injury in consequence of the occupier of a factory having neglected to fence any machinery required by or in pursuance of this act to be securely fenced, or having neglected to maintain such fencing, or in consequence of the occupier of a factory or workshop having neglected to fence any vat, pan, or other structure required by or in pursuance of this act to be securely fenced, or having neglected to maintain such fencing, the occupier of the factory or workshop shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, the whole or any part of which may be applied for the benefit of the injured person or his family, or otherwise as a secretary of state determines:

Provided that the occupier of a factory shall not be liable to a fine under this section if an information against him for not fencing the part of the machinery, or the vat, pan, or other structure, by which the death or bodily injury was inflicted, has been heard and dismissed previous to the time when the death or bodily injury was inflicted.

83. Where a child, young person, or woman is employed in a factory or workshop contrary to the provisions of this act, the occupier of the factory or workshop shall be liable to a fine not exceeding three, or if the offense was committed during the night, five pounds for each child, young person, or woman so employed; and where a child, young person, or woman is so employed in a factory or workshop within the meaning of section sixteen of this act, the occupier shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one, or if the offense was committed during the night, two pounds for each child, young person, or woman so employed.

A child, young person, or woman who is not allowed times for meals and absence from work as required by this act, or during any part of the times allowed for meals and absence from work is, in contravention of the provisions of this act, employed in the factory or workshop or allowed to remain in any room, shall be deemed to be employed contrary to the provisions of this act.

84. The parent of a child or young person shall, (1) if such child or young person is employed in a factory or workshop contrary to the provisions of this act, be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty shillings for each offense, unless it appears to the court that such offense was committed without the consent, connivance, or wilful default of such parent; and (2) if he neglects to cause such child to attend school in accordance with this act, be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty shillings for each offense.

85. Every person who forges or counterfeits any certificate for the purposes of this act (for the forgery or counterfeiting of which no other punishment is provided), or who gives or signs any such certificate knowing the same to be false in any material particular, or who knowingly utters or makes use of any certificate so forged, counterfeited, or false as aforesaid, or who knowingly utters or makes use of as applying to any person a certificate which does not so apply, or who personates any person named in a certificate, or who wilfully connives at the forging, counterfeiting, giving, signing, uttering, making use, or personating as aforesaid, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months with or without hard labor.

Every person who wilfully makes a false entry in any register, notice, certificate, or document required by this act to be kept or served or sent, or who wilfully makes or signs a false declaration under this act, or who knowingly makes use of any such false entry or declaration, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months with or without hard labor.

86. Where an offense for which the occupier of a factory or workshop is liable under this act to a fine, has in fact been committed by some agent, servant, workman, or other person, such agent, servant, workman, or other person shall be liable to the same fine as if he were the occupier.

87. Where the occupier of a factory or workshop is charged with an offense against this act, he shall be entitled upon information duly laid by him to have any other person whom he charges as the actual offender brought before the court at the time appointed for hearing the charge; and if, after the commission of the offense has been proved, the occupier of the factory or workshop proves to the satisfaction of the court that he had used due diligence to enforce the execution of the act, and that the said other person had committed the offense in question without his knowledge, consent, or connivance, the said other person shall be summarily convicted of such offense, and the occupier shall be exempt from any fine.

When it is made to appear to the satisfaction of an inspector at the time of discovering the offense, that the occupier of the factory or workshop had used all due diligence to enforce the execution of this act, and also by what person such offense had been committed, and also that it had been committed without the knowledge, consent, or connivance of the occupier and in contravention of his orders, then the inspector shall proceed against the person whom he believes to be the actual offender

in the first instance, without first proceeding against the occupier of the factory or workshop.

88. A person shall not be liable in respect of a repetition of the same kind of offense from day to day to any larger amount of fines than the highest fine fixed by this act for the offense, except (a) where the repetition of the offense occurs after an information has been laid for the previous offense; or (b) where the offense is one of employing two or more children, young persons, or women contrary to the provisions of this act.

(5) *Legal proceedings.*

89. All offenses under this act shall be prosecuted, and all fines under this act shall be recovered, on summary conviction before a court of summary jurisdiction in manner provided by the summary jurisdiction acts.

A summary order may be made for the purposes of this act by a court of summary jurisdiction in manner provided by the summary jurisdiction acts.

All fines imposed in pursuance of this act shall, save as otherwise expressly provided by this act, be paid into the exchequer.

The court of summary jurisdiction, when hearing and determining a case arising under this act, shall be constituted either of two or more justices of the peace sitting at some court or public place at which justices are for the time being accustomed to assemble for the purpose of holding petty sessions or of some magistrate or officer sitting alone or with others at some court or other place appointed for the public administration of justice, and for the time being empowered by law to do alone any act authorized to be done by more than one justice of the peace.

Where a proceeding is taken before a court of summary jurisdiction with respect to an offense against this act alleged to be committed in or with reference to a factory or workshop, the occupier of that factory or workshop, and the father, son, or brother of such occupier, shall not be qualified to act as a member of such court.

90. If any person feels aggrieved by a conviction or order made by a court of summary jurisdiction on determining an information or complaint under this act, he may appeal therefrom; subject, in England, to the conditions and regulations following:

(1) The appeal shall be made to the next practicable court of general or quarter sessions having jurisdiction in the county or place in which the decision of the court was given, holden not less than twenty-one days after the day on which such decision was given.

(2) The appellant shall, within ten days after the day on which the decision of the court was given, serve notice on the other party and on the clerk of the court of summary jurisdiction of his intention to appeal, and of the general grounds of such appeal.

(3) The appellant shall, within three days after such notice is served, enter into a recognizance before a court of summary jurisdiction, with or without a surety or sureties as the court may direct, conditioned to appear at the said sessions and to try such appeal, and to abide the judgment of the court thereon, and to pay such costs as may be awarded by the court, or the appellant may, if the court of summary jurisdiction thinks it expedient, instead of entering into a recognizance give such other security by deposit of money with the clerk of the court of summary jurisdiction or otherwise as the court deem sufficient.

(4) Where the appellant is in custody a court of summary jurisdiction may, if they think fit, on the appellant entering into such recognizance or giving such other security as aforesaid, release him from custody.

(5) The court of appeal may adjourn the hearing of the appeal; and upon the hearing thereof may confirm, reverse, or modify the decision of the court of summary jurisdiction, or remit the matter to the court of summary jurisdiction with the opinion of the court of appeal thereon, or make such other order in the matter as the court thinks just.

(6) The court of appeal may also make such order as to costs to be paid by either party as the court thinks just.

(7) Whenever a decision is reversed by the court of appeal the clerk of the peace shall indorse on the conviction or order appealed against a memorandum that the same has been quashed, and whenever any copy or certificate of such conviction or order is made, a copy of such memorandum shall be added thereto, and shall be sufficient evidence that the conviction or order has been quashed, in every case where such copy or certificate would be sufficient evidence of such conviction or order.

(8) Every notice in writing required by this section to be given by an appellant may be signed by him or by his agent on his behalf, and may be transmitted in a registered letter by the post in the ordinary way, and shall be deemed to have been served at the time when it would be delivered in the ordinary course of post.

91. The following provisions shall have effect with respect to summary proceedings for offenses and fines under this act:

(1) The information shall be laid within two months, or where the offense is pun-

ishable at discretion by imprisonment, or is a breach of the provisions of this act with respect to holidays, within three months after the commission of the offense.

(2) The description of an offense in the words of this act, or in similar words, shall be sufficient in law.

(3) Any exception, exemption, proviso, excuse, or qualification, whether it does or not accompany the description of the offense in this act, may be proved by the defendant, but need not be specified or negated in the information, and if so specified or negated no proof in relation to the matters so specified or negated shall be required on the part of the informant.

(4) It shall be sufficient to allege that a factory or workshop is a factory or workshop within the meaning of this act, without more.

(5) It shall be sufficient to state the name of the ostensible occupier of the factory or workshop or the title of the firm by which the occupier employing persons in the factory or workshop is usually known.

(6) A conviction or order made in any matter arising under this act, either originally or on appeal, shall not be quashed for want of form, and a conviction or order made by a court of summary jurisdiction against which a person is authorized by this act to appeal shall not be removed by certiorari or otherwise, either at the instance of the crown or of any private person, into a superior court, except for the purpose of the hearing and determination of a special case.

92. If a person is found in a factory, except at meal times, or while all the machinery of the factory is stopped, or for the sole purpose of bringing food to the persons employed in the factory between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, such person shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed for the purposes of this act to have been then employed in the factory: *Provided*, That yards, playgrounds, and places open to the public view, school-rooms, waiting-rooms, and other rooms belonging to the factory in which no machinery is used or manufacturing process carried on, shall not be taken to be any part of the factory within the meaning of this enactment; and this enactment shall not apply to a factory or workshop to which the provisions of this act with respect to the affixing of notices do not apply. Where a child or young person is, in the opinion of the court, apparently of the age alleged by the informant, it shall lie on the defendant to prove that the child or young person is not of that age. A declaration in writing by a certifying surgeon for the district that he has personally examined a person employed in a factory or workshop in that district, and believes him to be under the age set forth in the declaration, shall be admissible in evidence of the age of that person.

A copy of a conviction for an offense against this act purporting to be certified under the hand of the clerk of the peace having the custody of such conviction to be a true copy shall be receivable as evidence, and every such clerk of the peace shall, upon the written request of an inspector and payment of a fee of one shilling, deliver to him a copy of the conviction so certified.

PART IV.—DEFINITIONS, SAVINGS, APPLICATION TO SCOTLAND AND IRELAND, AND REPEAL.

(1) *Definitions.*

93. The expression "textile factory" in this act means any premises wherein or within the close or curtilage of which steam, water, or other mechanical power is used to move or work any machinery employed in preparing, manufacturing, or finishing, or in any process incident to the manufacture of, cotton, wool, hair, silk, flax, hemp, jute, tow, china-grass, cocoanut fiber, or other like material, either separately or mixed together, or mixed with any other material, or any fabric made thereof: *Provided*, That print works, bleaching and dyeing works, lace warehouses, paper mills, flax scutch mills, rope works, and hat works shall not be deemed to be textile factories.

The expression "non-textile factory" in this act means (1) any works, warehouses, furnaces, mills, foundries, or places named in Part 1 of the fourth schedule to this act, (2) also any premises or places named in Part 2 of the said schedule wherein, or within the close or curtilage or precincts of which, steam, water, or other mechanical power is used in aid of the manufacturing process carried on there, (3) also any premises wherein, or within the close or curtilage or precincts of which, any manual labor is exercised by way of trade or for purposes of gain in or incidental to the following purposes, or any of them; that is to say, (a) in or incidental to the making of any article or part of any article, or (b) in or incidental to the altering, repairing, ornamenting, or finishing of any article, or (c) in or incidental to the adapting for sale of any article, and wherein, or within the close or curtilage or precincts of which, steam, water, or other mechanical power is used in aid of the manufacturing process carried on there.

The expression "factory" in this act means textile factory and non-textile factory, or either of such descriptions of factories.

The expression "workshop" in this act means (1) any premises or places named in Part 2 of the fourth schedule to this act, which are not a factory within the meaning of this act, (2) also any premises, room, or place not being a factory within the meaning of this act, in which premises, room, or place, or within the close or curtilage or precincts of which premises, any manual labor is exercised by way of trade or for purposes of gain in or incidental to the following purposes or any of them; that is to say, (a) in or incidental to the making of any article or part of any article, or (b) in or incidental to the altering, repairing, ornamenting, or finishing of any article, or (c) in or incidental to the adapting for sale of any article, and to which or over which premises, room, or place the employer of the persons working therein has the right of access or control.

A part of a factory or workshop may for the purposes of this act be taken to be a separate factory or workshop; and a place solely used as a dwelling shall not be deemed to form part of the factory or workshop for the purposes of this act.

Where a place situate within the close, curtilage, or precincts forming a factory or workshop is solely used for some purpose other than the manufacturing process or handicraft carried on in the factory or workshop, such place shall not be deemed to form part of that factory or workshop for the purposes of this act, but shall, if otherwise it would be a factory or workshop, be deemed to be a separate factory or workshop, and be regulated accordingly.

Any premises or place shall not be excluded from the definition of a factory or workshop by reason only that such premises or place are or is in the open air.

This act shall not apply to such workshops, other than bakehouses, as are conducted on the system of not employing any child, young person, or woman therein, but save as aforesaid applies to all factories and workshops as before defined, inclusive of factories and workshops belonging to the crown: *Provided*, That in case of any public emergency a secretary of state may exempt a factory or workshop belonging to the crown from this act to the extent and during the period named by him.

The exercise by any child or young person in any recognized efficient school during a portion of the school hours of any manual labor for the purpose of instructing such child or young person in any art or handicraft, shall not be deemed to be an exercise of manual labor for the purpose of gain within the meaning of this act.

94. A child, young person, or woman who works in a factory or workshop, whether for wages or not, either in a manufacturing process or handicraft, or in cleaning any part of the factory or workshop used for any manufacturing process or handicraft, or in cleaning or oiling any part of the machinery, or in any other kind of work whatsoever incidental to or connected with the manufacturing process or handicraft, or connected with the article made or otherwise the subject of the manufacturing process or handicraft therein, shall, save as is otherwise provided by this act, be deemed to be employed therein within the meaning of this act.

For the purposes of this act an apprentice shall be deemed to work for hire.

95. The expression "certified efficient school" in this act means a public elementary school within the meaning of the elementary education acts, 1870 and 1873, and any workhouse school in England certified to be efficient by the local government board, and also any elementary school which is not conducted for private profit and is open at all reasonable times to the inspection of Her Majesty's inspectors of schools, and requires the like attendance from its scholars as is required in a public elementary school, and keeps such registers of those attendances as may be for the time being required by the education department, and is certified by the education department to be an efficient school; and the expression "recognized efficient school" means a certified efficient school as above defined, and also any school which the education department have not refused to take into consideration under the elementary education act, 1870, as a school giving efficient elementary education to and suitable for the children of a school district, and which is recognized for the time being by an inspector under this act as giving efficient elementary education, and the inspector shall immediately report to the education department every school so recognized by him.

96. In this act, unless the context otherwise requires, the expression "child" means a person under the age of fourteen years; the expression "young person" means a person of the age of fourteen years and under the age of eighteen years; the expression "woman" means a woman of eighteen years of age and upwards; the expression "parent" means a parent or guardian of, or person having the legal custody of, or the control over, or having direct benefit from the wages, of a child or young person; the expression "treasury" means the commissioners of Her Majesty's treasury; the expression "secretary of state" means one of Her Majesty's principal secretaries of state; the expression "education department" means the lords of the committee of the privy council on education; the expression "sanitary authority" means an urban or rural sanitary authority within the meaning of the public health

act, 1875, and any commissions, board, or vestry in the metropolis having the like powers as such urban sanitary authority; the expression "person" includes a body of persons corporate or uncorporate; the expression "week" means the period between midnight on Saturday night and midnight on the succeeding Saturday night; the expression "night" means the period between 9 o'clock in the evening and 6 o'clock in the succeeding morning; the expression "prescribed" means prescribed for the time being by a secretary of state; the expression "summary jurisdiction acts" means the act of the session of the eleventh and twelfth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter 43, entitled "An act to facilitate the performance of the duties of justices of the peace out of sessions within England and Wales with respect to summary convictions and orders," and any acts amending the same; the expression "court of summary jurisdiction" means any justice or justices of the peace, metropolitan police magistrate, stipendiary or other magistrate, or officer, by whatever name called, to whom jurisdiction is given by the summary jurisdiction acts or any acts therein referred to; the expression "mill-gearing" comprehends every shaft, whether upright, oblique, or horizontal, and every wheel, drum, or pulley by which the motion of the first moving power is communicated to any machine appertaining to a manufacturing process. The factories and workshops named in the fourth schedule to this act are in this act referred to by the names therein assigned to them.

SPECIAL EXEMPTION OF CERTAIN TRADES.

97. The exercise in a private house or private room by the family dwelling therein, or by any of them, of manual labor by way of trade or for purposes of gain in or incidental to any of the handicrafts specified in the fifth schedule to this act, shall not of itself constitute such house or room a workshop within the meaning of this act.

When it is proved to the satisfaction of a secretary of state that by reason of the light character of the handicraft carried on in any private house or private room by the family dwelling therein, or by any of them, it is expedient to extend this section to that handicraft, he may by order extend the same. The order shall be made in manner provided by Part 2 of this act, and that part shall apply so far as circumstances admit as if the order were an order extending an exception.

98. The exercise in a private house or private room by the family dwelling therein, or by any of them, of manual labor for the purposes of gain in or incidental to some of the purposes in this act in that behalf mentioned, shall not of itself constitute such house or room a workshop where the labor is exercised at irregular intervals, and does not furnish the whole or principal means of living to such family.

(2) *Savings.*

99. Where in a factory the owner or hirer of a machine or implement moved by steam, water, or other mechanical power, in or about or in connection with which machine or implement children, young persons, or women are employed, is some person other than the occupier of a factory, and such children, young persons, or women are in the employment and pay of the owner or hirer of such machine or implement, in any such case such owner or hirer shall, so far as respects any offense against this act which may be committed in relation to such children, young persons, or women, be deemed to be the occupier of the factory.

100. Nothing in this act shall extend (1) to any young person, being a mechanic, artisan, or laborer working only in repairing either the machinery in or any part of a factory or workshop; or (2) to the process of gutting, salting, and packing fish immediately upon its arrival in the fishing boats.

101. The provisions of section 91 of the public health act, 1875, with respect to a factory, workshop, or workplace not kept in a cleanly state or not ventilated or overcrowded, shall not apply to a factory or workshop which is subject to the provisions of this act relating to cleanliness, ventilation, and overcrowding, but shall apply to every other factory, workshop, and workplace.

It is hereby declared that the public health act, 1875, shall apply to buildings in which persons are employed, whatever their number may be, in like manner as it applies to buildings where more than twenty are employed.

102. Any enactment or document referring to the acts repealed by this act, or any of them, or to any enactment thereof, shall be construed to refer to this act and to the corresponding enactment thereof.

(3) *Application of act to Scotland and Ireland.*

103. The provisions of this act shall in the case of a factory or workshop in Scotland or Ireland, in which a child under the age of ten years may lawfully be employed at the passing of this act, be modified as follows; that is to say:

(1) Shall apply during twelve months after the commencement of this act to children of the age of nine years and upwards, as if they were of the age of ten years.

(2) Shall not prevent a child who, before the commencement of this act, is lawfully employed in any factory or workshop as a child under the age of nine years, or any child who during the twelve months next after the commencement of this act is lawfully employed in any factory or workshop as a child under the age of ten years, from continuing to be employed in a factory or workshop in like manner as if the child were above the age of ten years.

(3) Shall apply during twelve months after the commencement of this act to children of the age of thirteen years and upwards as if they were young persons.

(4) Shall not prevent a child, who before the expiration of twelve months after the commencement of this act is lawfully employed in a factory or workshop as a young person, from continuing to be employed in a factory or workshop as a young person.

104. Where the age of any child is required to be ascertained or proved for the purposes of this act, or for any purpose connected with the elementary education or employment in labor of such child, any person on presenting a written requisition in such form and containing such particulars as may be from time to time prescribed by a secretary of state, and on payment of such fee, not exceeding 1 shilling, as a secretary of state from time to time fixes, shall be entitled to obtain (1) in Scotland an extract under the hand of the registrar under the act of the seventeenth and eighteenth years of Her present Majesty, chapter 80, and any acts amending the same, of the entry in the register kept under those acts; and (2) in Ireland a certified copy under the hand of the registrar or superintendent registrar under the registration of births and deaths (Ireland) act of the entry in the register under that act of the birth of the child named in the requisition.

105. In the application of this act to Scotland:

(1) The expression "certified efficient school" means any public or other elementary school under government inspection.

(2) In lieu of Christmas day and either Good Friday or the next public holiday under the holidays extension act, 1875, there shall be allowed as a holiday to every child, young person, and woman employed in a factory or workshop the whole of two days separated from each other by an interval of not less than three months, one of which shall be a day set apart by the Church of Scotland for the observance of the sacramental fast in the parish in which the factory or workshop is situate, or some other day substituted for such day as aforesaid by the occupier specifying the same in the notice affixed in the factory or workshop.

(3) The expression "sanitary authority" means the local authority under the public health (Scotland) act, 1867.

(4) The expression "medical officer of health" means the medical officer under the public health (Scotland) act, 1867, or where no such officer has been appointed, the medical officer appointed by the parochial board; the expression "poor law medical officer" means the medical officer appointed by the parochial board.

(5) The expression "Companies clauses consolidation act, 1845," means the companies clauses consolidation (Scotland) act, 1845.

(6) The expression "Summary jurisdiction acts" means the summary procedure act, 1864, and any acts amending the same.

(7) The expression "court of summary jurisdiction" means the sheriff of the county or any of his substitutes.

(8) The expression "Education department" means the lords of the committee of the privy council appointed by Her Majesty on education in Scotland.

(9) The expression "county court" means the sheriff court.

(10) All matters required by this act to be published in the London Gazette shall (if they relate exclusively to Scotland), instead of being published in the London Gazette, be published in the Edinburgh Gazette only.

(11) The expression "information" means petition or complaint.

(12) The expression "informant" means petitioner, pursuer, or complainer.

(13) The expression "defendant" means defender or respondent.

(14) The expression "clerk of the peace" means sheriff clerk.

(15) All offenses under this act shall be presented, and all penalties under this act shall be recovered under the provisions of the summary jurisdiction acts at the instance of the procurator fiscal or of an inspector under this act.

(16) The court may make, and may also from time to time alter or vary, summary orders under this act on petition by such procurator fiscal or inspector presented in common form.

(17) All fines under this act in default of payment, and all orders made under this act failing compliance, may be enforced by imprisonment for a term to be specified in the order or conviction, but not exceeding three months.

(18) It shall be no objection to the competency of an inspector to give evidence as a witness in any prosecution for offenses under this act, that such prosecution is brought at the instance of such inspector.

(19) Every person convicted of an offense under this act shall be liable in the reasonable costs and charges of such conviction.

(20) All penalties imposed and recovered under this act shall be paid to the clerk of the court, and by him accounted for and paid to the Queen's and lord treasurer's remembrancer, on behalf of Her Majesty's exchequer, and shall be carried to the consolidated fund.

(21) All jurisdictions, powers, and authorities necessary for the purposes of this section are conferred on the sheriffs and their substitutes.

(22) Any person may appeal from any order or conviction under this act to the court of judicature, under and in terms of the act of the twentieth year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Second, chapter 43, or under any enactment amending that act, or applying or incorporating its provisions, or any of them, with regard to appeals or to the court of judicature at Edinburgh under and in terms of the summary prosecutions appeal (Scotland) act, 1875.

106. In the application of this act to Ireland—

(1) The expression "certified efficient school" means any national school, or any school recognized by the lord lieutenant and privy council as affording sufficient means of literary education for the purposes of this act.

(2) In lieu of any two half-holidays allowed under the provisions of subsection (2) in section 2 of this act, there shall be allowed as a holiday to every child, young person, and woman employed in a factory or workshop the whole of the 17th day of March: *Provided*, that when this date falls on a Sunday, this subsection shall have no effect as regards such date.

(3) The expression "sanitary authority" means an urban or rural sanitary authority within the meaning of the public health (Ireland) act, 1874, and any act amending the same.

(4) The expression "medical officer of health" means the medical sanitary officer of the sanitary district; the expression "poor law medical officer" means the dispensary doctor.

(5) Any act authorized to be done or consent required to be given by the education department under this act shall be done and given by the lord lieutenant or lords justices of Ireland, acting by and with the advice of the privy council in Ireland.

(6) The expression "county court" means the civil bill court.

(7) The expression "summary jurisdiction acts" means, within the police district of Dublin metropolis, the acts regulating the powers and duties of justices of the peace for such district, or of the police of such district, and elsewhere in Ireland the petty sessions (Ireland) act, 1851, and any act amending the same.

(8) A court of summary jurisdiction when hearing and determining an information or complaint in any matter arising under this act shall be constituted within the police district of Dublin metropolis of one of the divisional justices of that district sitting at a police court within the district, and elsewhere of a stipendiary magistrate sitting alone, or with others, or of two or more justices of the peace sitting in petty sessions at a place appointed for holding petty sessions.

(9) Appeals from a court of summary jurisdiction shall lie in the manner and subject to the conditions and regulations prescribed in the twenty-fourth section of the petty sessions (Ireland) act, 1851, and any acts amending the same.

(10) All fines imposed under this act shall, save as is otherwise expressly provided by this act, be applied in the manner directed by the fines act (Ireland), 1851, and any act amending the same.

(11) The provisions of section 19 of the public health act, 1866, or of any enactment substituted for that section, with respect to any factory, workshop, or workplace not kept in a cleanly state, or not ventilated, or overcrowded, shall not apply to any factory or workshop which is subject to the provisions of this act with respect to cleanliness, ventilation, and overcrowding, but shall apply to every other factory, workshop, and workplace. It is hereby declared that the sanitary acts within the meaning of the public health (Ireland) act, 1874, shall apply to buildings in which persons are employed, whatever their number may be, in like manner as they apply to buildings where more than twenty persons are employed.

(12) All matters required by this act to be published in the London Gazette shall, if they relate exclusively to Ireland, instead of being published in the London Gazette, be published in the Dublin Gazette only.

(4) *Repeal.*

107. The acts specified in the sixth schedule to this act are hereby repealed from and after the commencement of this act to the extent in the third column of that schedule mentioned: *Provided* that—

(1) All notices affixed in the factory in pursuance of the acts hereby repealed shall, so far as they are in accordance with the provisions of this act, be deemed to have been affixed in pursuance of this act.

(2) All inspectors, subinspectors, officers, clerks, and servants appointed in pursuance of the acts hereby repealed shall continue in office and shall be subject to removal and have the same powers and duties as if they had been appointed in pursuance of this act.

(3) All certifying surgeons appointed in pursuance of any act hereby repealed shall be deemed to have been appointed in pursuance of this act.

(4) All surgical certificates granted in pursuance of any act hereby repealed shall have effect as certificates of fitness for employment granted in pursuance of this act, and all registers kept in pursuance of any act hereby repealed shall, until otherwise directed by a secretary of state, be deemed to be the registers required by this act.

(5) Any order made by a secretary of state in pursuance of any enactment hereby repealed for granting any permission or relaxation to any factories or workshops may, if the secretary of state so direct, continue in force for a period not exceeding three months after the commencement of this act.

(6) The standard of proficiency fixed by the education department in pursuance of any enactment hereby repealed shall be deemed to have been fixed in pursuance of this act.

(7) A child exempted by section 8 of the elementary education act, 1876, from the provisions of section 12 of the factory act, 1874, by reason of his having attained the age of eleven years before the 1st day of January 1877, shall, on attaining the age of thirteen years, be deemed to be a young person within the meaning of this act.

(8) This repeal shall not affect (a) anything duly done or suffered under any enactment hereby repealed; or (b) any obligation or liability incurred under any enactment hereby repealed; or (c) any penalty or punishment incurred in respect of any offense committed against an enactment hereby repealed; or (d) any legal proceeding or remedy in respect of any such obligation, liability, penalty, or punishment as aforesaid, and any such legal proceeding and remedy may be carried on as if this act had not passed.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR HEALTH.

Factories and workshops in which the employment of young persons and children is restricted.

1. In a part of a factory or workshop in which there is carried on the process of silvering of mirrors by the mercurial process; or the process of making white lead, a young person or child shall not be employed.

2. In the part of a factory in which the process of melting or annealing glass is carried on, a child or female young person shall not be employed.

3. In a factory or workshop in which there is carried on (a) the making or finishing of bricks or tiles not being ornamental tiles; or (b) the making or finishing of salt, a girl under the age of sixteen years shall not be employed.

4. In a part of a factory or workshop in which there is carried on (a) any dry grinding in the metal trade, or (b) the dipping of lucifer matches, a child shall not be employed.

5. In any grinding in the metal trades other than dry grinding or in fustian cutting, a child under the age of eleven years shall not be employed.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

SPECIAL RESTRICTIONS.

Places forbidden for meals.

The prohibition of a child, young person, or woman taking a meal or remaining during the times allowed for meals in certain parts of factories or workshops applies to the parts of factories and workshops following: that is to say, (1) in the case of glass works, to any part in which the materials are mixed; (2) in the case of glass works where flint-glass is made, to any part in which the work of grinding, cutting, or polishing is carried on; (3) in the case of lucifer-match works, to any part in which any manufacturing process or handicraft (except that of cutting the wood) is usually carried on; and (4) in the case of earthenware works, to any part known or used as dippers house, dippers drying room, or china scouring room.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

SPECIAL EXCEPTIONS.

PART 1.—*Period of employment.*

The exception respecting the employment of children, young persons, and women between the hours of 8 in the morning and 8 in the evening, and on Saturday between the hours of 8 in the morning and 4 in the afternoon, or between the hours of 7 in the morning and 3 in the afternoon, applies to any factory or workshop or part thereof in which any of the following manufacturing processes or handicrafts are carried on: that is to say, (a) lithographic printing; (b) turkey red dyeing; (c) the making of any article of wearing apparel; (d) the making of furniture hangings; (e) artificial flower making; (f) bon-bon and Christmas present making; (g) valentine making; (h) fancy box making; (i) envelope making; (k) almanac making; (l) playing card making; (m) machine ruling; (n) biscuit making; (o) firewood cutting; (p) job dyeing; or (q) aerated water making; and also to (r) bookbinding works; (s) letter-press printing works; and (t) a part of a factory or workshop which is a warehouse not used for any manufacturing process or handicraft, and in which persons are solely employed in polishing, cleaning, wrapping, or packing up goods.

PART 2.—*Meal hours.*

The cases in which the provisions of this act as to meal times being allowed at same hour of the day are not to apply are:

(1) The case of children, young persons, and women employed in the following factories; that is to say, blast furnaces, iron mills, paper mills, glass works, and letter-press printing works.

(2) The cases of male young persons employed in that part of any print works or bleaching and dyeing works in which the process of dyeing or open-air bleaching is carried on.

The cases in which and the extent to which the provisions of this act as to a child, young person, or woman during the times allowed for meals being employed or being allowed to remain in a room in which a manufacturing process or handicraft is being carried on, are not to apply are:

(1) The case of children, young persons, and women employed in the following factories; that is to say, iron mills, paper mills, glass works (save as otherwise provided by this act), and letter-press printing works.

(2) The case of a male young person employed in that part of any print works or bleaching and dyeing works in which the process of dyeing or open-air bleaching is carried on, to this extent, that the said provisions shall not prevent him, during the times allowed for meals to any other young person or to any child or woman, from being employed or being allowed to remain in any room in which any manufacturing process is carried on, and shall not prevent, during the times allowed for meals to such male young person, any other young person or any child or woman from being employed in the factory or allowed to remain in any room in which any manufacturing process is carried on.

PART 3.—*Overtime.*

The exception with respect to the employment of young persons and women for forty-eight days in any twelve months during a period of employment, beginning at 6 or 7 o'clock in the morning and ending at 8 or 9 o'clock in the evening, or beginning at 8 o'clock in the morning and ending at 10 o'clock in the evening, applies to each of the factories and workshops, and parts thereof, following; that is to say:

(1) Where the material which is the subject of the manufacturing process or handicraft is liable to be spoiled by weather, namely: (a) Flax scutch mills; (b) a factory or workshop or part thereof in which is carried on the making or finishing of bricks or tiles not being ornamental tiles; (c) the part of rope works in which is carried on the open-air process; (d) the part of bleaching and dyeing works in which is carried on open-air bleaching or Turkey-red dyeing; and (e) a factory or workshop or part thereof in which is carried on glue making.

(2) Where press of work arises at certain recurring seasons of the year, namely: (f) Letter-press printing works; (g) bookbinding works; and a factory, workshop, or part thereof in which is carried on the manufacturing process or handicraft of, (h) lithographic printing; (i) machine ruling; (k) firewood cutting; (l) bon-bon and Christmas present making; (m) almanac making; (n) valentine making; (o) envelope making; (p) aerated water making; or (q) playing card making.

(3) Where the business is liable to sudden press of orders arising from unforeseen events, namely: A factory or workshop, or part thereof, in which is carried on the

manufacturing process or handicraft of, (r) the making up of any article of wearing apparel; (s) the making up of furniture hangings; (t) artificial flower making; (u) fancy box making; (v) biscuit making; (w) job dyeing; and also, (x) a part of a factory or workshop which is a warehouse not used for any manufacturing process or handicraft, and in which persons are solely employed in polishing, cleaning, wrapping, or packing up goods.

Provided, That the said exception shall not apply, (a) where persons are employed at home, that is to say, to a private house, room, or place which, though used as a dwelling, is by reason of the work carried on there a factory or workshop within the meaning of this act, and in which neither steam, water, nor other mechanical power is used, and in which the only persons employed are members of the same family dwelling there; or (b) to a workshop or part thereof which is conducted on the system of not employing any child or young person therein.

PART 4.—*Additional half hour.*

The exception with respect to the employment of a child, young person, or woman for a further period of thirty minutes where the process is in an incomplete state applies to the factories following (that is to say): (a) Bleaching and dyeing works; (b) print works; (c) iron mills in which male young persons are not employed during any part of the night; (d) foundries in which young male persons are not employed during any part of the night; and (e) paper mills in which male young persons are not employed during any part of the night.

PART 5.—*Overtime for perishable articles.*

The exception with respect to the employment of women for ninety-six days in any twelve months during a period of employment beginning at 6 or 7 o'clock in the morning and ending at 8 or 9 o'clock in the evening applies to a factory or workshop or part thereof in which any of the following processes is carried on, namely: The process of making preserves from fruit; the process of preserving or curing fish, or the process of making condensed milk.

PART 6.—*Night work.*

The exception with respect to the employment of male young persons during the night applies to the factories following (that is to say): (a) Blast furnaces, (b) iron mills, (c) letter-press printing works, and (d) paper mills.

PART 7.—*Spell.*

The exception respecting the continuous employment in certain textile factories during the winter months of children, young persons, and women without an interval of at least half an hour for a meal for the same period as in a non-textile factory, applies to textile factories solely used for, (a) The making of elastic web; (b) the making of ribbon, or (c) the making of trimming.

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

LIST OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

PART 1.—*Non-textile factories.*

(1) "Print works," that is to say, any premises in which any persons are employed to print figures, patterns, or designs upon any cotton, linen, woolen, worsted, or silken yarn, or upon any woven or felted fabric not being paper.

(2) "Bleaching and dyeing works," that is to say, any premises in which the processes of bleaching, beetling, dyeing, calendering, finishing, hooking, lapping, and making up and packing any yarn or cloth of any material, or the dressing or finishing of lace, or any one or more of such processes, or any process incidental thereto, are or is carried on.

(3) "Earthenware works," that is to say, any place in which persons work for hire in making or assisting in making, finishing or assisting in finishing, earthenware of any description, except bricks and tiles not being ornamental tiles.

(4) "Lucifer-match works," that is to say, any place in which persons work for hire in making lucifer matches, or in mixing the chemical materials for making them, or in any process incidental to making lucifer matches, except the cutting of the wood.

(5) "Percussion-cap works," that is to say, any place in which persons work for hire in making percussion caps, or in mixing or storing the chemical materials for making them, or in any process incidental to making percussion caps.

(6) "Cartridge works," that is to say, any place in which persons work for hire in making cartridges, or in any process incidental to making cartridges, except the manufacture of the paper or other material that is used in making the cases of the cartridges.

(7) "Paper-staining works," that is to say, any place in which persons work for hire in printing a pattern in colors upon sheets of paper, either by blocks applied by hand, or by rollers worked by steam, water, or other mechanical power.

(8) "Fustian-cutting works," that is to say, any place where persons work for hire in fustian cutting.

(9) "Blast-furnaces," that is to say, any blast furnace or other furnace or premises in or on which the process of smelting or otherwise obtaining any metal from the ores is carried on.

(10) "Copper mills."

(11) "Iron mills," that is to say, any mill, forge, or other premises in or on which any process is carried on for converting iron into malleable iron, steel, or tin plate, or for otherwise making or converting steel.

(12) "Foundries," that is to say, iron foundries, copper foundries, brass foundries, and other premises or places in which the process of founding or casting any metal is carried on; except any premises or places in which such process is carried on by not more than five persons and as subsidiary to the repair or completion of some other work.

(13) "Metal and india-rubber works," that is to say, any premises in which steam, water, or other mechanical power is used for moving machinery employed in the manufacture of machinery, or in the manufacture of any article of metal not being machinery, or in the manufacture of india-rubber or gutta-percha, or of articles made wholly or partially of india-rubber or gutta-percha.

(14) "Paper mills," that is to say, any premises in which the manufacture of paper is carried on.

(15) "Glass works," that is to say, any premises in which the manufacture of glass is carried on.

(16) "Tobacco factories," that is to say, any premises in which the manufacture of tobacco is carried on.

(17) "Letter-press printing works," that is to say, any premises in which the process of letter-press printing is carried on.

(18) "Bookbinding works," that is to say, any premises in which the process of bookbinding is carried on.

(19) Flax scutch mills.

PART 2.—*Non-textile factories and workshops.*

(20) "Hat works," that is to say, any premises in which the manufacture of hats or any process incidental to their manufacture is carried on.

(21) "Rope works," that is to say, any premises being a ropery, ropewalk, or rope work, in which is carried on the laying or twisting, or other process of preparing or finishing the lines, twines, cords, or ropes, and in which machinery moved by steam, water, or other mechanical power is not used for drawing or spinning the fibers of flax, hemp, jute, or tow, and which has no internal communication with any buildings or premises joining or forming part of a textile factory, except such communication as is necessary for the transmission of power.

(22) "Bakehouses," that is to say, any places in which are baked bread, biscuits, or confectionery from the baking or selling of which a profit is derived.

(23) "Lace warehouses," that is to say, any premises, room, or place, not included in bleaching and dyeing works as hereinbefore defined, in which persons are employed upon any manufacturing process or handicraft in relation to lace, subsequent to the making of lace upon a lace machine moved by steam, water, or other mechanical power.

(24) "Shipbuilding yards," that is to say, any premises in which any ships, boats, or vessels used in navigation are made, finished or repaired.

(25) "Quarries," that is to say, any place, not being a mine, in which persons work in getting slate, stone, coprolites, or other minerals.

(26) "Pit-banks," that is to say, any place above ground adjacent to a shaft of a mine, in which place the employment of women is not regulated by the coal mines regulation act, 1872, or the metalliferous mines regulation act, 1872, whether such place does or does not form part of the mine within the meaning of those acts.

FIFTH SCHEDULE.

SPECIAL EXEMPTIONS.

Straw plating, pillow-lace making, glove making.

SIXTH SCHEDULE.

Acts repealed.

Session and chapter.	Title of act.	Extent of repeal.
42 Geo. 3., c. 73.....	An act for the preservation of the health and morals of apprentices and others employed in cotton and other mills and cotton and other factories.	The whole act.
3 & 4 Will. 4., c. 103.....	An act to regulate the labor of children and young persons in the mills and factories of the United Kingdom.	Do.
7 & 8 Vict. c. 15.....	An act to amend the laws relating to labor in factories.	Do.
9 & 10 Vict. c. 40.....	An act to declare certain ropeworks not within the operation of the factory acts.	Do.
13 & 14 Vict. c. 54.....	An act to amend the acts relating to labor in factories.	Do.
16 & 17 Vict. c. 104.....	An act further to regulate the employment of children in factories.	Do.
19 & 20 Vict. c. 38.....	The factory act, 1856.....	Do.
24 & 25 Vict. c. 117.....	An act to place the employment of women, young persons, youths, and children in lace factories under the regulations of the factories act.	Do.
26 & 27 Vict. c. 40.....	The bakehouse regulation act, 1863....	Do.
27 & 28 Vict. c. 48.....	The factory acts extension act, 1864....	Do.
29 & 30 Vict. c. 90.....	The sanitary act, 1866.....	The following words (so far as unrepealed) in section 19: "not already under the operation of any general act for the regulation of factories or bakehouses."
30 & 31 Vict. c. 103.....	The factory acts extension act, 1867....	The whole act.
30 & 31 Vict. c. 146.....	The workshop regulation act, 1867....	Do.
33 & 34 Vict. c. 62.....	The factory and workshop act, 1870....	Do.
34 & 35 Vict. c. 19.....	An act for exempting persons professing the Jewish religion from penalties in respect of young persons and females professing the said religion working on Sundays.	Do.
34 & 35 Vict. c. 104.....	The factory and workshop act, 1871....	Do.
37 & 38 Vict. c. 44.....	The factory act, 1874.....	Do.
38 & 39 Vict. c. 55.....	The public health act, 1875.....	The following words in section 4, "more than twenty," and the words "at one time"; and the following words in section 91: "not already under the operation of any general act for the regulation of factories or bakehouses."
39 & 40 Vict. c. 79.....	The elementary education act, 1876....	Section 8, and the following words in section 48: "the factory acts, 1833 to 1874, as amended by this act, and includes the workshop acts, 1867 to 1871, as amended by this act, and"

ENGLISH EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ACT, 1880.

[Transmitted to the Department of State by the consul at Bradford.]

CHAPTER 42.

AN ACT to extend and regulate the liability of employers to make compensation for personal injuries suffered by workmen in their service.

Be it enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. Where after the commencement of this act personal injury is caused to a workman, (1) by reason of any defect in the condition of the ways, works, machinery, or plant connected with or used in the business of the employer; (2) by reason of the negligence of any person in the service of the employer who has any superintendence intrusted to him whilst in the exercise of such superintendence; (3) by reason of the negligence of any person in the service of the employer to whose orders or directions

the workman at the time of the injury was bound to conform, and did conform where such injury resulted from his having so conformed; (4) by reason of the act or omission of any person in the service of the employer done or made in obedience to the rules or by-laws of the employer, or in obedience to particular instructions given by any person delegated with the authority of the employer in that behalf; (5) by reason of the negligence of any person in the service of the employer who has the charge or control of any signal, points, locomotive engine, or train upon a railway, the workman, or in case the injury results in death, the legal personal representatives of the workman, and any persons entitled in case of death, shall have the same right of compensation and remedies against the employer as if the workman had not been a workman of nor in the service of the employer, nor engaged in his work.

2. A workman shall not be entitled under this act to any right of compensation or remedy against the employer in any of the following cases; that is to say:

(1) Under subsection one of section one, unless the defect therein mentioned arose from, or had not been discovered or remedied owing to the negligence of the employer, or of some person in the service of the employer, and entrusted by him with the duty of seeing that the ways, works, machinery, or plant were in proper condition.

(2) Under subsection four of section one, unless the injury resulted from some impropriety or defect in the rules, by-laws, or instructions therein mentioned; provided that where a rule or by-law has been approved or has been accepted as a proper rule or by-law by one of Her Majesty's principal secretaries of state, or by the board of trade or any other department of the government, under or by virtue of any act of Parliament, it shall not be deemed for the purposes of this act to be an improper or defective rule or by-law.

(3) In any case where the workman knew of the defect or negligence which caused his injury, and failed within a reasonable time to give, or cause to be given, information thereof to the employer or some person superior to himself in the service of the employer, unless he was aware that the employer or such superior already knew of the said defect or negligence.

3. The amount of compensation recoverable under this act shall not exceed such sum as may be found to be equivalent to the estimated earnings, during the three years preceding the injury, of a person in the same grade employed during those years in the like employment and in the district in which the workman is employed at the time of the injury.

4. An action for the recovery under this act of compensation for an injury shall not be maintainable unless notice that injury has been sustained is given within six weeks, and the action is commenced within six months from the occurrence of the accident causing the injury, or, in case of death, within twelve months from the time of death: *Provided always*, that in case of death the want of such notice shall be no bar to the maintenance of such action if the judge shall be of opinion that there was reasonable excuse for such want of notice.

5. There shall be deducted from any compensation awarded to any workman, or representatives of a workman, or persons claiming by, under, or through a workman in respect of any cause of action arising under this act, any penalty or part of a penalty which may have been paid in pursuance of any other act of Parliament to such workman, representatives, or persons in respect of the same cause of action; and where an action has been brought under this act by any workman, or the representatives of any workman, or any persons claiming by, under, or through such workman, for compensation in respect of any cause of action arising under this act, and payment has not previously been made of any penalty or part of a penalty under any other act of Parliament in respect of the same cause of action, such workman, representatives, or person shall not be entitled thereafter to receive any penalty or part of a penalty under any other act of Parliament in respect of the same cause of action.

6. (1) Every action for recovery of compensation under this act shall be brought in a county court, but may, upon the application of either plaintiff or defendant, be removed into a superior court in like manner and upon the same conditions as an action commenced in a county court may by law be removed.

(2) Upon the trial of any such action in a county court before the judge without a jury one or more assessors may be appointed for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of compensation.

(3) For the purpose of regulating the conditions and mode of appointment and remuneration of such assessors, and all matters of procedure relating to their duties, and also for the purpose of consolidating any actions under this act in a county court, and otherwise preventing multiplicity of such actions, rules and regulations may be made, varied, and repealed from time to time in the same manner as rules and regulations for regulating the practice and procedure in other actions in county courts. "County court" shall, with respect to Scotland, mean the "sheriff's court," and shall, with respect to Ireland, mean the "civil bill court."

In Scotland any action under this act may be removed to the court of session at

the instance of either party, in the manner provided by, and subject to the conditions prescribed by, section 9 of the sheriff courts (Scotland) act, 1877.

In Scotland the sheriff may conjoin actions arising out of the same occurrence or cause of action, though at the instance of different parties and in respect of different injuries.

7. Notice in respect of an injury under this act shall give the name and address of the person injured, and shall state in ordinary language the cause of the injury and the date at which it was sustained, and shall be served on the employer, or, if there is more than one employer, upon one of such employers. The notice may be served by delivering the same to or at the residence or place of business of the person on whom it is to be served. The notice may also be served by post by a registered letter addressed to the person on whom it is to be served at his last known place of residence or place of business; and, if served by post, shall be deemed to have been served at the time when a letter containing the same would be delivered in the ordinary course of post; and, in proving the service of such notice, it shall be sufficient to prove that the notice was properly addressed and registered. Where the employer is a body of persons corporate or unincorporate, the notice shall be served by delivering the same at or by sending it by post in a registered letter addressed to the office, or, if there be more than one office, any one of the offices of such body. A notice under this section shall not be deemed invalid by reason of any defect or inaccuracy therein, unless the judge who tries the action arising from the injury mentioned in the notice shall be of opinion that the defendant in the action is prejudiced in his defense by such defect or inaccuracy, and that the defect or inaccuracy was for the purpose of misleading.

8. For the purposes of this act, unless the context otherwise requires, the expression "person who has superintendence intrusted to him" means a person whose sole or principal duty is that of superintendence, and who is not ordinarily engaged in manual labor; the expression "employer" includes a body of persons corporate or unincorporate; the expression "workman" means a railway servant and any person to whom the employers and workmen act, 1875, applies.

9. This act shall not come into operation until the 1st day of January, 1881, which date is in this act referred to as the commencement of this act.

10. This act may be cited as the employers' liability act, 1880, and shall continue in force till the 31st day of December, 1887, and to the end of the then next session of Parliament, and no longer, unless Parliament shall otherwise determine, and all actions commenced under this act before that period shall be continued as if the said act had not expired.

LIVERPOOL MASTER BUILDERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

[Inclosures—Report from Liverpool.]

1. *Carpenters' and joiners' trade rules as agreed to by the employers and operatives, to come into operation on 1st May, 1879.*

Hours of work.—The ordinary hours of work shall be fifty-five hours per week, apportioned as follows: On Monday morning from 7 a. m. to half past 5 p. m., with half an hour for breakfast and one hour for dinner; on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, from 6 a. m. to half past 5 p. m., with half an hour for breakfast and one hour for dinner; and on Saturday from 6 a. m. to half past 12 p. m., with half an hour for breakfast. But for the four winter months—November, December, January, and February—where artificial light is not provided, the ordinary hours of work shall be forty-seven and a half hours—from 7 a. m. to 5 p. m. on the first five days, and from 7 a. m. to half past 12 p. m. on Saturday, with meal hours the same as in summer. No reduction to be made when men cannot see the full time.

Rate of wages.—Wages shall be paid by the hour, at the average rate of 7½d. per hour, or £1 14s. 4½d. per week of fifty-five hours; but for the four winter months, where artificial light is not provided, the average rate of wages shall be 8½d. per hour, or £1 12s. 8d. per week of forty-seven and a half hours.

Starting time.—Starting time on Monday shall be at 7 a. m., 8.30 a. m., and 1 p. m.; on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at 6 a. m., 8.30 a. m., and 1 p. m.; on Saturday, 6 a. m. and 8.30 a. m. But for the four winter months, where artificial light is not provided, the starting time in the morning to be 7 o'clock instead of 6 o'clock a. m. Seven a. m. may be considered a starting time, when the first hour has been lost—not as a recognized rule, but as an exceptional convenience.

Overtime.—All overtime made by the request of the employers to be paid by the hour, at time and a quarter up to 10 p. m., on the first five days of the week; all overtime after 10 p. m. to be time and a half. On Saturday all overtime to be time and a half; on Sunday, Good Friday, and Christmas day double time.

Boundary.—The boundary shall be taken at a radius of one and a half mile from St. George's Hall as a center, beyond which walking time shall be allowed in the first quarter, at the rate of three miles an hour; but men to walk back in their own time. For shops outside the above radius the boundary shall be taken at a radius of one and a half mile from each employer's shop as a center. This rule applies only to men sent from the shop, and not to men engaged and paid at the job.

Country jobs.—All men sent out to a country job shall have their traveling expenses paid going and returning, if discharged or sent back to the shop, and 3s. per week for lodgings. Any allowance beyond this to be by special arrangement.

Pay time.—All men working at jobs above thirty minutes' walk from their employer's place of business shall leave work in time to reach the pay-table at 1 o'clock, if paid on Saturday, or at 6 o'clock, if paid on Friday. If paid at the job, to work the same as in the shop. If pay is not commenced at the above times, overtime to be charged at the ordinary rate.

Authority of employers.—Each employer shall conduct his business in any way he may think advantageous, in all details of management, not infringing the individual liberty of the workmen.

Hot water and lock-up place.—That the employers provide hot water for workmen's meals; also a lock-up place in buildings for workmen's tools where the magnitude of the work renders it necessary.

Notice of dismissal.—That before discharging outside men, notice be always given them previous to leaving-off time, or the employer to forfeit two hours' pay.

Alteration of rules.—Six months' notice, in writing, shall be given on both sides of any alteration in the foregoing rules, stating full particulars, and the party receiving the notice shall reply to it within one month, either by giving a counter notice, or otherwise; and, if necessary, a deputation of six working joiners shall be appointed to meet six employers, to endeavor to come to an understanding, failing which both parties shall refer the question back to their respective general meetings, and propose arbitration; and if a majority on both sides are in favor of arbitration, then a court shall be formed as follows:

Public court of arbitration.—The court shall consist of six employers and six working joiners, who shall have power to come to terms, and whose decision shall be binding on both parties; but, if unable to agree, they shall proceed to appoint an umpire, to be mutually agreed upon, who shall act as sole referee, and whose decision shall be the decision of the court, and shall be equally binding on both parties.

JOHN WELLS,
SAMUEL H. HOLMES,
THOMAS HAIGLE,
EDWD. HUGHES,
WILLIAM LITT,
WM. JONES,

*Of the Liverpool Master
Builders' Association.*

W. McMILLLEN,
TOM BROOKSBANK,
JOHN COGLEY,
FOSTER L. HINE,
GEORGE MASSEY,
JOHN BARRY,

*Of the Amalgamated and General
Union Societies of Carpenters and Joiners.*

Witness to signatures of the above—

W. KNOX,
Secretary of the Liverpool Master Builders' Association.

2. Bricklayers' trade rules, arranged between the master builders and operative bricklayers of Liverpool, to come into operation on April 1, 1880.

Summer rules.—From the 1st day of March to the 31st day of October (both inclusive) the following regulations shall be observed: Work to commence on Monday morning at 7 a. m. and terminate at 5.30 p. m., allowing half an hour (from 8 o'clock to half past) for breakfast, and one hour (from 12 to 1) for dinner. Starting times to be 7 a. m., 8.30 a. m., and 1 p. m. Work to commence on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, respectively, at 6 a. m., and terminate at half past 5 p. m., allowing half an hour (from 8 o'clock to half past) for breakfast, and one hour (from 12 to 1) for dinner. Starting time to be 6 a. m., 8.30 a. m., and 1 p. m. Work to commence on Saturday at 6 a. m. and terminate at half past 12 p. m., allowing half an hour (from 8 o'clock to half past) for breakfast. Starting times to be 6 a. m. and 8.30 a. m. Wages to be paid at the rate of 8d. per hour on and after the 1st of April, 1880.

Winter rule.—From the 1st day of November to the last day of February (both inclusive) the following regulations shall be observed: Work to commence on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, respectively, at 7 a. m., and terminate at 5 p. m., with meal hours the same as in summer. Starting times to be 7 a. m., 8.30 a. m., and 1 p. m. Work to commence on Saturday at 7 a. m. and terminate at half

past 12 p. m., with breakfast half-hour same as in summer. Starting times to be 7 a. m. and 8.30 a. m. Wages to be paid at the rate of 8d. per hour.

Overtime.—All overtime made by the request of the employers to be paid by the hour, at time and a quarter up to 10 p. m. on the first five days of the week; all overtime after 10 p. m. to be time and a half. On Saturday all overtime to be time and a half; on Sunday double time.

Boundary.—The boundary shall be taken at a radius of one and a half miles from Saint George's Hall as a center, beyond which walking distance will be allowed in the first quarter at the rate of three miles an hour; but no walking time to be allowed in the second quarter, and men to walk back in their own time, except when going to the shop for wages, then walking time to be allowed to the boundary. This rule to apply only when men are sent from the shop.

Country jobs.—At country jobs where the employer, instead of walking time, undertakes to pay lodgings, the allowance for lodging money shall be 2s. 6d. per week; and if wages are paid on the job, no walking time shall be allowed except when first sent out and when sent home; but if wages are paid in the shop, then walking time shall be allowed in on Saturday to the boundary and out on Monday from the boundary, in accordance with Rule No. 4. The payment of wages at the job or in the shop to be at the option of the employer.

Traveling expenses and time.—If, instead of allowing walking time, the employer undertakes to pay traveling expenses, then the train or other conveyance which leaves Liverpool nearest 7 a. m. on Monday morning, and leaves the station in the vicinity of the work nearest 12.30 p. m. on Saturday, shall be taken in those cases where wages are paid in the shop; but if wages are paid on the job, then the traveling expenses only to be allowed when sent out to a job and when sent home.

Payment of wages.—If wages are not paid by half past 1 o'clock on Saturday, time may be charged at the same rate as if working, and no wages shall be paid in a public house or beer house.

Authority of employers.—Each employer shall conduct his business in any way he may think advantageous in the matter of letting piece work, taking apprentices, using machinery and implements, employment of society or non-society men, employment of town or country bricklayers, and in all details of management not infringing the individual liberty of the workman.

Alteration of rules.—Six months' notice, in writing, shall be given on either side of any alteration in the foregoing rules, stating full particulars, and the party receiving the notice shall reply to it within one month, either by giving a counter notice or otherwise; and, if necessary, a deputation of six working bricklayers shall be appointed to meet six employers, to endeavor to come to an understanding, failing which both parties shall refer the question back to their respective general meetings, and propose arbitration; and if a majority on both sides are in favor of arbitration, then a court shall be formed.

JOS. C. WHITE, *President*,
W. KNOX, *Secretary*,
Of the Liverpool Master Builders' Association.
JOSEPH POVEY, *President*,
WILLIAM P. GRIFFITH, *Secretary*,
Of the Liverpool Operative Bricklayers' Society.

3. *Masons' trade rules, arranged between the master builders and operative stonemasons of Liverpool, to come into operation on April 1, 1880.*

Wages and working time.—The current rate of wages for efficient workmen to be 8d. per hour all the year round, and the time to be worked as follows: From the 1st day of March to the end of October, inclusive, from 6 o'clock in the morning to 5.30 in the afternoon; from the 1st to the 30th November, from 7 in the morning to 5 in the afternoon; from the 1st day of December to the 31st day of January, from 7.30 in the morning to 4.30 in the afternoon; from the first to the last day of February, from 7 in the morning to 5 in the afternoon (Saturdays in each case excepted, when work shall cease at 12.30 o'clock throughout the year), except on Mondays, between 1st February and 30th November, when work shall commence at 7 a. m. and pay to commence not later than 1 p. m. on Saturdays.

Meal hours.—Breakfast time to be from 8 to 8.30 a. m.; dinner time to be from 12 noon to 1 p. m.

Work sheds.—In yards or other jobs, the nature and extent of which render the demand reasonable, sheds shall be erected. The operatives, in conjunction with the masters, to have a voice in directing where a dispute exists relative to the erection of sheds. In the event of any disputes, a deputation of two employers and two workmen, not connected with the work in question, to form a committee to decide whether

such demand is reasonable, and any employer refusing to erect sheds, if this committee decide that the demand is reasonable, to pay half the time lost by his men through the non-erection of such sheds.

Overtime.—All overtime made by the request of the employers to be paid by the hour at time-and-a-quarter up to 10 p. m. on the first five days of the week; all overtime after 10 p. m. to be time-and-a-half; on Saturdays all overtime to be time-and-a-half; on Sunday and Christmas day double time.

Apprentices.—Boys entering the trade on no account to exceed sixteen years of age and to be bound until the age of twenty-one years. No boy to work longer than three months without being legally bound.

Alteration of rules.—Six months notice in writing shall be given by either party any alteration in the foregoing rules, stating full particulars, and the party receiving the notice shall reply to it within one month either by giving a counter-notice otherwise; and, if necessary, a deputation of six working masons shall be appointed to meet six employers, to endeavor to come to an understanding, failing which, both parties shall refer the question back to their respective general meetings and propose arbitration, and if a majority on both sides are in favor of arbitration, then a court shall be formed as follows:

Public court of arbitration.—The court shall consist of six employers and six working masons, who shall have power to come to terms and whose decision shall be binding on both parties; but if unable to agree, they shall proceed to appoint an umpire who shall be mutually agreed upon, who shall act as sole referee, and whose decision shall be the decision of the court, and shall be equally binding on both parties.

JOS. C. WHITE, *President*,
W. KNOX, *Secretary*,
Of the Liverpool Master Builders' Association.
CHARLES AUCHTERLONIE, *President*,
WILLIAM WHAMOND, *Secretary*,
Of the Operative Stonemasons' Society.

4. Brickmakers' scale of prices for making bricks in the neighborhood of Liverpool for the season 1879-80.

TOP CLAY PRICES.

	s.	d.
Casting top clay (7 feet) per 1,000, including feighing an average of 1 foot..	0	1
Molding common bricks	0	1
Tempering	0	1
Wheeling, less 2d. per 1,000 for a level wheel.....	0	1
Carrying off	0	1
Walling	0	0
Burning in close kiln	0	1
Platting and casing, per 100,000	1	0
Burnt courses same as green bricks, viz, per 1,000	0	1
All bricks to be carefully handed down from the kiln by the burner.		
Irregularly-shaped bricks, 1s. 6d. per 1,000 extra.		

BOTTOM CLAY PRICES.

Casting, per 1,000	0	1
Molding	0	2
Tempering	0	2
Rest same as top prices.		

EXTRAS.

1. All extra feighing, ravening, and leveling to be by special agreement or bargain upon.
2. Any flats longer than 8,000 to be paid for extra, at a price that may be agreed upon.
3. Depth of space wheel not to exceed 8 feet.
4. Any clay pit not exceeding 2 feet in depth to be considered a level wheel. Over 2 and not exceeding 4 feet, 1 penny per 1,000 extra.
5. Over 4 feet and not over 8 feet, to be paid as space wheels.
6. Any space wheel exceeding 8 feet in depth from the level of the flats to be paid 1 penny per 1,000 for every additional foot.
7. One hundred and fifty yards to be considered an average kiln wheel, measured from the center of the flats to the commencement of the kiln, 1 halfpenny per 1,000.

extra for every additional 20 yards or part of 20 yards. That no extra be paid for a Wallett kiln wheel, but 1 penny per 1,000 extra shall be paid for a Wallett clay wheel.

8. That molders be held responsible for all bricks destroyed through want of care in protecting them from the weather, or through other causes under their control.

9. That brick-burners be held responsible for all bricks damaged through carelessness or want of attention in their branch of the work. That no restriction be placed on the number of hours brickburners shall work in case of emergency, either on Saturday or any other day, on account of the necessity for them to take advantage of fine weather.

10. That the wages for ordinary day work in the winter time be 22s. per week, and 23s. per week on account of casting, and no lost time be paid for.

11. If any workman absent himself from his work during the brickmaking season for three consecutive days without reasonable cause, he shall be dismissed and have no claim for payment for the stopped thousands or other money held by his employer until the end of the season.

MAKING GROUND.

	s	d.
For making the ground of a new job, including removing sod	5	0
Without removing sod	4	0
Removing old ground without any extra for flat ends	3	0
Making space	0	5
Sinking motty	1	0

EMPLOYMENT FOR BOYS.

Boys only of the age allowed by the factory amendment act to be employed in the brick fields.

AUTHORITY OF EMPLOYERS.

Each employer shall conduct his business in any way he may think advantageous in the matter of letting piece-work, using machinery and implements, employment of society or non-society men, and in all details of management not infringing upon the individual liberty of the workman.

ARBITRATION.

Any dispute arising between employers and men shall be submitted to a court of arbitration, consisting of two employers and two working brickmakers, who shall have power to come to terms, and whose decision shall be binding on both parties; but if unable to agree, they shall proceed to appoint an umpire, to be mutually agreed upon, who shall act as sole referee, and whose decision shall be final and shall be equally binding on both parties.

The above are the terms on which the employers are willing to engage efficient brick-makers.

W. KNOX,
Secretary of the Liverpool Master Builders' Association.

5. Plasterer's trade rules, to come into operation on April 1, 1880.

Hours of work.—The ordinary hours of work shall be fifty-five hours per week, apportioned as follows: Every morning, from 6 a. m. to 5.30 p. m. (except on Mondays when the work shall commence at 7 a. m.), with half an hour for breakfast and one hour for dinner; and on Saturday from 6 a. m. to 12.30 at noon, and half an hour for breakfast. But for the four winter months—November, December, January, and February—the ordinary hours of work shall be forty-seven and a half hours—from 7 a. m. to 5 p. m. on the first five days, and from 7 a. m. to 12.30 at noon on Saturday, with breakfast half hour the same as in summer.

Starting time.—Starting time in summer shall be at 6 a. m. (except Mondays, at 7 a. m.), 8.30 a. m., and 1 p. m., excepting Saturday, when it shall be 6 and 8.30 a. m. only; and in winter at 7 a. m., 8.30 a. m., and 1 p. m., excepting Saturday, when it shall be 7 and 8.30 a. m. only.

Rate of wages.—Wages shall be paid by the hour, at the average rate of 8d. per hour all the year round.

Authority of employers.—Each employer shall conduct his business in any way he may think advantageous in all details of management, not infringing upon the individual liberty of the workmen or these general rules.

Overtime.—All overtime made by the request of the employers shall be paid by the hour, at the following rates, viz: full time and a quarter up to 10 p. m. on the first five days, after 10 p. m. time and a half; on Saturdays all overtime to be time and a half.

Boundary.—The boundary shall be taken at a radius of one and a half mile from St. George's Hall as a center, beyond which walking time shall be allowed, in the first quarter only, at the rate of three miles an hour, but men to walk back in their own time. This rule applies to men only sent from the shop, and not to men engaged and paid at the job.

Country jobs.—All men sent out to a country job shall have their traveling expenses paid going and returning, if discharged or sent back to the shop, and 2s. 6d. per week for lodgings; any allowance beyond this to be by special arrangement.

Pay time.—All men working at jobs above thirty minutes' walk from their employer's place of business shall leave work in time to reach the pay table at 1 p. m., if paid on Saturday, or at 6 o'clock if paid on Friday; if paid at the job, to be paid at 12.30 p. m.

Alteration of rules.—Six months' notice in writing shall be given on both sides of any alteration in the foregoing rules, stating full particulars; and the party receiving the notice shall reply to it within one month, either by giving a counter notice or otherwise; and, if necessary, a deputation of six working plasterers shall be appointed to meet six employers, to endeavor to come to an understanding, failing which, both parties shall refer the question back to their respective general meetings, and propose arbitration; and if a majority on both sides are in favor of arbitration, then a court shall be formed as follows:

Public court of arbitration.—The court shall consist of six employers and six working plasterers, who shall have power to come to terms, and whose decision shall be binding on both parties; but, if unable to agree, they shall proceed to appoint an umpire, to be mutually agreed upon, who shall act as sole referee, and whose decision shall be the decision of the court, and shall be equally binding upon both parties.

JOS. C. WHITE, *President*,

W. KNOX, *Secretary*,
Of the Liverpool Master Builders' Association.

EDWARD THOMPSON, *President*,

JOHN CLARK, *Secretary*,
Of the Operative Plasterers' Society.

6. Plumbers' trade rules as awarded by arbitration, to come into operation on May 31, 1880.

Hours of work and rate of wages.—That from the 1st day of March to the 1st day of November the hours of labor be fifty-five hours per week, at the rate of 8d. per hour. Starting time being Monday, 7 a. m. to half past 5 p. m.; Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at 6 a. m. to half past 5 p. m., allowing half an hour for breakfast and one hour for dinner; and on Saturdays from 6 a. m. to half-past 12 at noon, allowing half an hour for breakfast.

From the 1st day of November to the 1st day of March the hours, of labor be forty-seven and one-half hours per week, at the rate of 8d. per hour. Starting time being for the first five days from 7 a. m. to 5 p. m., allowing half an hour for breakfast and one hour for dinner; Saturday, from 7 a. m. to half past 12, allowing half an hour for breakfast.

Starting time.—In summer, on Monday 7 a. m. and half past 8 a. m.; on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, 6 a. m. and half past 8 a. m. In winter, 7 a. m. and half past 8 a. m.

Overtime.—That when at the request of the employer overtime is made, time and a quarter be allowed for the first four hours, after which time and a half shall be allowed. On Sundays, Christmas days, Good Fridays, and after half past 12 on Saturdays, double time to be allowed. Overtime not to commence until the hours have been worked for the six days or the full number of hours for the portion of week worked, according to Rule 1. That two hours be allowed for meals when working all night.

Boundary walking time.—The boundary in Liverpool shall be taken at a radius of 1½ miles from St. George's Hall as a center, and in Birkenhead at 1½ miles from Charing Cross as a center, beyond which walking time shall be allowed, in the first quarter only, at the rate of 3 miles an hour; but men to walk back in their own time. This rule applies only to men sent from the shop and not men engaged and paid at the job.

Country jobs.—The fares and lodgings to be paid by the masters.

Payment of wages.—All men working at jobs above thirty minutes' walk from their employer's place of business shall leave work in time to reach the pay table at 1 o'clock on Saturdays; if paid at the job, to work until half past 12.

Alteration of rules.—Six months' notice, in writing, shall be given on both sides of any alteration in the foregoing rules, stating full particulars, and the party receiving the notice shall reply to it within one month, either by giving a counter notice or otherwise; and, if necessary, a deputation of six working plumbers shall be appointed to meet six employers, to endeavor to come to an understanding, failing which both parties shall refer the question back to their respective general meetings, and propose arbitration; and if a majority on both sides are in favor of arbitration, then a court shall be formed as follows:

Court of arbitration.—The court shall consist of six employers and six working plumbers, who shall have power to come to terms, and whose decision shall be binding on both parties; but, if unable to agree, they shall proceed to appoint an umpire, to be mutually agreed upon, who shall act as sole referee, and whose decision shall be the decision of the court, and shall be equally binding on both parties.

JOS. C. WHITE, *President*,

W. KNOX, *Secretary*,

Of the Liverpool Master Builders' Association.

E. C. FERGUSON, *President*,

T. ANDERSON, *Secretary*,

Of the Operative Plumbers' Society.

Working rules of the Liverpool, Birkenhead, and district house painters.

Rate of wages.—On and after 1st of March, 1878, efficient house painters and those who are also paperhangers to be paid at the rate of 7½d. per hour.

Overtime.—That all time worked, at the request of the employer, after 1 o'clock on Saturdays, and from 9.30 p. m. to 6 a. m. on other days, shall be paid for as time and a half. No overtime will be allowed unless the employer previously authorizes the men to make it.

Hours of work.—To commence work, from the 1st of March to the 1st of November, each morning at 6 o'clock, except on Monday, when they shall commence at 7 o'clock and leave off work each day at half past 5, except on Saturday; and on that day to leave off at half past 12 o'clock. One hour for dinner and half an hour for breakfast to be allowed each day, except Saturday, when half an hour shall be allowed for breakfast. From 1st November to 1st March the working hours to be regulated as trade will allow. If any workman is late in the morning he shall not commence work till 8.30 a. m.

Pay time.—All men working at jobs above thirty minutes' walk from their employer's place of business shall leave work in time to reach the pay table at 1 o'clock on Saturday; if paid at the job, to work until 12.30.

Boundary.—The boundary in Liverpool shall be taken at a radius of 1½ miles from St. George's Hall as a center, and in Birkenhead at 1½ miles from Charing Cross as a center, beyond which walking time shall be allowed in the first quarter only at the rate of 3 miles an hour, but men to walk back in their own time. This rule applies only to men sent from the shop, and not to men engaged and paid at the job.

Country jobs.—All men sent out to a country job shall have their traveling expenses paid going and returning, or if discharged or sent back to the shop, and 2s. 6d. per week for lodgings; any allowance beyond this to be by special arrangement.

Union and non-union men.—That operative society men shall not be allowed to interfere with or molest in any way non-society men who may be employed along with them, or vice versa.

Use of employer's tools and plant.—That no workman shall be allowed to use any brushes or other tools or plant belonging to his employer without first obtaining his consent thereto, neither shall any workman be allowed, under any circumstances, to work for another employer, or any one else, when his regular employer requires his services.

Smoking.—That no smoking shall be allowed on the jobs, and any man found offending against this rule shall be liable to instant dismissal.

Intoxication.—Any workman leaving his work and going for intoxicating liquors will be considered to have canceled all claim for expenses and wages due for work executed that day; also any man found in a state of intoxication at his work shall not be paid for any work executed that day, and also be liable to instant dismissal at the option of his employer.

Apprentices.—That all boys coming into the trade, after date of these rules, shall be legally bound within three months of the time of coming into the shop, and serve not less than five years.

Time-sheets.—Every workman must send in his time-sheet made up to Thursday night, properly filled up and signed by himself and also by the foreman of the job, when one is appointed, not later than Friday noon; or if working in the country the

sheets must be posted not later than the first post on Friday morning, or otherwise he will forfeit his right to be paid to time as per rule.

Workmen's responsibility for tools and plant.—That each man shall leave in the hands of his employer not less than one and a-half day's wages, as provided by Rule 12, which shall be given up to him on leaving his employment on condition that all his employer's tools are given up in a satisfactory state, and all damage or deficiency made good, reasonable wear and tear excepted. Each workman shall also be held responsible for all tools intrusted to his care, and shall make good any damage or deficiency.

WM. TOMKINSON, JUN'R,
President.

W. KNOX,
Secretary.

Rules of the Manchester Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited.

[Inclosure in Consul Shaw's report.]

RULES.

1. This society shall be called the "Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited."
2. The object of this society is to carry on the trades of wholesale dealers, bankers, shippers, carriers, and insurers, and subject to the sanction of a special general meeting called for the purpose, those of manufacturers, and the working of mines. The society shall have power to do all things expedient for accomplishing all or any of such objects, including the power to purchase, hold, sell, mortgage, rent, lease, or sublease lands of any tenure, and to erect, pull down, repair, alter, or otherwise deal with any building thereon.
3. The registered office of this society shall be at 1 Balloon street, Corporation street, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, where all the books of accounts, securities, and documents of the society shall be kept, other than such, if any, as are required for carrying on business on account of the same elsewhere; but the office may be altered by the general committee.
4. In case of any alteration in the place of the registered office of the society, notice shall be sent to the registrar within fourteen days in the form prescribed by the treasury regulations.
5. The members of this society shall consist of such co-operative societies or companies (registered under the industrial and provident societies act, 1876, or under the companies acts, with limited liability, or under any law of the country where they are situate, whereby they acquire the right of trading as a body corporate, with limited liability) as have been admitted by the general committee, and approved by a majority of delegates present at a general meeting of the society. An application for shares shall be made by a resolution of some general or committee meeting of the society or company making the application, contained in writing and attested by the signatures of the secretary and three of its members; every society or company making an application for shares shall state the number of its members, and take up not less than one £5 share for every ten members, and agree to increase the number annually as its members increase, making the return of such increase at the time and in accordance with its return to the registrar. And in the rules the word society shall include a company, and the words committee of management shall include the board of directors thereof.
6. General meetings of the members shall be holden on the first Saturday in the months of March, June, September, and December in each year, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the general committee shall make its report of the then condition of the society.
7. A special general meeting may be convened at any time in virtue of a resolution of the general committee, or by any ten societies, being members, on giving twenty-one clear days' notice in writing to the secretary, signed by them, specifying the objects thereof, of which meeting a notice shall be posted to the registered address of each member, specifying the time, place, and object of such meeting, at least fourteen days before such day of meeting. No other business can be transacted at any such meeting than the business specified in the notice convening it.
8. All general meetings shall be held in Manchester at such place as the general committee may determine; and no meeting of the society shall proceed to business unless representatives from at least twenty societies be present within one hour of the time of meeting, otherwise such meeting, if it be the ordinary general meeting of the society or a special general meeting convened by the general committee, shall stand adjourned for at least fourteen clear days, of which adjournment notice shall

be posted to the registered address of each member; but if it be convened by notice from the members, shall be absolutely dissolved. But any general meeting may adjourn from time to time for any period not less than fourteen days; and no meeting shall be rendered incapable of transacting business by the want of a quorum after the chair has been taken.

9. Every representative shall have one vote, except in the election of the general committee, which is hereinafter provided for; and every society may nominate, by resolution evidenced as aforesaid, one representative for every five hundred members, or fractional part of five hundred members, belonging to it; who shall, for the purpose of representation only, be deemed to be a member of this society for and on behalf of the society he represents.

10. The capital of this society shall be raised in shares of five pounds each, which shall be transferable only. Every society, on its admission, shall pay the sum of not less than 1 shilling on each share taken up. Each five pounds so paid shall constitute one fully paid-up share; but no dividend or interest shall be withdrawn by members until their shares are paid up. Any member may pay up shares in advance. After having received the consent of a special meeting, the whole or any part of the share capital may be called up by the general committee on giving notice to that effect. Any society desiring to transfer any part or the whole of its shares to any other society, may, with the consent of the general committee, be allowed to do so, and this society, upon receiving from the society to which such transfer is to be made an application for any number of shares, shall pay to the society desirous of making the transfer all the money then credited to it in respect of [dividend or interest not added to capital] upon any share to be transferred [but not including any other moneys paid up in respect thereof under this rule, nor any dividend or interest added to capital], all of which shall be paid by the society to which the transfer is made to the transferring society. The society on whose account such shares are held shall defray the costs (if any) necessary for obtaining such transfers to be legally made, including the cost of the proper stamp, without which no transfer shall be registered.

11. All the shares of the society shall be numbered progressively, and a share register book shall be kept, in which shall be entered the following particulars: The name, registered office, and date of entrance of each member of the society; the number of shares held by each member, with the number and value of each share, the date when membership began, and the date at which membership ceased in respect of any share. The transfer of all shares shall be registered in a similar way.

12. All the transfers shall be in the form following, or as near thereto as the circumstances permit, and shall be attested as is expressed in the said form:

“—, 18—.

“In consideration of the sum of —, this day paid by the — society limited to the — society limited, herein respectively called the transferrer and transferee, the transferrer hereby transfers to the transferee — shares in the Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited, now standing in the name of the transferrer in the books of the Wholesale Society, on which the sum of £4 19s. per share remains unpaid, to hold such shares subject to the same conditions on which the transferrer held the same at the time of the signature of this transfer, and the transferee hereby agrees to take the said shares subject to the same conditions.

“In witness whereof the three undersigned members of the committee of the transferrer and transferee have hereto set their hands, respectively attested by the signatures of the secretaries of the said societies.

Members of committee of the transferrer.

Secretary.

Witness: _____

Members of the committee of the transferee.

Secretary.

Witness: _____

13. The society shall have a lien upon the shares of deposits of any member indebted to it, and may set off any sum credited to such member thereon, in or towards the payment of any such debt; and if any member is indebted to not less three-fourths of the sum for the time being credited on the shares so held, and does not pay the amount due within one calendar month after a special demand thereof has been duly

made, the general committee may sell and transfer in the books of the society such shares to any other member or society entitled to become a member, and apply the proceeds of such sale, including the sum which, on any transfer made by the member so indebted with the consent of the society, would have been payable under Rule 10, in or toward the payment of such debt, and any expenses incurred in or about the same; and shall pay over the surplus, if any, to such member without being responsible for any loss occasioned thereby; and any transfer so made shall extinguish the right of such member in the share so transferred, and shall operate as an original issue thereof.

14. There shall be one or more auditors of the society, who shall be elected by nomination and voting papers in like manner as the general committee, and of whom one shall retire each quarter, who shall be eligible for re-election. They shall audit the accounts of the society, and see that they are correctly kept, and shall lay before the general meetings a balance sheet of the receipts and expenditures, and also of the assets and liabilities, together with separate detailed accounts of the trading and banking departments. They shall examine all securities, and shall have power to call for and examine all papers and documents belonging to the society, and every balance sheet signed by them and approved by any such meeting, shall be binding upon all members of the society.

15. The books of the society and the names of the members shall be open to the inspection of any member or person interested in the funds of the society at all reasonable hours, at the registered office of the society, or at any place where the same are kept, subject to such regulations as to the time and manner of such inspection as may from time to time be made by the general meetings of the society, except that no such member or person, unless he be an officer of the society or is specially authorized by a resolution thereof, shall have the right to inspect the loan or deposit account of any member without the will or consent of such member.

16. Land, buildings, and fixed stock shall be reduced at the rate of not less than 2½ per cent. per annum on land, 5 per cent. per annum on buildings, and 7½ per cent. per annum on fixtures, which shall be taken quarterly from the original value of such land, buildings or fixtures.

17. Each member shall receive out of the surplus receipts of the society, after providing for the expenses thereof in each year, interest not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum upon the share capital standing to its account in the books of the society, as is declared at the quarterly meetings of the society.

18. The net proceeds of all business carried on by this society, after paying or providing for the expenses of management, interest on loans, the proper reduction in value of fixed stock, and for such interest upon the subscribed capital thereof as aforesaid, shall from time to time be applied as the general meetings may direct, either to increase the reserve fund or to any legal purpose, and subject to any such direction, shall in the trade department be divided among the members in proportion to the amount of their purchases during the period to which the division relates, and in the bank department shall be divisible among the depositors in such manner as the general committee direct from time to time, subject to any resolutions of the general meetings relating thereto. Any undivided balance, together with the profits realized on non-members' business, being added to the reserve fund.

19. This society shall be managed by a general committee, consisting (1) of sixteen members, who shall be elected for eighteen months each, and shall retire in rotation, subject to the provision following, viz: 'Of the six members elected at the first general meeting after this rule is registered, the three who have the lowest number of votes shall respectively retire at the end of nine, twelve, and fifteen months, in the order of the votes, beginning with the lowest; and (2) of one member for every branch, constituted as hereinafter is provided, who shall be elected by and out of the branch committee, at their first meeting, held in each quarter after the holding of the general meeting. Retiring members shall be eligible for re-election.

(a) The election of the sixteen members of the committee aforesaid, as well as of the branch committees hereinafter provided for, shall be made from a list of persons nominated by the members or committee of management of each society, by nomination paper sent to each of them, and by voting papers similarly sent, containing the names and addresses only of the persons nominated, in alphabetical order, and the name of the society of which each is a member.

(b) The times of sending out and returning such papers, and the mode of conducting such elections, shall be regulated by the general committee, subject to the provisions following, and any resolutions of a general meeting consistent therewith: (1) Not more than one member of any society shall be included in the list of candidates for whom votes can be given unless he is also a member of another society. (2) A candidate nominated by his own society shall be preferred to any member of that society nominated by another society. (3) Each society shall have as many votes as it is entitled to representatives multiplied by the number of vacancies to be filled. (4) No society shall give for any one candidate more votes than the number of such

representatives. (5) A society established elsewhere than in England, Scotland, Ireland, the Channel Islands, or the Isle of Man, may, by a resolution signed by two members of its committee of management, and countersigned by the secretary, nominate any member of a society member of this society, to whom its election papers shall be sent, and who shall be entitled to vote as its proxy, provided that no person hold more than one proxy at the same time, and that the person so nominated shall not be a member of the committee, or an officer of this society, and may similarly vary any such nomination.

(c) A branch of this society shall consist of all the societies, members of this society, whose registered offices are situate in any district which, by the resolution of any general meeting of this society, is declared to be within the limits of such branch. Each branch shall be managed by a committee of eight persons, who shall be elected for eighteen months each, at the general meetings of the society, and shall retire in rotation, subject to the provision following, viz: Of the three members to be elected at the first quarterly meeting after this rule is registered, the one who has the lowest number of votes shall retire at the end of fifteen months, a retiring member being re-eligible. These committees shall in all respects be subject to the regulations laid down from time by the general committee.

(d) Quarterly meetings of the members shall be held at the branches, or such other place in the town where the branch is situate as the branch committee may appoint, on the last Saturdays in the months of February, May, August, and November in each year, but no such meeting shall proceed to business unless representatives from at least ten societies be present within one hour of the time of meeting, otherwise such meeting shall become void. The same business paper shall be laid before each such meeting, which will be laid before the general meeting then approaching; and if any diversity of opinion should arise on any question so submitted to any such meeting, the proposition and any amendment thereon submitted to such meeting shall be submitted in the same form to the said general meeting, and the question shall be decided by counting up the total number of votes given thereon at all such meetings; but in the event of any such amendment being adopted and put a second time as a substantive motion at the general meeting, it shall be open to any representative present to move an amendment to it, although such amendment may not have been submitted to any branch quarterly meeting; and any representative present at the general meeting shall be at liberty to move any resolution relating to the business on the paper, the adoption of which he may consider advisable, although the question may not have been discussed at any of the branch quarterly meetings. This same order of procedure shall also apply to special general or branch meetings of the society.

(e) Casual vacancies arising in any committee shall be filled up by the like modes of election as aforesaid, according to the circumstances, at the next meeting after they have arisen if any such vacancy arises more than nine weeks before the day of such meeting, or if it arises within nine weeks before such meeting then at the next succeeding meeting but one, and the person elected to fill any such vacancy shall retire at the time when the member of the committee in whose room he is elected would have retired.

(f) Every person elected as aforesaid shall be deemed for all purposes connected with the management of this society to be a member thereof, and shall have one vote at the meetings of this society as such representative.

(g) The cards of admission to the meetings of the members may be used at the option of such members for the purpose of attending either the general or branch meetings as they may choose, but such cards after having been once used become null and void.

20. Any member of the general or branch committees shall vacate his office if he holds any other office or place of profit under, or if he has any relative employed by the society; if he or the society he represents becomes bankrupt, insolvent, or in liquidation; if he is concerned in or participates in the profits of any contract with the society. But the above rule shall be subject to the following exceptions: That no committee-man shall vacate his office by reason of his being a member of any company or society which has entered into contracts with or done any work for the society of which he is a committee-man. Nevertheless he shall not vote in respect of such contract or work, and if he does so vote his vote shall not be counted.

21. No employé of this society shall serve any office in the general or branch committees, or be an auditor.

22. Every person appointed to any office touching the receipt, management, or expenditure of money for the purposes of the society, shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, give such security as is thought sufficient by the general committee for the time being.

23. At any quarterly meeting of the society, the majority of the members present may assign to the committee-men, auditor, or any other officer of the society, such remuneration as seems to them desirable.

24. The general management of the society shall, subject to the provisions herein-

after contained, be in the committee of management, in the rules called the general committee, who shall have the control of all business carried on by or on account of the society, the determination of the persons to be employed therein, and the rates of payment to be made in such business, the appointment of salesmen or other servants necessary for conducting the same, and may assign to any such servants such duties and salaries as they may think fit. The business of the society shall be conducted for ready money, so far as the general committee do not expressly direct otherwise.

25. The general committee shall meet at least twice in each month; seven members shall form a quorum. It shall in all things act for and in the society's name; and all its acts and orders not inconsistent with any rule of the society shall have the like force and effect as if they were the acts and orders of a majority of the members of the society at a general meeting thereof. Every question at such meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes. Any three of the committee may call a special meeting thereof, by giving three clear days' notice in writing to the secretary; but at such special meeting no other business than that specified in the notice convening it shall be taken into consideration. The committee shall convene all meetings of the society on such requisitions as are herein mentioned, and shall also cause the accounts of all business carried on on behalf of the society to be regularly entered in proper books; and shall cause a statement of the accounts of the society, with all necessary vouchers, up to the fourth Saturday in the months of March, June, September, and December, in each year, to be made out and laid before the persons appointed to audit the same, not less than fourteen days before the day appointed for the general meeting of the society. The general committee shall, on the first Mondays in February and August in each year, make out a statement, which shall be kept conspicuously hung up in the registered office of the society, and every other place of business belonging to it, and which shall show, as far as the circumstances permit:

(1) The capital of the society, stating (a) the amount of each share; (b) the number of shares issued; (c) the amount paid on shares.

(2) the liabilities of the society on the first days of January and July last previous; (a) on judgment; (b) on speciality; (c) on notes or bills; (d) on simple contract; (e) on estimated liabilities.

(3) The assets of the society at the same date in (a) government securities (stating them); (b) bills of exchange and promissory notes; (c) cash at bankers'; (d) other securities.

26. The society shall have its name engraven in legible characters on a seal, and shall have its name mentioned in legible characters in all notices, advertisements, and other official publications, and in all bills of exchange, promissory notes, endorsements, cheques, and orders for money or goods purporting to be signed by or on behalf of such society, and in all bills of parcels, invoices, receipts, and letters of credit of the society. The seal shall have for a device as follows: It shall be in such custody as the general committee direct, and shall be used only when directed by a resolution of the general committee, a minute of which resolution shall be duly recorded by the secretary.

27. The committee shall appoint a chairman from amongst themselves, who shall preside at all meetings of this society, and should he not be present at any of the society's meetings, the committee and members present shall elect one from amongst themselves to preside on that occasion. The chairman acting in his absence shall sign the minutes of the proceedings at each of the society's meetings, and shall have the casting vote besides his own vote as a member.

28. The general and branch committee shall each elect a secretary, who shall record the names of the said committees then present, and the minutes of their proceedings, which they shall transcribe into books, to be authenticated by the signature of the chairmen as the proceedings of the meetings; they shall summon all special meetings.

29. In case of a dispute between this society and any of its members, or of members or persons claiming on account of a member, or under the rules, or of any complaint against any member, application may be made to the general committee for redress; but should the party not receive satisfaction, appeal may be made to a general meeting of the members of the society.

30. The general committee, by the direction of a general meeting, may invest any part of its capital on such terms as may be agreed upon in the shares or on the security of any other society, registered under the industrial and provident societies acts, 1876, or under the building societies acts, or of any company registered under the companies acts, or incorporated by act of Parliament, or charter, provided that no such investment be made in the shares of any society or company other than one with limited liability.

31. The general committee hereinbefore mentioned may obtain by way of loan from any person or persons, or from any society or company for the purposes of this society from time to time, upon mortgage of the whole or any part of the property of this

society, or by bonds or debentures under the seal of the society, or in such other manner as they deem best, such sum or sums of money on such terms as shall have been decided upon at a quarterly meeting of the members, and subject to such provisions for repayment as are agreed upon. They may also obtain advances from the society's bankers from time to time, and give continuing security by mortgage, legal, or equitable, under the seal of the society, of any property of the society for the money which shall be owing on the account-current of the society with the bankers, limited to such an amount as shall have been agreed upon at a quarterly meeting of the members.

32. Should the general committee have more money on hand than they can profitably invest, they may apply the same in repayment of loans due from the society.

33. If any member has any complaint to make relative to the qualities or prices charged for goods supplied by the society, or respecting the conduct of any of the servants, such complaint shall be sent to the general committee in writing, signed by the member complaining, or some other member on his or their behalf, and shall be investigated and decided upon by the general committee, such decision to be entered in their minute book; and if satisfaction be not given by their decision, the same may be brought before a general meeting, whose decision shall be final. Any member may likewise send to the general committee, in writing, any suggestions for carrying into better effect the objects of the society, which will be considered by the said committee.

34. The general committee may suspend any member who persists in any conduct injurious to the society, until they submit the same to a general meeting (of which the offender shall have seven clear days' notice, specifying the nature of the charge); such meeting shall have power to expel such member, or otherwise as it may think fit. No member so expelled shall again be readmitted, except by the votes of two-thirds of the representatives present at a general meeting; nor unless notice has been given at the last previous general meeting of the intention to propose his readmission. The full value standing in the books of the society to the account of any member so expelled shall be paid to such member.

35. No new rule shall be made, nor any of the rules herein contained, or hereafter to be made, shall be repealed or altered except by the vote of a majority of two-thirds of the members present at a general meeting of the society, of which notice shall be given to each member at least four weeks before the time of holding such meeting, stating the time and place, and also specifying the rules to be altered, amended, or repealed.

36. In construing these rules, the word member shall be taken to imply a society; words importing one person or thing only shall be taken to apply to more than one person or thing; and words importing a class shall be taken to apply to the majority of that class, unless there is something in the context to prevent such a construction.

TITUS HALL,

Secretary.

WILLIAM ALLOTT,

Secretary Heckmondwike Industrial Co-operative Society, Limited,

ALFRED HACKNEY,

Secretary Great and Little Bolton Co-operative Society, Limited,

JAMES T. PRENTIS,

Secretary Huddersfield Industrial Society, Limited,

Members.

THE NETHERLANDS YEAST AND SPIRIT MANUFACTORY, AT DELFT.

REPORT BY CONSUL ECKSTEIN.

The hours of labor in this (a really model) establishment are from about 60 to 70 per week; and the wages as given in the above statement are, in all cases, increased by certain premiums and in accordance and proportion to the results of the collective work or earnings of the institution (as to particulars relating to the system of premiums see "The Factory News," and "La question ouvrière," by J. C. van Marken, jr.) copies of which accompany this report.

As it would be utterly in vain for me to attempt to give in this report an adequate description of the establishment, such as I believe may on many accounts be found valuable and interesting, I transmit

herewith, or at same time, copies of the following-named printed books and papers, viz:

“La question ouvrière à la fabrique néerlandaise de levûre et d’es cool. Essai de solution pratique; par J.-C. van Marken, jr., 1881.” *Die Lösung der Arbeiterfrage in der niederländischen Hefen- und Spiritu-fabrik zu Delft, von Alban Förster.* Originally published in “*Der Arbeiterfreund*,” 1883. “Het Agneta-Park en de naamloose Vennootschap Gemeenschappelyk Eigendom, by J.-C. van Marken, jr., 1884.” “*The Factory News*,” a weekly paper of the Netherlands Yeast and Spirit Manufactory, Delft and London, May, 1884. “*International Wealth Exhibition Number*, with First and Second Supplement.”

D. ECKSTEIN,

Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,

Amsterdam, July 18, 1884.

THE FACTORY NEWS—WEEKLY PAPER OF THE NETHERLANDS YEAST AND SPIRIT MANUFACTORY. DELFT—LONDON, MAY, 1884.

[The Factory News, edited by the director of the manufactory, is a weekly paper, that exists since June, 1882, and is distributed gratis among the employes and workmen. It is received and perused with constantly increasing interest. It treats of the concerns of this small society only, and in case whatever touches any religious or political subject. This exhibition number gives an example of its usual contents, form, and style.]

AGNETA PARK.

The plan of this park has been made by those celebrated horticulturists, who, under the firm name of J. D. Zocher and L. P. Zocher, Haarlem, have already laid out so many beautiful walks in our country, for example, the well-known and lovely Vondel park at Amsterdam. The park is bordered upon the northeast by the railroad upon the southeast by the Singel and Altena lane, and upon the two other sides by extensive meadows. It is a pretty large piece of land of four acres or 40,000 square meters. The projecting point on the left represents the pool, now entirely filled up, and with a short time the houses occupied by the keepers of the railroad will have disappeared. This tract of land will then be at the disposal of the municipality of Delft and the town council will very likely not be disinclined to lay it out in a manner corresponding with ours, as is shown in the sketch.

Let us now consider the details and try to explain them. Agneta Park is by broad pond divided into two parts, which are connected again by two bridges. The whole is dug out on three sides, in an elegant form, and surrounded by water. The dug-up earth has served to raise the plot for building purposes. When going along the Singel across the railroad and leaving the manufactory, we find on our right hand the baker's shop and the shop of the simplest necessities of life (groceries, linen, cloth, &c.). We pass the bridge, one of the entrances of the park, and see the turning of the Singel on our right hand the common school, the ground of which has been given to the municipality of Hof van Delft. Having passed the school, we enter the park by the second entrance on our right hand. The road on the left is a rural path with cottages on both sides, either detached or grouped together; on the left side of the road we again find houses commanding a view of the beautiful pond. Both roads are winding, and joining lead over the second bridge to the other part of the park, an island. On the left we see the play-ground, much larger than the one we had before. A few more steps and we arrive at the building for meetings, which has already been christened “The Tent.” At our friendly meetings, our festivals for children, &c., we have so often felt the want of a sufficiently large hall, so that we could not but fulfill the wish of possessing a good one. We now continue our walk along a rising ground, with the pond still on our right, from which we are separated by a sloping grass-plot, here and there adorned with shrubs and flower beds. We pass the orchestra, where we hope to hear our own musicians play, who made the villa so often resound with their merry tunes, the fruits of their diligent practice. Still proceeding, we see on our left an extensive plot of ground with winding streets, destined for a great many comfortable houses and a boarding house with ordinary for unmarried workmen. At last, when leaving the park and again passing the building intended for meetings, we find on our right hand the garden near the pond where Mr. and Mrs. van Marken mean to build a house for themselves.

The question, "Who is to pay for all that?" must involuntarily rise in the minds of those who watch the extensive works near the railroad, the creation of Agneta Park. For the inquisitive passerby we have the short reply, Mind your own business. But with our employes and workmen it is more than mere inquisitiveness. Some time ago we announced that our purpose with Agneta Park is to procure to those in our service, who wish so, good dwellings in a pleasant neighborhood, and though few will have been insensible at this prospect, yet many, very likely, have anxiously watched the great and expensive preparations, and thought within themselves, Has the scantily provided purse of the workman been considered?

We shall try to remove that anxiety.

We begin with earnestly declaring that the whole plan of Agneta Park has been made for the benefit of our employes and workmen especially, and that the enterprise is entirely independent of the Netherlands Yeast and Spirit Manufactory; or, in other words, that the two enterprises are entirely disconnected in money matters, as well as in any other respect.

The four acres of ground in which Agneta Park has been laid out are the property, not of the director of the manufactory as such, but of Mr. and Mrs. van Marken as private persons. The laying out of the park has been done at their expense. What all this has cost is for the moment their concern, though they are willing to give an account of it when they think it fit. There one finds grass plots with flower beds and plantations, ponds and bridges, roads and walks, play-ground and kindergarten, and grounds for building purposes. The former will very likely remain the private property of the present owners; the latter—the grounds for building purposes—they wish to transfer at a price not yet fixed, the price nowadays paid for such grounds at Delft. And to whom will they transfer that? To a company for procuring good dwellings and necessities of life especially to the employes and workmen of the Netherlands Yeast and Spirit Manufactory. And who must be the shareholders of that company? The workmen themselves, the future occupants and consumers. And where must they get the money from? They must first borrow it, and promise to pay it back by instalments.

We see an incredulous smile playing round the lips of many of our readers, whilst others perhaps want further explanation. We shall try to make our plan as clear as possible to the latter, and at the same time convince the doubtful of the soundness of our grand purpose. The figures which follow must not be trusted too much; they only serve to explain, and cannot be absolutely fixed before the number of the dwellings, together with the size and the form, have been regulated, and so the costs of the whole plan can be calculated.

It is our purpose to have dwellings that provide for the wants of different classes of persons; houses with gardens, of different sizes and forms, and consequently of different prices; rents of 3s. 4d. and more. Let us take an example. Suppose a hundred houses will be built; the premises on the average will be 75 square meters (some more, others less), and the costs 6s. 8d. the square meter; for the whole, £25. The building expenses for each separate house must amount to £108 6s. 8d., so that for the hundred dwellings a capital of £13,333 6s. 8d. is wanted: £2,500 for the grounds, and £10,833 6s. 8d. for the buildings. Suppose, further, that there are persons who confide in our workmen and in our plan, and say: "Look here, I will lend you those £13,333 6s. 8d.; buy the grounds and build your hundred houses; you shall pay me a yearly interest of 4½ per cent., and, moreover, pay back a part of it every year." Suppose that the grounds, the plans, and the valuation of costs are ready, and that the necessary funds are at our disposal, then we may begin to build. We still go on supposing the hundred dwellings are ready, and let for 3s. 4d., 4s. 2d., 5s., and more; on the average for 3s. 9d. a week, whilst the expenses of administration, repair, and taxes for each dwelling, calculated over a long series of years, amount to about £1 13s. 4d. a year.

We now have supposed everything wanted for the valuation of the results of the enterprise. We receive a rent of 3s. 9d. a week for every house, which makes £9 19s. 5d. a year, but £1 13s. 4d. must be deducted from that for the costs of administration, repair, and taxes. The net proceeds of every house, therefore, is £8 6s. 3d.; that of a hundred houses, £808 6s. 8d. This amount forms the real income of the enterprise. Over against that a yearly interest of 4½ per cent. of £13,333 6s. 8d. must be paid, i. e., £600. A profit of £208 6s. 8d. is left thus, which amount might be paid back to the money-lenders, so that at the beginning of the second year the sum borrowed is no longer £13,333 6s. 8d., but £13,125. At the end of the second year the same amount of £808 6s. 8d. is received, but the interest of £13,125 only has to be paid, namely, £590 12s. 6d., so that the gain amounts to £217 14s. 2d., which might serve to diminish the debt to the sum of £12,907 5s. 10d. So every year the remaining profits and the sum paid back increase, whilst the debt and the amount of the interest decrease. By a simple calculation one can find out that the debt of £13,333 6s. 8d., at the interest of 4½ per cent., in this manner will be entirely paid off after thirty-one years.

The readers who have followed us so far and understood our calculations are probably not entirely satisfied. First of all the question will rise to their lips, "Where shall we find money-lenders who will lend such a considerable sum for a new enterprise?" Secondly, they will ask: "Suppose we understand that money borrowed can be paid back in the manner mentioned above, how shall we, workmen, become owners of the houses built?"

Answer will be given in following numbers.

INFORMATION.

The Core.—Meeting on Monday next at 6 o'clock p. m. at the Villa, the recreation room. Subjects: Further measures to be taken for promoting health and safety the factory; settling the pensions over the year 1883.

List of electors.—The director wishes his men to know that the list of electors and representatives in "The Core" of the different departments of the factory are posted up at the malt house and are made after the subjoined table:

Department.	Number of workmen.	Number of electors.	Number of representatives.
Machinery and buildings.....	22	21	
Malthouse	9	8	
Mill	8	8	
Distillery	66	62	
Yeast	14	12	
General service	17	15	
Total.....	136	126	

Remarks to be sent before Wednesday next to the department "Interests of labor

Dwellings.—General meeting of the employes and workmen, with their wives, on Wednesday next, at 6 o'clock p. m. at the Villa, to discuss a new plan for an artisan dwelling. The model and the drawing to be seen on Sunday.

Baker's shop.—The committee of the baker's shop informs the employes and workmen that the three-monthly balance sheet, approved by the director, is lying for the inspection at the Villa.

An amount of 1 shilling per every pound's worth of bread bought will be paid back to the consumers on Saturday, May 3, between 5.30 and 7.30 p. m.

Premium savings-bank—three-monthly account.

	Florin.*
Capital on January 1, 1884	13,466.
Amount of premiums received	2,752.
Amount of interest.....	128.

16,347.

Less—	Florin.
Claims of 2 men who left the factory	454.64
To 12 men whose wives were in child-bed.....	202.00
For 1 widow deceased.....	180.00
	836.

Total amount April 1, 1884 15,510.

The particular accounts of each member individually may be had at the porter lodge.

Instruction for apprentices.—A public examination of the apprentices at the factory will be held on Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock, at the villa. All are invited to attend.

Music.—Concert at Agneta Park on Friday, May 2, at 6.30 p. m.

IN AND ROUND THE MANUFACTORY.

Again our manufactory has been crowned with fresh laurels. The telegraph informs us that our productions have obtained a *gold medal* at the International Exhibition at Calcutta, British India.

* Florin=1s. 8d.=40.2 cents.

Meeting of "the Core" Monday, April 28.

Mr. Van Marken takes the chair at 7 o'clock.

The first object of discussion is, what measures might still be taken for promoting the safety of the workmen in the manufactory, and for removing obnoxious influences.

Various speakers fix the attention upon the indifferent ventilation in many parts of the old as well as the new buildings and in the upper story of the mill. To this may be added complaints about injurious vapors, which sometimes make the smithy too close; these vapors arise from tubes being cleaned, and, in a less degree, because an open furnace for coppersmith's work is placed in the smithy.

The chairman states that tubes are not to be cleaned in the smithy, as a separate room has been assigned for that purpose.

Further it is moved that means should be supplied to stop the mill from the different stores, as often too much time elapses between the signal given and the stopping of the mill.

After some remarks about the condition of the rails between the mill and the front of the new manufactory, and about the furious driving between the buildings for the pressing and the packing of yeast, the chairman appoints a committee, consisting of Messrs. J. Ladestein, G. Knüttel, J. Van der Meer, F. G. Waller, and A. Zieren, to investigate all these points, and at the same time the necessity of placing any more screens to prevent accidents, which might be occasioned by fly-wheels, belts, &c.

This committee shall hand in its report at the next meeting and, if possible, proposals for improvements.

After this the chairman informs the meeting for what amount the manufactory this year can provide for the pension-insurance of the employés and workmen. If the balance, as it is made now, be approved of at the general meeting of shareholders, the employés and workmen receive a sum of £334 6s. 8d., not sufficient to insure the pensions to the full amount, as a sum of £800 is wanted for that. The director has already began to execute the plan formerly proposed by Mr. Gaemers, representative of the department "machinery," namely, to keep back a small part of the premiums, distributed weekly in proportion of the wages, and so has at his disposal a sum of £166 14s. 4d. From the fund for general utility a sum of £33 6s. 8d. might be supplied, so that the whole amounts to £503 6s. 8d., i. e., two-thirds of the sum wanted. The chairman asks whether anybody has any objection to make against this proposal. Voting takes place, 27 yeas and 2 noes.

Mr. Gaemers once more proposes to let the director keep back a small part of the premiums in order to form a reserve fund, from which a possible deficit for the insurance of pensions might be supplied. Speaker fully shows that, if from the premiums a part be kept back, the weekly loss will be so small as to be hardly felt. After a little more discussion, the proposal of Mr. Gaemers is accepted, to invite the director to act as he thinks best in this affair.

The chairman reminds the meeting, that if any man should wish to insure his full pension for the year 1883, which can be done by supplying the third part wanting, he is requested to communicate it, before April 30, to Mr. Knüttel.

Mr. Haas fixes the attention on the water: measures should be taken for a sufficient supply of good drinkable water in the works and for keeping it clean and proper.

Mr. Gaemers observes, that it would be desirable that better beer should be supplied in the recreation room. After a few more discussions, the chairman invites Messrs. Gaemers, Wietig, and Zufang to inform themselves as to the means to satisfy the just demands of all in these respects.

International Health Exhibition.

Great were the numbers, last Sunday, of those who visited the recreation room at Agneta Park, to get a view of the objects destined for the International Health Exhibition in London. The great attraction was the green tables, on which the models of the manufactory and of Agneta Park on a scale of $\frac{1}{100}$ of the real size were standing. The workmen of our manufactory and the other artists, who, each in his department, combined to make it what it is, may really be proud of their beautiful workmanship. On a smaller table the materials and products of our manufactory have been exposed; specimens of the different kinds of corn we use; fresh yeast, imperishable yeast, and pure alcohol such as we make. Further, specimens of blooming plants; wheat, rye, barley, and buckwheat; magnified specimens of "the friends and foes" of our manufactory; the cells of the yeast which we cultivate with so much care, and the bacteria, which we zealously exterminate because they are the bearers of the corruption which spoils yeast within a short time. A third table contains the fruits of the practical manual labor taught in the manufactory; objects of pasteboard, carvings, plaitings, and sawings which our schoolboys and girls have made at home in their leisure hours, and at the same time specimens of joiners' and smiths' work made by the elder boys, the apprentices at our manufactory. Again on another table the several books, pamphlets, &c., are exposed that can spread a clear light over our manufactory and

work edited in 1881 by Mr. van Marken: *La question ouvrière à la fabrique Neerlandaise de levûre et d'alcool* (The labor question at the Netherlands Yeast and Spirit Manufactory, an essay of practical solution), the treatise "Agneta Park and the company; common property," the weekly paper, "The Factory News," the regulations and laws and all the other printed sheets about pensions, the fund for the sick, the savings-bank, &c. At their side a money-box, such as is found in every workshop of our factory, spectacles and respirators for protecting health, &c. The whole must and shall make a mighty impression upon strangers and foreigners; the closely-built mass of edifices, together forming the Netherlands Yeast and Spirit Manufactory, will show the extent of our enterprise, to our consumers and those who may become so, in England and wherever our productions are favorably known. But besides that Agneta Park and whatever else is exhibited by us will speak to the hearts of those who take any interest in social conditions and proportions. It will make them think not only of the yeast, but also of the workmen who make the yeast. It will remind them of a friendly home for those who contribute to the fabrication, near to the manufactory, that sends its productions to all parts of the world. It will be a witness of our principal endeavor to make life in a manufactory not a curse, but a blessing.

The villa is getting too small, many a one must have thought last Sunday evening at our meeting. Not a place unoccupied; young and old, all tried to get a little room, though it were but standing-room. The *dissolving views* were highly interesting and made even more so by Mrs. van Marken's tales about travels on distant seas and in foreign countries. Amusing nursery tales and comic scenes often made the villa resound with loud laughter, whilst the band of our musicians and the choir, with their best pieces, enhanced the festivity of the day. To conclude, Mr. Rijcken's "Song of the Yeast-works" was struck up with the usual enthusiasm and at 9 o'clock all returned home in the best humor.

In honor of one of their fellows, the workmen at the mill have placed in the upper story a decoration as ingenious as amusing. On both sides of the device "*Honor to the bridegroom*" surrounded by evergreens and flags, they have hung moveable dolls, which are connected by pack-thread to one of the mill-stones. As long as the mill is in motion the two dolls are dancing, and remind every one who enters of the happiness of the bridegroom.

The connection between the manufactory and the Dutch railway was completed this week. Yesterday we saw the *first coal-wagon* on our premises. For a long time we have been through our own telegraph office in direct connection with the whole world, and now we are connected with all European railway lines for the export of our goods.

Last Tuesday morning three of our workmen, who wish to be anonymous, made an *appeal to the sympathy* of their fellow-workmen in behalf of one who has been laid up with a long and severe illness. In a box placed for the purpose an amount of 25s. was found, which created a double pleasure to the poor man, both as a relief and as an unexpected proof of friendly feeling.

The *Falcon* and the *Swallow* are coming! What kind of birds are they? A couple of good boats; a small one and a large one. Two more attractions for recreation at the villa, at the manufactory. The *Falcon*, for six or eight persons, is to be had for 5*d.*, the *Swallow* for 2*d.* for every trip. The receipts go to the fund for the sick, to which such a little extra contribution will not come amiss.

Forty-eight little gardeners, male and female, have this week laid out, sown, and especially watered as many little *gardens*. Mr. Koeslag was remarkable for patience and inventiveness. No two gardens the same; here a round, there an oval bed, yonder one representing a heart, or a leaf of clover, or an 8, or a winding path. Hoes and spades—the work of our apprentices—were extremely busy every evening. The soil was and remained delightfully dry, so that pumps and watering-pots could be constantly employed. We shall not inquire after the grumblings of the mothers at the return of the little gardeners, but some regulations must be made.

FOREIGN NEWS.

An extraordinary liveliness was prevailing last Wednesday on the market-place before the Delft town-hall; electors and non-electors in large numbers were waiting for the results of the election. What was the reason of all that excitement? Were political principles at stake? Not at all; for politics the people in general show a great indifference. The contest had a religious character. One might expect that such a contest should be characterized by mutual forbearance and toleration, especially of those principles of love that are the foundations of every religion. On the contrary, the different contesting parties have vied in raising the passions, and stirring up hatred in the minds, for religion's sake. Fortunately our small society stands aloof from that contest. Let us take care that the consequences of the stirring up of the passions do not enter our circle. Do not let us inquire after the religious belief of others, nor after those things that bring discord, where so many things might unite

us. Let no violent altercations prevail amongst us, but let every one show by conscientiousness, by an honest life, by toleration, and above all by love for others, that his belief is the true one because it bears the noblest fruits. Discussions about religious affairs, as a rule, are useless and usually end in quarrels and mutual hatred.

EVENINGS AT HOME.

How pleasant those evenings may be, in a cosy room, with a flaming hearth, with a bright lamp, at a table which is large enough to afford room for everybody's special occupation; when the little ones are not too troublesome; but above all when love and peace between parents and children are reigning, when there is a longing for progress, when a want of intellectual food is felt, together with a horror of idleness and indolence. Our library introduces welcome guests there; the practical manual labor produces many a work of art that we shall admire at the next show. Perhaps here or there a little corner is still unoccupied and a friend might be welcome; perhaps the heads and hands are not so busy with books and labor but they allow "our paper" to enter. Under the title of "Evenings at home" we intend now and then—if we perceive that we are welcome, often—to put questions, to give riddles, sums, &c., which might give occupation to the head or the hands whenever they have nothing else to do.

The other day a tradesman came to the manufactory who wished to buy a cask of 25 liters of spirits.

Well, spirits are not dear, and the director was willing enough to give those 25 liters for 7 guilders; but then the excise duties had to be paid too, a guilder a liter. The tradesmen found that amount of 32 florins too high. Well, then, somebody said to him "Give a farthing for the first liter, a half-penny for the second, a penny for the third, two pence for the fourth, and so on, for the next liter always double the price of the preceding." "I will do that," exclaimed the tradesman, rejoiced at his good bargain. If the director had taken him by his word, how much would the tradesman have had to pay?

Whoever knows it, must tell it, and may write it down on a piece of paper signed with his own name, and put it in the box for The Factory News. He who has calculated right will find his name in our next number. Whoever wants any paper or pencil, &c., for the occupations of the "Evenings at home" may apply for them.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Netherlander, a Dutch newspaper published at New York, contains the following:

"We wish to let the public know that on December 2 a domestic feast was celebrated in our home near the church, at the corner of Erie and Noble streets, the sixth anniversary of my teetotalership. I have remained faithful to my promise, notwithstanding the first year I was invited no less than seven hundred and eleven times to partake of spirits. I always said, no! and with God's help I hope to do so always. "P. FISCHER, WIFE AND CHILDREN."

Who knows, we thought, whether the communication of this news might not be a striking example to some of our circle. We are always ready to place advertisements of this kind in The Factory News for 1885.

DEATHS, BIRTHS, AND MARRIAGES.

Births.—April 29, Sophia Maria, daughter of J. C. Weezenburg, driver, and A. J. M. van den Boogert.

Deaths.—April 28, Jacobus, 3 years, son of J. Toorenburg, yeast packer.

FIRST SUPPLEMENT TO THE FACTORY NEWS—EXHIBITION NUMBER

INTERESTS OF LABOR.

INSTITUTIONS IN BEHALF OF THE EMPLOYÉS AND WORKMEN OF THE NETHERLANDS YEAST AND SPIRIT MANUFACTORY.

I. *Institutions which purpose to combine the financial interests of the workmen with those of the capital of the enterprise.*—(a) System of premiums, which makes the workmen have an interest in the amount the material produces; (b) system of remunerations, which makes the workmen have an interest in the decrease of the general expenses

by lessening the number of workmen; (c) system of participation, by which the employés and workmen receive 10 per cent. of the total profits of every year; (d) the administration of ten shares of the company, the Netherlands Yeast and Spirit Manufactory, by which the workmen have the opportunity of taking a share of 10 guilders in the capital of the company, and so have an immediate interest in the profits.

II. *Institutions which purpose to insure the existence of the men and their families against all accidents, disease, old age, death, and fire.*—(a) Total or partial payment of wages in case of illness; (b) a fund for the sick, in order to give medical advice and monetary assistance in case of illness; (c) "help each other," a fund of mutual assistance in case of want; (d) measures and laws for preventing accidents and for promoting health in the manufactory; (e) a room for dressing wounds and for instruction in the art of bandaging; (f) insurance against accidents (in consideration); (g) insurance of pensions at the age of sixty years; (h) life insurance, in behalf of the families of the workmen and employés in case of death of the husband; (i) fire insurance.

III. *Institutions to promote the material welfare of the employés and workmen.*—(a) Savings bank (voluntary), an opportunity to invest money saved; (b) savings bank (forced), a forced saving of a part of the weekly premiums, according to the age of the unmarried and according to the number of the members of the families of the married workmen; (c) co-operative baker's shop; (d) the company "Common property" (limited) for procuring the first necessities of life (in preparation); (1) dwellings in Agneta Park for employés and workmen; (2) shop for the first necessities of life.

IV. *Institutions which purpose to strengthen the bonds between the director and the men and among the men themselves, to make life more agreeable, and to raise the moral and intellectual standing of the workmen.*—(a) The company "The Core," for discussing the interests of the workmen, which is done by the director, the foremen, and the elected representatives from all the departments of the manufactory; (b) honorary membership of those workmen who have left the manufactory and have distinguished themselves by continuous zeal in their work; (c) the villa, billiard, and reading room (d) Agneta Park; (e) the tent in Agneta Park, theater, and place of recreation; (f) the band of musicians and the choir "Forwards;" (g) dinners and festivals; (h) library of 1,000 volumes; (i) scientific and literary readings; (j) The Factory New weekly paper of The Netherlands Yeast and Spirit Manufactory.

V. *Institutions to promote the corporal, moral, and intellectual development of the children.*—(a) Rewards and feasts for children in recompense of constant attendance, diligence, and good conduct at school; (b) teaching of practical manual work for children who attend the school; (c) school for apprentices and teaching of handicrafts for boys who have left school honorably; (d) gardens and play grounds for children in Agneta Park; (e) public examinations and exhibitions of flowers reared by children and of objects made by them.

Formation of capital by the employés and workmen.

	Florin
Saved since 1875	44,280.
Paid back	15,604.
Balance December 31, 1883	28,675.
This capital is invested as follows:	
Premium savings bank (164 savers)	13,466.
Voluntary savings bank (195 savers)	7,010.
Dwellings (1 owner)	663.
Shares of the company (60 owners)	3,993.
Life insurance	3,542.
Total	28,675.

Voluntary savings bank.

	Florin
Saved since 1875	12,700.
Premiums for voluntary saving	339.
Rewards for children in recompense of good conduct at school	689.
Interest at the rate of 5 per cent	920.
Paid back	14,649.
Balance December 31, 1883, to 82 savers and 113 children	7,010.

NETHERLANDS YEAST AND SPIRIT MANUFACTORY. 1721

Sketch of the proceeds of the company as regards both capital and labor in the years 1870-82.

CAPITAL.

Year.	Capital supplied.	Interest due at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.		Dividend per share.		Paid—			Interest unpaid.
		Months.	Amount.	Money supplied, 1870-'71.	Money supplied, 1881.	Interest.	Profits.	Total.	
	<i>Florins.</i>		<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
1870	150,000	12	7,500						7,500
1871.....	150,000	12	7,500						7,500
1872.....	17,000	6	425						425
1873.....	167,000	12	8,350						8,350
1874.....	167,000	12	8,350						8,350
1875.....	167,000	12	8,350	52		8,350	334	8,684	
1876.....	167,000	12	8,350						8,350
1877.....	167,000	12	8,350	54		8,350	668	9,018	
1878.....	200,000	12	10,000	130		8,350	13,360	21,710	
1879.....	200,000	12	10,000	65		10,000	3,000	13,000	
1880.....	200,000	12	10,000	244		10,000	38,800	48,800	
1881.....	200,000	12	10,000	359		10,000	61,800	71,800	
1882.....	200,000	12	10,000	253		10,000	40,600	50,600	
1882.....	400,000	4	3,334		52. 67	3,334	7,200	10,534	
1883.....	400,000	12	20,000						20,000
1883.....	400,000	12	20,000	100	100. 00	20,000	20,000	40,000	
			148,859	1,257	152. 67	88,384	185,762	274,146	60,475

LABOR.

Year.	Wages.	Premiums.	Share in profits.	Total.
	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
1870.....	11,500	.....	.....	11,500
1871.....	18,300	.....	.....	18,300
1872.....	18,200	.....	.....	18,200
1873.....	20,500	.....	.....	20,500
1874.....	21,700	1,800	.....	23,500
1875.....	22,700	2,600	.....	25,300
1876.....	27,000	5,400	.....	32,400
1877.....	28,500	8,900	.....	37,400
1878.....	39,200	6,800	.....	45,500
1879.....	50,100	9,500	3,000	62,600
1880.....	64,000	18,800	7,000	89,800
1881.....	90,400	21,800	9,200	121,400
1882.....	114,300	17,100	.....	131,400
1883.....	119,400	40,200	3,900	163,500
	645,800	132,400	23,100	801,300

SYSTEM OF PREMIUMS.

[Extract from the general rules of the fabric.]

ARTICLE 77. In order to promote the zeal, the carefulness, and the ability of all the employés and workmen, which must result in the quantity produced and the trust of our consumers in a good and regular treatment—zeal, carefulness, and ability, which must have an enormous influence on the prosperity of the enterprise—a weekly premium is given as a reward to all the employés and workmen on the quantities of yeast and spirits obtained from the materials above the fixed minimum. If the production is less than the minimum the loss must be made up for by the overproduction of the following weeks.

ART. 78. For the saving of coals and materials premiums may be given.

ART. 79. The premiums are divided in proportion of the wages. The director preserves the right of deviating from this rule in behalf of persons whose labor and responsibility have been of particular influence on the amount produced.

ART. 80. No account is due of the distribution of the premiums by the director.

ART. 81. The manner of paying the premiums is regulated separately. (For results see Sketch of the Proceeds, &c.)

PREMIUMS SAVINGS BANK.

[Regulations on payment of the premiums.]

ARTICLE 1. These regulations serve: (1) To prevent unmarried young men from making unnecessary or pernicious expenses, and from creating wants which do not correspond with the interests of their families when married; (2) to procure pecuniary support in particular circumstances (marriage, child-birth, disease, &c.); (3) enable the workmen to form a capital.

ART. 2. The total amount of the premium is paid to married men with four or more children of less than fifteen years.

Of the premium will be paid: 90 per cent. to married men with three children; 80 per cent. to married men with two children, 70 per cent. to married men with one child less than fifteen years; 60 per cent. to married men without children; 50 per cent. to unmarried men of more than twenty-three years; 25 per cent. to unmarried men between eighteen and twenty-three years; 10 per cent. to unmarried men of less than eighteen years.

ART. 3. The unpaid part of the premium remains the property of the owner and is put in the premium savings bank under his head.

ART. 4. The manner of investing that money and its interest will be regulated in consultation with the company, "The Core."

ART. 5. The capital and interest of this savings bank cannot be claimed before the age of sixty years is attained, except when leaving or being dismissed from the manufactory or in particular cases in which the director decides.

ART. 6. As extraordinary restitutions may be claimed, if so much capital has been deposited: At a marriage, twenty-five times the amount of the weekly wages; at childbirth, twice the amount of the weekly wages.

ART. 7. In cases of illness or accidents that occasion particular expense the director has the right of allowing extraordinary restitutions or a temporary payment of the whole premium.

ART. 8. If the education of a child is not yet complete at the age of fifteen years the payment of the premium may be postponed.

ART. 9. In case of death the amount under the head of the deceased will be paid to his widow or his children.

RESULTS.

	Florins
Saved since 1879	28,775.
Interest at the rate of 4 per cent.	854.
	<hr/> 29,630.
Paid back	16,164.
	<hr/> 13,466.
Balance December 31, 1883, for 164 savers	

Motives of the repayments:

	Florins
Departure (75 savers)	3,499.
Marriage (22 savers)	1,800.
Childbirth (105 savers)	1,772.
Death (to the heirs of 3 savers)	188.
Age of 60 years (2 savers)	37.
Purchase of shares of the company (60 savers)	3,993.
Purchase of houses (5 savers)	663.
Life insurance (85 savers)	3,542.
Other motives	666.
	<hr/>
Total	16,164.

PROFIT SHARING.

[Extract from the statutes of the company.]

ARTICLE 26. The remainder of the profits (*i. e.*, after the shareholders have received 5 per cent.) is divided as follows: * * * whilst 10 per cent. is at the disposal of the director and the committee, who invest that amount in behalf of the employers and workmen, and one liable to account for it to the general meeting of shareholders only. They apply that amount for insuring the future of the employees and workmen with their families.

For results since 1881 see *Sketch of the proceeds, &c.*

PENSION AND LIFE INSURANCE.

[Extract from the regulations on pension and life insurance.]

At the end of the year, when the amount of the share of the profits is sufficient, a certain sum is placed, in behalf of the employés and workmen, with a life-insurance company, which sum corresponds with 9 per cent. of the fixed wages during the past year.

For this amount we insure (1) an annuity, beginning at the age of sixty years; (2) a restitution to widows and children in case of death before the age of sixty.

The amount of the annuity varies according to the sums deposited and the age of the person interested. If the sum of 9 per cent. of the wages were deposited annually from the twenty-first to the sixtieth year, the annuity would amount to the same sum as the wages of the last year.

In case of death the widow and children receive the total amount of all the sums deposited in behalf of the deceased, without interest.

A workman leaving or being dismissed does not lose his claim upon the annuity or restitution insured in his behalf. This, however, may be canceled for special reasons, as bad conduct, dishonesty, or detriment to the company.

The yearly policies for every individual are collected in a register, which remains in the possession of the company. Every person interested receives a note-book, in which the amounts insured are written down by the director.

Of each of those documents a copy is to be found at the exhibition.

If the share in the profits is insufficient an insurance for a smaller amount is made, or the sums required are provided by the insured persons themselves.

If the share in the profits is more than sufficient a reserve fund is made, and if that has increased to a proper amount the rest is divided and paid in proportion of the wages.

RESULTS.

	Florins.
Share in the profits of the years 1879, 1880, 1881, and 1883	23, 196. 52
Deposited by the insured persons themselves	4, 783. 81
From different resources	2, 977. 28
	30, 957. 61

This amount has been invested as follows:

	Florins.
National Life Insurance Company at Rotterdam	29, 290. 14
Voluntary savings bank, in behalf of six elderly persons	1, 667. 47
	30, 957. 61

For this amount of 29,290.14 florins is insured in behalf of 191 employés and workmen:

Annuities beginning at the age of sixty years	9, 085. 51
Restitutions in case of death	27, 966. 45

Up to January 1, 1884, three annuities, amounting to 82.85 florins, have become due, and returns to two widows, amounting to 436.89 florins, were made.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Regulations.

ARTICLE 1. At the office of the manufactory opportunity will be given to the employés and workmen to insure their property against fire.

ART. 2. For that purpose they have to state to the bookkeeper their names, place of residence (street and number), and the property they wish to insure (houses, furniture, clothes, merchandise), with the amount for which they wish to insure it.

ART. 3. The workmen can also insure their clothes and tools in the factory.

ART. 4. In case of removal the bookkeeper must immediately be informed.

ART. 5. The insurance premium is 2s. 6d. per year for every £100, which must be paid in four weekly payments, of which the first is due at the end of the week in which the insurance is begun.

ART. 6. A collective insurance is contracted by the director with a sound insurance company. This company must refer for the objects and amounts insured to the register in which the statements are written down, signed by the person insured and countersigned by the bookkeeper, who shall send this register every three months to the insurance company to have it ratified.

ART. 7. The register will be at all times accessible to the persons insured. Every one is responsible for the exactness of his statements, and in case of fire has to give

information to the bookkeeper within six hours. The latter is not responsible for any difficulties that might arise because of incomplete or inexact statements in the register.

Motives and results.

A workman thinks as little about insuring his life as about insuring his property against fire. He does not know where to go; he hates the idea of hunting out an agent. In short, of every 100 workmen 90 at least forget this duty. That is the reason why this institution has been founded in 1877.

On January 1, 1884, seventy-five workmen had their houses and property insured for the amount of 62,000 florins.

Twice the insurance company has had to pay damages, and even these were trifling.

THE COMMITTEE "THE CORE."

ARTICLE 1. The core is a committee among the employés and workmen of the Netherlands Yeast and Spirit Manufactory, founded by the director, in order to have a regular intercourse with his men, and to discuss with them their interests in connection with those of the manufactory, so as to promote both the welfare of his men and that of the enterprise.

ART. 2. The director is chairman of the company. Members are (1) the heads; (2) the employés and foremen; (3) the representatives of the different departments of the manufactory elected out of and by the workmen who have a fixed employment below the rank of employé and foreman.

ART. 3. The representatives of the workmen are elected for every separate department of the manufactory by a majority of votes from and by the workmen of that department. Every department counting less than ten workmen is represented by one member. Departments that count more than ten workmen are represented by one of every ten. Every year in the month of January the lists of the electors of the different departments are revised and published. All those below the rank of employé and foreman, who, on the 1st of January, have had a fixed employment for more than a year are electors and eligible. After the publication of the lists of electors on half of the elected annually retire, and they are not immediately eligible again. The order of retirement is regulated for the first time by drawing lots, and afterwards goes by turns. The representative of a department when removed to another department has to resign, and his place is filled up in the usual way by election.

ART. 4. The director may convoke the members whenever he thinks fit, or when he has been invited to do so.

ART. 5. The discussions and decisions of the company are absolutely admonitory so that in no case whatever they can be binding for the director.

ART. 6. All voting is done by secret ballot.

ART. 7. During the meetings the members may begin a discussion about any subject concerning the interests of the men and of the manufactory, though the director has a right of closing those discussions if he thinks they go beyond the province of the company.

ART. 8. The director has moreover the right (1) of introducing strangers; (2) of making whatever alterations he chooses in these regulations.

REGULATIONS ON REWARDS TO THE CHILDREN AT SCHOOL FOR PROGRESS, GOOD CONDUCT, AND CONSTANT ATTENDANCE.

ARTICLE 1. Every employé and workman can allow his children, or, if unmarried his brothers and sisters at school to share in the privileges of these regulations, as long as they have to send in their names, ages, and the names of the school they attend to the head of the department "Interests of the employés and workmen."

ART. 2. The masters receive every month a printed paper for every child, in order to note the number of non-attendances and their ideas about progress and conduct. These reports are handed back by the children themselves to the head of the department mentioned above.

ART. 3. This same person copies these reports in a register which is filled up every month and is always lying in the recreation room.

ART. 4. On November 30 an annual list of non-attendance, progress, and conduct composed from that register and afterwards printed. The order in which the names of the children are placed is: (1) According to progress, (2) according to conduct, (3) according to attendance, (4) alphabetically.

ART. 5. With regard to the reports of the masters, monthly rewards are given namely: For excellent progress, a reward of 3d.; good progress, 2d.; good conduct 2d.; constant attendance, 2d. By constant attendance is meant the not missing of single school hour, not even because of illness.

- ART. 6. Non-attendance because of religious duties is not counted as such.
 ART. 7. The rewards allowed are placed in the savings bank of the manufactory, and the children receive a note book, in which the monthly amounts of rewards are noted down, when showing their reports.
 ART. 8. These rewards cannot be claimed before the end of the year, except with the special permission of the director.
 ART. 9. Every summer and every winter a school festival takes place.
 ART. 10. Children who have played the truant and those who have not been able to hand in their monthly reports regularly are excluded from these festivals.
 ART. 11. No admittance without a ticket.
 ART. 12. At the winter festival prizes are given according to merit.
 ART. 13. No child can claim any privilege mentioned in these regulations if his or her conduct is bad, according to the reports of the masters.

SECOND SUPPLEMENT TO THE FACTORY-NEWS. EXHIBITION NUMBER.

REGULATIONS ON THE INSTRUCTION FOR APPRENTICES.

ARTICLE 1. The sons of our employés and workmen, who have reached the age of 13 years and have left the common school with a certificate of sufficient progress and good conduct, can be placed as apprentices at the manufactory.

ART. 2. The purpose of this measure is to make able workmen and useful citizens of the boys, by practical and theoretical instruction; to make good and well-developed workmen for the manufactory.

ART. 3. The apprentices are placed under the care and protection of all, and moreover each apprentice under the special care and guidance of one of the employés or workmen, whilst the head of the department "Interests of the employés and workmen" has the general superintendence of all the apprentices.

ART. 4. In the work that the apprentices have to do their development will be more considered than the immediate interests of the manufactory.

ART. 5. Every morning from 6.45 to 9 o'clock the apprentices receive theoretical teaching after a fixed table of instruction.

ART. 6. As a partial providing in their wants, the parents of the apprentices receive for a lad of thirteen years of age, 10*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d.* a week; fourteen years, 1*s.* 3*d.* to 3*s.* 4*d.*; fifteen years, 3*s.* 4*d.* to 5*s.*; sixteen years, 5*s.* to 6*s.* 8*d.*; seventeen years, 6*s.* 8*d.* to 8*s.* 4*d.*, of which amount 10 per cent. is paid to the apprentices as pocket money.

ART. 7. As soon as they have reached the age of seventeen years the apprenticeship is considered as finished.

After a well-passed examination the apprentices receive a certificate of well-finished apprenticeship.

After that, and even before that time, when necessary, to complete their education and development places are sought for the apprentices in workshops or manufactories, where they can practice the handicraft they have chosen.

After having worked for at least two years with others, and having conducted themselves well, they may get in their department an employment at our manufactory, if vacancies permit.

RESULTS.

Specimens of carpentry, blacksmith's and coppersmith's work made by the apprentices, together with specimens of practical manual labor, as taught at the school of the manufactory, and made by the children there and at home, may be seen at the exhibition.

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(Stevadores and porters of Genoa, 1532; the cost of living to the laboring class, 1533; daily meals, 1533; past and present wages, 1533; the habits of the working class, 1534; feeling between employé and employer, 1534; the organized condition of labor, 1534; strikes, 1535; freedom in food purchases, 1535; co-operative societies, 1536; the general condition of the working people, 1535; safety of employés, 1536; political rights of workingmen, 1536; emigration and its causes, 1537; female labor, 1537; wages paid to female adults, 1573; moral and physical condition of female employés, 1537; improvement in the condition of female employés, 1537; safety of female employés, 1538; sanitary and sick provisions, 1538; past and present wages and prices, 1538; female education, 1538; agricultural labor, 1538; reaching averages, 1539; acknowledgment, 1539. Wages: General trades, 1539; factories, mills, &c., 1540; foundries, machine-shops, and iron-works, 1540; railway employés, 1541; ship-yards and ship-building, 1541; seamen's wages, 1541; store and shop wages, 1542; household wages in towns and cities, 1542; agricultural wages, 1542; corporation employés, 1542; printers and printing offices, 1543.)

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Milan : Report by Vice and Acting Consul Richman	1552-1557
(Agriculture in Lombardy, 1552; the general trades, 1552; cost of living, 1553; past and present wages, 1554; habits of the working classes, 1554; feeling between employe and employer, 1554; labor organizations, 1554; strikes, 1554; food purchases, 1554; co-operative societies, 1554; general condition of the working classes, 1554; political rights of the workmen, 1554; causes of emigration, 1554; female labor, 1555; wages paid in factories and mills, 1555; wages paid in Government cigar factory in Milan, 1555; municipal officers, 1556; collectors of octroi-duties, 1556; school-teachers, 1556; wages of railway employes, 1557.)	
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